

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

---

REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 18, 1885,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY,  
1884—1885.

---

ALSO

**Communications**

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXVII.

BEING No. 1 OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

---

**Cambridge:**

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & BOWES.

LONDON: G. BELL AND SONS,

1887.

*Price 7s. 6d.*

# CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. COUNCIL.

May 24, 1886.

## President.

Rev. GEORGE FORREST BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College.

## Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., King's College,  
*Professor of Surgery.*

THOMAS M<sup>c</sup>KENNY HUGHES, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Clare College,  
*Woodwardian Professor of Geology.*

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College,  
*Professor of Botany.*

## Treasurer.

WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Jesus College.

## Secretary.

Rev. SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College.

## Ordinary Members of Council.

NORMAN CAPPER HARDCASTLE, Esq., M.A., LL.M., Downing College.

Rev. WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT, M.A., Christ's College, *Elrington  
and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon.*

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, Esq., M.A., M.D., F.R.S., St John's College,  
*Professor of Anatomy.*

Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Trinity College, *University  
Registrar.*

E. C. CLARK, Esq., LL.D., St John's College, *Regius Professor of  
Civil Law.*

JOHN WILLIS CLARK, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, *Superintendent  
of the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

JOHN EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Corpus Christi College.

Rev. Canon MANDELL CREIGHTON, M.A., Emmanuel College, *Dixie  
Professor of Ecclesiastical History.*

G. W. PROTHERO, Esq., M.A., King's College, *University Lecturer  
in History.*

C. WALDSTEIN, Esq., M.A., King's College, *Director of the Fitzwilliam  
Museum and Reader in Classical Archaeology.*

## Excursion-Secretary.

NORMAN CAPPER HARDCASTLE, Esq., M.A., LL.M.

## Auditors.

SWANN HURRELL, Esq., J.P.

F. C. WACE, Esq., M.A., *Esquire Bedell.*

# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

## Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 18, 1885.

WITH APPENDIX.



Cambridge:

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & BOWES.

LONDON: G. BELL AND SONS.

1887.

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A. AND SONS,  
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

## REPORT.

IN presenting their Forty-fifth Annual Report, the Council record with regret the loss by death of the Rev. G. Crabbe, rector of Merton, Norfolk, an accomplished genealogist, who, if his connection with the Society had been longer, might have left his mark among its publications.

From change of residence and other causes, eleven names have been withdrawn; but 39 new Members have been elected into the Society, which now numbers 331 on the list.

In the first week of last August the Society visited Quy, Swaffham Bulbeck and Swaffham Prior, Burwell and Anglesea Abbey, and were most courteously entertained by the local land-owners and clergy, who kindly read memoirs descriptive of the churches, dykes, and other objects visited.

The *Report and Communications for 1882—83* was issued last November; the next number, completing the fifth volume of our *Communications*, is on its way to publication.

Among the octavo publications, Nicholas Tyery's *Suggestions for a Coinage for Ireland*, and Mr Hailstone's *History of Swaffham Bulbeck*, are in the Press and the former will, it is

hoped, be issued during the present year: Mr J. E. Foster has undertaken to edit Alderman Newton's *Diary* (1662—1717), and is on the point of sending it to Press.

The second loan exhibition of portraits belonging to the University and Colleges has been arranged by the President in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and illustrates the period from the accession of James I. to the death of Charles II.: it is probable that it will be necessary to hold at least two more similar exhibitions. When all the portraits available for study have been carefully criticised, the Council hope to publish a complete descriptive catalogue of the whole series.

The following learned bodies have been added to the list of Societies in correspondence for the exchange of publications:

The American Antiquarian Society (October 20, 1884).

The Johns Hopkins University (May 4, 1885).

## APPENDIX.

## CONTENTS OF APPENDIX.

	PAGE
I. Abstract of Proceedings during the year ending May 18, 1885 . . . . .	vii
II. List of Council elected May 18, 1885 . . . . .	xl
III. Summary of Accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1884 . . . . .	xli
IV. List of Presents received during the year ending May 18, 1885 . . . . .	xlii
V. Laws (revised Feb. 28, 1881) . . . . .	xlviii
VI. List of Communications issued with the present Report . . . . .	1

I. AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 18, 1885.

October 20, 1884. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.)  
in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

- J. H. Hessels, Esq., M.A. 36 Union Road.
- R. D. Hicks, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.
- B. Lewis, Esq., M.A., Queen's College, Cork.
- Rev. E. H. Morgan, M.A., Jesus College.
- R. A. Neil, Esq., M.A., Pembroke College.

Mr G. SPENCER PERCIVAL exhibited and kindly presented to the Society a glass bottle,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, 18 inches in circumference at the base, bearing the legend in relief—Tho\*: Ewin, Cambridge, 1736.

Mr A. G. WRIGHT, of Newmarket, exhibited (from his own collection) five billon denarii of Postumus, with the legends FELICITAS • AVG : IOVI • STATORI : NEPTVNO • REDVCI : SAECVLI • FELICITAS : SARAPI • COMITI • AVG, from the Baconsthorpe hoard (1878): also a Roman bronze ear-ring and a mediæval bronze signet-ring, both found at Stoney Hill, Lakenheath, early in this present year : also a photograph of a rare palæolithic implement found at New Park, March, in 1877.

Mr LEWIS exhibited a well-preserved *first brass* of Marcus Aurelius, *rev.* HONOS with portrait of the young Prince erect, olive-branch and cornucopie (141 A.D.), which had been found in 1883 on land occupied by Mr T. Russell at Litlington in this county.

Mr BROWNE read a paper "On some Inscriptions and Supposed Inscriptions." (See *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. I.)

Mr O. C. PELL read a paper "On Libere tenentes etc. in Domesday, and on the meaning of the word *Wara*." (See *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. II.)

Dr BRYAN WALKER considered that the thanks of the meeting were due to Mr Pell for his learned discourse, and for bringing to their notice these important documents. He agreed with Mr Pell and Prof. Skeat that *wara* meant uncultivated land, or rather the right of pasturage over such land. In Domesday Book, or at any rate in the part of it relating to Cams., *wara* meant "common appurtenant," i.e. commonage rights in one manor attached to land lying in another manor; as was shown by three instances in the accounts of Hinxton, Shelford and Trumpington. That in later times *wara* or *warecta* meant also the one-third or one-half of the land in a manor lying in dead fallow in any one year; as shewn by quotations from the Hundred Rolls, Domesday of St Paul's (A.D. 1181), and Register of the Priory of Worcester. He also agreed with Mr Pell that many free tenants must have existed at the time of the Conqueror's Domesday who were not catalogued in Domesday, though their pecuniary renders, no doubt, formed part of the *valet* or income of the manor. He could not agree with him, however, that the *villani* were free tenants paying money-rents; but held on the contrary that they were the most important of the cultivating tenants, whose rent consisted mainly in services performed on the demesne land both personally and by the use of their *carucæ*, or plough-teams; which undoubtedly were reckoned as eight oxen to a team. Neither could he agree that there were 1300 virgates, or quarters of a *terra ad carucam*, in the hands of the "homines" in the Isle of Ely; but only 81 *terre ad carucam*, i.e. 324 virgates. He also objected to Mr Pell's application of 1277 and 1221 estimates of the acreage of *terre ad carucam* to the Domesday accounts; and said that the Domesday itself shewed that in the majority of the townships in the Isle, the *terra ad carucam* was 120 acres in the Conqueror's time, and the virgate therefore 30 acres, not 24, 28, 34, 36, &c. acres as it stood in the later records quoted by Mr Pell. Domesday further shewed that the cottars and serfs in the Isle had little or no arable land; and therefore could not have provided or maintained the *carucæ hominum*; and that these belonged to the *villani* and *sochemanni*; whose arable land, added to the arable land in demesne, in all cases exactly made up the total of arable land assigned in Domesday to the whole manor.

November 10, 1884. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

W. M. Jones, Esq., Christ's College.

C. W. Townley, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.

H. F. Wilson, Esq., B.A., Trinity College.

The MASTER OF PETERHOUSE exhibited and kindly presented to the Society a shilling of James I. which was found last October in digging a drain in the Lodge garden; *obv.* IACOBVS·MA·BRI·FRA·ET·HI·REX crowned bust to right XII: *rev.* QVÆ·DEVS·CONIVNXIT·NEMO·SEPARET.—in memory of the Act of Union.

Professor HUGHES gave an account of the opening, last June, of a tumulus at the north-western side of Upper Hare Park, *i.e.* at the eastern end of the Four-Mile Race-Course, Newmarket.

He first observed that some flint flakes which he exhibited might have been derived from the surface-soil on which the mound was raised, and might be of any date earlier than the tumulus; and he referred to an account of the discovery of such flakes associated with a palaeolithic implement close by (see *Nature*, October 30, 1884.)

He next described the situation, pointing out how the forms of such mounds were modified by subsequent denudation.

Most of the remains were found in the south-western portion: the north-eastern had not yet been explored. They consisted of skeletons buried whole on their sides, with the arms and legs doubled up; of bones and charcoal shewing evidence of cremation; of rude urns; one urn being ornamented with a shoulder and criss-cross lines indented. There was also found in the earth a piece of a ring of Kimmeridge coal.

The relative age of these remains was not clear, but they were all in the body of the tumulus. Over them there was towards the lower margin a thick accumulation of earth, due to the washing and trampling down of the mound. In this were fragments of Roman pottery and two Roman coins of Galba and Quintillus. Over the surface mediæval and later remains were scattered.

Professor Hughes then described the results of his investigations along the line of the Maiden Way, and at Whitley Camp. (See *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. III.)

Dr BRYAN WALKER read an account of the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiænsis*. (See *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. IV.)

Professor SKEAT explained the word *sol* to mean a plough, and said that it was still so used in Devonshire.

Mr PELL said that he could not agree with Dr Walker in the reasoning by which he arrived at the conclusion that the areal *hide* generally in Cambridgeshire or in the Manors specially named by him was 120 acres. The general opening statement in regard to all Manors in Domesday of

"*se defendit pro (x) hidis*" (for instance *pro decem hidis* in Balsham) was by no means a statement of area from which the course of cropping might be inferred, but merely a taxational one meaning nothing more than that the arable land in the Manor was taxed at ten pounds, this amount being expressed by the formula of ten imaginary hides of 120 acres of cropped land each and taxed at 2*d.* per acre. It was only reasonable to suppose therefore after the *Inquisitio* C. C. had distributed this taxation implied in the formula over the several holdings of the Manor, and when the process was reversed and the several items correctly added up again, that they would amount to the same totals from which the start was made. The only correct way of arriving at the area of the arable land in any one manor was to have regard to the number of ploughs (remembering however that the manor-ploughs might imply a greater quantity of land than that implied by the ploughs of the homines) and also to have regard to the fact that the *terra ad carucam* in Domesday means not only the land under cropping in any one year but also the idle shift as well (differing in this respect from the opinion expressed in Dr Walker's former paper). Taking Balsham again to illustrate this, it will be seen that *Inquisitio* C. C. first of all apportioned nine of the ten pounds of taxation (as expressed by nine of the ten imaginary hides of 120 acres each) on the Abbot of Ely's holdings, leaving the remaining pound and the remaining imaginary hide of 120 acres of cropped land not (as Dr Walker's paper impliedly suggests) to eighty acres held by one Hardwinus plus forty acres held by one Almarus (which forty acres however had been previously valued and was therefore out of the calculation), but upon the said eighty acres of Hardwinus plus another eighty acres (stated to be held in Domesday book) both of the said eighty acres being valued at thirteen shillings and fourpence each (when including the idle shift), but each containing sixty acres of cropped land and therefore each taxed at ten shillings—thus making up the remaining imaginary taxational hide of 120 acres, and the remaining one pound of taxation.

Mr Pell concluded by pointing out that Balsham afforded one of many examples of the correspondence of the MSS. of 1221 and 1277 (alluded to in his communication to the last meeting of the Society) with Domesday book in regard to the size of the virgates of the homines in the Manors contained in those surveys, Domesday Book as well as the Hundred Rolls severally stating the *terra ad carucam* of the homines in the Manor of Balsham to be 80 acres and the virgate therefore 20 acres, that being the quantity given both in the MS. of 1221 as well as that of 1277 as the size of the virgate of the homines in Balsham, and he further stated that he had found no instance in which Domesday Book, and the two MSS. did not agree as to the area of the virgate of the homines in the manors so surveyed.

Mr CUNNINGHAM expressed his great interest in the paper and his hope that Dr Walker's analysis of the *Inquisitio* might soon be in their hands,

so that they might be able to use it side by side with the *Domesday*. There seemed to him a certain awkwardness in speaking of *plough-lands* of 120 and 80 acres, when *areas* of 180 and 160 were really meant. Assuming that these areas were correct, he could not feel confident that the *virgate* should be treated as a quarter of a plough-land, as many cases occurred in the *Hundred Rolls* where five or six virgates made up the plough-land: and he believed that 45 or 40 acres was an unusually large virgate. On these grounds he felt a little doubt about some of the explanations, even when the figures tallied very remarkably; he was unwilling to continue a somewhat technical discussion, and would only add that he did not quite understand Dr Walker's treatment of the variations in the *Domesday* values.

Dr WALKER in reply said that he had confined himself to the question of the area of the *taxational* hide; and particularly wished to keep clear of the doubtful point whether the hide contained a single plough-land or more. He also thought, after looking once more at Domesday, that there was not the slightest ground for Mr Pell's assertion that Harduin had two parcels of 80 acres in Balsham, or that Almar's parcel was not to be counted in the sum total: but he agreed that the virgate was 20 acres, and plough-land for one team 80 acres there.

The PRESIDENT exhibited and described some specimens of two varieties of Ox, which had been domesticated in prehistoric or very early historic times. After briefly describing the gigantic bovine animals of which evidence is obtained from the gravel and the peat (*Bison priscus* and *Bos primigenius*, neither of which have ever been domesticated), it was stated that the remains of oxen found in graves indicated different and much smaller animals. There were probably several varieties of the domestic Ox in prehistoric times, varying considerably in size. In the fens of Cambridgeshire the most prevailing species was a very small Ox with a long face and short recurved horns, called by Professor Owen *Bos longifrons*. A complete fore-leg from Burwell Fen was exhibited, which, though quite adult, indicated an animal not more than about three feet six inches high. If this little animal was commonly used for farm labour, it is not surprising that a yoke of eight would be required to draw a plough through heavy land.

Professor HUGHES stated that he had found what he considered to be a domesticated form of *Bos longifrons* together with undoubted Roman remains, and believed it to be of an indigenous breed.

December 1, 1884. The Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D. (Vice-President), in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

Rev. E. W. Ashfield, M.A., Trinity College.

W. de G. Birch, Esq., F.S.A., British Museum.

Prof. W. Ll. Birkbeck, M.A., Downing College.

Rev. L. Borissow, M.A., Trinity College.

W. L. de Gruchy, Esq., Rochebois, Jersey.

Rev. J. V. Durell, M.A., St John's College.

W. H. Green, Esq., Downing College.

J. H. Gretton, Esq., Jesus College.

Baron A. von HÜGEL and Professor HUGHES described the contents of a Roman rubbish-hole, which formed one of a number of similar pits occurring just outside the camp at Great Chesterford.

The only other example which had been completely excavated was the kiln described in a former communication to the Society. They attached importance to a careful record of all the evidence found in one and the same pit, as little was yet known as to the time over which their use extended. They called attention to the fact that, while the variety of objects was considerable, the small number of each kind and the fragmentary character of such as were found pointed to there being very large quantities concealed somewhere else. They pointed out that there was abundant evidence, from the occurrence of bricks, tiles, wattle, &c. that there were buildings about, but no foundation floors or other remains of them had been seen *in situ*. They described the dimensions of the pit and the character and distribution of its contents. Household-rubbish appeared to have been thrown in and covered at intervals with layers of earth, sand, or gravel. A considerable quantity of fine sand, such as might be procured from the surrounding gravel, was often found along the sides. These softer beds facilitated the descent of burrowing animals, which often disturbed the contents of the pit.

Among the animal remains found were bones of a small horned ox, apparently of a domestic breed, derived from *Bos longifrons*, but generally larger than the specimens found in the fens; of the Sheep, Pig, Fox, and Cat also remains were found. This was the second time that the bones of what appears to be the common cat have been found among Roman remains at Chesterford. The Partridge, Oyster, Mussel, Whelk, and two species of snail (*Helix aspersa* and *Helix nemoralis*) were also represented. Of other objects they drew special attention to the bone needles, bricks and flanged, grooved and perforated tiles. Nails and other pieces of iron—some of which might have been in the wood used for firing, but some of which probably belonged to the buildings above noticed. About two-thirds down a large piece of squared timber was found, six feet in length and one foot across, with marks of rust and nails in it. Of pottery several nearly perfect and very beautifully ornamented vessels were found, especially near the bottom. There were several flat dishes of a coarser ware and fragments of ordinary urns occurred in abundance. There were some pieces of Samian ware—one with the

potter's mark, Conatus F. and another with the two final letters of the name and OF. There was also a third brass of Claudius II. picked up below the pit—but its position in the earth was not seen.

Professor HUGHES described three sepulchral mounds near Crosby Ravensworth, in Westmoreland\*. The first, which was in a wood near Harbourwain, had been raised over a contiguous group of graves formed by arranging large irregular stones, chiefly derived from the drift and surface blocks, in such a manner as to form a double series of chambers, some of which appeared to have been covered by slabs. In these graves he had found only charred wood. The next mound described was situated on the unenclosed moor between Crosby Ravensworth and Shap Wells. In general plan it was the same as the last. A fine clay, evidently carried there, occurred in some of the graves. In this tumulus the skeleton of a man of very large stature was found, and fragments of a sepulchral urn of the type known as British. It was about eight inches in height with a shoulder and was covered with alternate bands of indented horizontal lines and oblique markings. There was also a small fragment of a neolithic flint implement. The third cairn was one of small size lying south of the road over Bank Moor, between Orton and Appleby. In this he had found the remains of four individuals. The mode of interment seemed to be as follows. The surface soil and loose blocks of limestone were removed, a small grave some 3 by 1½ feet was thus formed which was irregularly lined with small flat stones. There was often a larger flat stone under the head. The body was placed on its side with the legs and arms doubled up. Stones were placed across those that formed the sides but apparently with no great care. The graves were not contiguous as in the other two cairns. The skeletons were small and probably indicated a stature of under five feet. There was no trace of fire nor any fragment of urn found. In the S.W. part of the cairn at some distance from the skeletons was a beautifully finished gold plated bronze buckle, on the flat plate of which was what looked like an heraldic device—a lion passant regardant on a punctured field in a plain border. Below this were a few pieces of the bones of some large animal, probably horse.

Professor HUGHES exhibited a late-mediæval pig found in digging the foundations of the new post-office. Also, from the same locality, a curious figure in coarse ware of a man whose face was deeply sunk in a hood, which was covered with circular markings, giving the whole somewhat the character of chain armour. Also from the same locality a small late-mediæval glass bottle. He exhibited six metal mortars also, some ornamented and some with almost obliterated marks like lettering. These

\* The Chairman insisted that this should rather be spelt Westmereland, pointing out that it was derived from the *meres* not from the *moors*.

were of a type still in use but were themselves, he thought, of considerable antiquity. Also a pilgrim's bottle with a rich impressed ornamentation.

Dr BRYAN WALKER, in commenting on the ancient camps in Wiltshire and the adjoining counties, remarked that Wiltshire was evidently a centre of population at the opening of history; and the reason was that woodless plains, such as are found in that district, would be suitable places of habitation for those who were unable to clear away the forest with their implements of stone or bronze. The Iberians, first of all, have left traces in the long-barrows in the centre of Wilts: and seem to have been driven by later invaders to the North and West, as it is in N. Wilts, Gloucestershire and Somerset that their barrows become chambered; and still further to the N. and W. are found the dolmens; which, according to Fergusson, are a final development from the chambers in the barrows. The intruders who displaced the Iberians seem to have been the Gael, or Cymry; who according to the Triad "Came with Hu Gadaru"; and these commenced the construction of the round barrows, (of which Wilts contains more than 2000,) and are probably also the makers of the simplest kind of defensive works found in the country, viz. the rows of parallel ramparts, tier above tier, on the sides of hills, with cross-banks connecting the horizontal lines, and sometimes with a rough kind of camp, from which the main ramparts commence. There are many of these on the Eastern Bank of the Bourne River and elsewhere, but the most remarkable series is along the S. bank of the Wily at Stockton, Groveley and Hamshill. These indicate that the Cymry or Gael were in their turn pressed out of Wiltshire to E. and W. by another and later body of invaders, who would be the tribe called the Lloegyr. Dr Walker argued that these were identical with the Ligures of S. France and Spain; and that the Ligures were a branch of the Celtic race, as Dr Guest and Prof. Rhys maintained: and as the Triad also implies, which states that the three "Social or honest tribes," (i.e. the tribes of pure Celts,) who came into our island were 1st the Cymry under Hu Gadaru, 2nd the Lloegrwys, who came from the land of Gwaswyn, i.e. N. Aquitania, 3rd the Brython, who were from Llydaw or Brittany. It is likely that the Lloegyr were compelled to leave Gaul by the pressure of the invading Brython, the Celtae of Caesar, about 700 or 800 B.C.; and the Ligurian tribes which Strabo mentions as once occupying Provence, the Sumbroi or Insubres, Uceni, Bebryces, Brigantes, have their counterparts in Britain in the Severi or Subri, who occupied Wilts, (or the Provincia Severiana, as John of Salisbury calls it,) and Severia, (which is Leland's name for Old Sarum); in the Icenii of Norfolk, the Bibroci of Berks, and the Brigantes of Yorkshire. Probably the Ligurians occupied almost all the S. and E. of England; till the Brython or Celtae, having spread through the Centre and N. of France,

were about 300 B.C., in their turn, driven across the Channel by the entrance of the Belgae into Gaul. The Brythonic settlement in England was apparently in Kent, perhaps also in Essex, and on through the Midlands; where the Cassii and Cenimagni of Caesar seem to represent the Velocasses, Tricasses, Viducasses, Bajocasses, &c., and the Cenomanni amongst the Continental Celtae: and Dr Guest remarks that as the capital of the Cenomanni is still called Le Mans, so in England at either extremity of the land of the Cenomanni, called more usually Cornavii from their geographical position, were Manduessedum and Mancunium.

When the Lloegyr had driven the Gael from their lines on the Wily, the latter seem to have constructed a line of forts along the Nadder, which are somewhat like the Lloegrian forts, but appear to retain a reminiscence of the old lines of ramparts in the parallel subdivisions which are found in almost the whole of this series, embracing Whitesheet and Jack's Castle, Castle Rings, Winkelbury, Chiselbury, &c., and somewhat similar are the forts of the Dobuni, as Castle Combe, &c. The long line of forts along the hills which bound Salisbury Plain to the W. and N. and then run to the N.E. to meet the Chilterns, must be the barrier of the Lloegryans, to secure their conquest after they had pushed the Gael inland. This line comprises Scratchbury and Battlesbury near Warminster, Bralton close to Westbury, Casterley, Rybury near Devizes, Oldbury over Cherrington, Barbury half-way between Marlborough and Swindon, Liddington, and Uffington; and the line runs on through Bucks and Herts, and into Cambs. These forts are connected by the Iknild Way and the Ridgeway: and probably the Ridgeway after passing Casterley skirted the N. of Salisbury Plain, as it seems to reappear in the ancient road, running for miles behind Bratton, Battlesbury and Scratchbury. These forts have a distinct character of their own. They are on the brow of a hill, and conform in shape to the hill: they have one or more ramparts in front, but not always an outer fosse, the steepness of the hill usually serving instead of one; but they always have a deep fosse and strong rampart in the rear upon the tableland. Though in the main a line of defence against the Gael, they also show occasionally the lines and counter-lines of Lloegrian tribes one against the other, as at the vale of Pewsey, where Martinshill with the connected works at Hewish Hill and Rybury face Casterley and Broadbury, the vale being probably the march between the Bibroci and Subri.

The last type of military forts in Wilts is the set of camps of circular, at any rate, of regular geometric shape, and not conforming to the hill on which they stand, the constructors having often altered the shape of the hill to fit in with their plans. These are found almost invariably in connection with the Belgic ditches, (see Dr Guest in his Oxford paper 1850,) and seem clearly to be the forts of the Belgae; who came to the Isle of Wight first, and afterwards landed at Tweon-Ea (Christchurch) about

250 B.C. The Lloegyr and the Cymry, when brought into conflict with the Belgae, learned a lesson from them in the art of fortification: and so Hod and Hamildon, which the Durotriges raised to bar the Blandford Valley against the Belgae, are of very excellent construction; so also is Eggardun: and another fort of the Durotriges, Maiden Bower near Dorchester, is the largest and most elaborate camp in England, containing 120 acres, and surrounded by never less than three or four ramparts of 60 feet elevation and at the entrances by six or eight ramparts. So also Membury and Fosbury, counterworks of the Lloegrians on the E. frontiers of the Belgae are more finished than the earlier Lloegrian work.

Dr Walker added a few remarks on the non-military camps, which have no fosse, or the fosse within the vallum. Of the latter Chlorus's Camp is an instance, of the former Oldbury, Dorrington Walls, Codford, Soldier's Ring.

Professor Hughes remarked chiefly on these non-military camps; that they often seemed to have been merely a flat platform of earth with a shallow bank sloping down to the natural surface, and no ditch: whereas others, like the works called *raths* in Ireland, and Arthur's Round Table near Penrith, had a deep fosse on the inner side of the *agger*.

Professor E. C. Clark pointed out the admirable arrangement of the defensive works at the entrances to such camps as Maiden Castle; in which case he could confirm the correctness of Dr Walker's diagram from personal inspection.

February 9, 1885. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the Chair.

The following new members were elected:

F. J. Allen, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

A. A. Bevan, Esq., Trinity College.

Rev. Canon M. Creighton, M.A., Emmanuel College, Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

Professor M. Foster, M.A., Trinity College.

J. A. Greenwood, Esq., Trinity College.

Mr H. F. WILSON read a short paper upon an Inscription in Ashwell Church, Hertfordshire, relating to the Black death. After criticising the interpretation of it put forward in Cussan's *History of Hertfordshire*, he stated his belief that it referred to both the visitations of the pestilence, viz. in 1348-9 and 1361. The first portion of it is in leonine hexameters and runs as follows:

M c t e r x p e n t a m i s e r a n d a f e r o x v i o l e n t a  
[? discissit pestis]: sup̄erest plebs pessima testis.

MCCCL.

which Mr Wilson translated thus :

[In] 1350, the deplorable, fierce, raging [pestilence departed :] the dregs of the populace remain to tell the tale.

The second portion is in prose, with a return to verse at the close :

in fine ij<sup>e</sup> (secundæ) ventus validus  
\* \* \* Maurus in orbe tonat. MCCCLXI.

“At the end of the second (visitation) a mighty wind \* \* \* (St) Maurice thunders in the world,” i.e. *there was an earthquake on St Maurice's Day.*

Mr Wilson supported his rendering of the latter sentence by a reference to Hardyng's Chronicle :

“And in the yere of Christ a M wryten  
Three hundreth also sixtye and one  
The ij pestylence reigned, as was weten...

.....  
In that same yere was on *Saint Maurys Day*  
*The great wind and earthquake mervelous.*”

It was suggested that the inscription or inscriptions were the contemporary work of the priest at Ashwell, who was, like most of the early rectors of that place, one of the monks of Westminster. The Abbot and twenty-six of the brethren died in the plague of 1349, and a profound impression would have been made on the survivors.

Besides a rubbing of the inscription, and a copy containing his emendations of it, Mr Wilson exhibited a rubbing from an incised picture (believed to be of Westminster Abbey), which is to be seen on the north wall of the church-tower at Ashwell.

Mr PELL exhibited the following objects dug up in or near Wilburton: :

1st. A specimen of gold ring-money weighing just the weight of three half-sovereigns, found in May, 1883, on the border of Wilburton Fen on the top of the fen earth.

2nd. A very good stag's horn and the base of its fellow, found in March, 1884, with bones and teeth on the top of a bank of coprolites and gravel (under five feet of fen-earth) in Stretham Parish. Driven into the bank close to the remains of the stag were some six or seven stakes, one of which Mr Pell produced. They have been sharpened at the end. The stakes were not long enough to have penetrated the peat even in its present state, though shrunk to at least one-third of its former depth.

3rd. A horn, probably of a *bos primigenius*, which was found some years ago in Wilburton gravel-pit hill on the top of a celtic urn of the usual

kind. Inside the urn were a few nuts and some teeth, very small, though of an adult.

4th. A silver spoon dug up in May, 1884, at the Rectory Orchard at Wilburton; the letter on it gives the date of either 1570 odd or 1620 odd. At that time Sir Miles Sandys, Bart., one of the Chief Undertakers for draining the fens, lived at the Rectory, and his son the next Sir Miles after him. The family of Sandys left Wilburton about 1660; so most likely the spoon belonged to one of them.

Mr PELL read a paper "On the Domesday Geldable Hide, what it probably was and what it certainly was not; with an explanation of the Domesday terms *terra ad carucam*, *carucata*, and *virgata* from information contained in certain MSS. of the 13th century, including the Hundred Rolls." (See *Communications*, Vol. VI, No. V.)

Professor BIRKBECK was of opinion that the Hide included a certain quantity of arable land with its due appendage of other ground, especially pasture, which formed a considerable feature in English husbandry. The arable land being the most important element, its amount is sometimes given as the amount of the hide. The statement is often appended in Domesday, 'there is also pasture enough for the villa.' Thus the hide was generally from 200 to 250 acres; later writers can hardly be wrong in stating that it varied. Eytton in his very able and accurate introduction to the Dorsetshire part of Domesday concludes that the Dorsetshire hide averaged 240 acres. It seemed most probable that it was 100 acres or so of arable, with corresponding pasture, etc. It must be remembered that the original object of the survey was to make an assessment for the collection of Danegeld. Under such circumstances the officers could not make very accurate measurements; but probably observed how many ploughs, and taxed accordingly.

Dr BRYAN WALKER agreed with Prof. Birkbeck, that originally the *terra ad unam carucam* was the arable land in one hide; but added that at the time of Domesday in some manors the hides were much in excess of the ploughlands, but more usually greatly in defect; so that the Survey of 1084 was intended to restore an equitable rate of taxation. In the time of Richard I. "carucage" was the tax instead of "hidage." The taxable part of the hide in any year was the arable sown and cultivated, together with the enclosed meadow and pasture, crofts, &c., and being of a uniform assessment, would range in size according to the quality of the land. The idle shift of the arable land, the enclosed meadow and pasture, and the commonage on the waste were all comprehended in the *wara* of the hide. Thus we can compare the entries in the Domesday, the Hundred Rolls, and the MS. Liber Eliensis of 1277 as to Shelford: the D. putting the virgate at 30 acres: the H. R. stating that a half-virgate was 12 acres of arable, 2 of meadow, and 1 in messuage and croft; and the MS. noting that

a virgate was a *plena terra de 18 ac. de wara*. This means that in the virgate there were 24 acres of arable land, and 6 of enclosed grass-land: so that the virgate was 30 acres; and, again, the unploughed portion of the virgate in any year was 18 acres, i.e. 12 of arable land and the 6 of pasture, &c.

He could not agree with Mr Pell that the hide was *always* 120 acres arable, or even 120 of arable and inclosed pasture, though that was the usual content. The *Inquisitio Com. Cant.* shewed in 24 instances a hide of 120 acres, but also shewed hides of 80 (twice), 96 (twice), 100, 104, 94, &c. Hides of 80 were shewn in two instances by the H. R. in Cottenham, and several in other places; but possibly they had attached to them extensive runs for cattle on the common; whilst in Landbeach, so late as the reign of Elizabeth, the arable land was less than 900 acres; but Landbeach was always assessed at 11 hides; making the hide 40 acres; the lords and tenants, however, had 3984 sheepwalks, and abundant pasturage for larger cattle, amounting to 1200 acres, and the value of this, no doubt, would be counted to make up the hides to their normal valuation. Further in the H. R. for Hunts. 26 manors in succession are enumerated, where the hide contained various numbers of virgates, as 4, 5 and 6, and the acreage of the virgate is also given; so that we see the hide varying from 120 to 240 acres, there being instances of 125, 130, 144, 168, 192 and 240 acres, though the 120 acre hide was the most common. The large hides would be where land was bad; the small hides would have adjuncts to make up their value to the normal amount. Still, as to the general principle propounded by Mr Pell; viz. that the tenants' virgates, multiplied generally by 4, but occasionally by 3, 5 or 6, give the tenants' *terra ad carucam*; and that this would be double (or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times) of the hides of the tenants, reckoned as being each 120 acres; Dr Walker assented to this in the majority of cases; for he had verified Mr Pell's calculations, and found them right in 20 out of his 24 Cambridgeshire manors; and in other three or four villages omitted from his Tables. So also in one of the two Hertfordshire manors mentioned; but not in those from Norfolk (7), or Suffolk (7), or Essex (2): though he did not deny the possibility of these also, if certain data were corrected in accordance with Domesday, coming out correct. That so many of the manors are proved by Mr Pell to be worked on the two-course principle of cultivation is a surprise; for Fleta, writing at the time, treats of the three-shift system as co-extensive with that in two-shift; and there are instances to be found of three-shift cultivation, as early as 1150, in the lands of Waterbeach-cum-Denny; and a lease was granted by the Canons of St Paul's in 1152 of 70 acres in spring-corn, 70 in winter-corn, and 80 in fallow; probably another 70 idle shift, with 10 of permanent pasture. It would almost seem that the holding of Radulph de Tony in Oakington of "vi<sup>xx</sup> [i.e. six score] acr. et xiii, quae jacent in tribus-campis et tertia pars jacet in warecta" is noticed in the H. R. as an exception from the

usual course of cultivation; unless, as in one of the manors of the Priory of Worcester, the lords' virgates were in three fields and the tenants' only in two; which causes difficulty, but not insuperable difficulty, in conceiving how the manor was worked.

Mr PELL in reply said he agreed with Professor Birkbeck, that the *hide* contained taxable *pratium* and *pastura* requisite for the plough, as already stated in the paper: he also agreed that the hide added to its original idle shift amounted to 240 acres (i.e. by the greater hundred of six score), his paper being based on that position. It was very satisfactory to him that Dr Walker agreed with him on so many material points. The coincidences in the Tables added to the paper were by far too numerous for them to be any other than generally correct: moreover they would speak for themselves when they came to the hands of those Members of the Society who might kindly take the trouble to compare them with Domesday Book and Hamilton's *Inquisitio Com. Cantab.* and the Caius College MS. But he could not agree with Dr Walker's apparent supposition, that the hide could be arrived at by multiplying a virgate of the *villani* by 4, 5 or by 6 &c. An entry in the Cambridgeshire Hundred Rolls is distinctly opposed to such a supposition. At Shipperre (Shepreth) William de la Haye is said to hold "a hide which contains 120 acres"; this is immediately followed by "his villains each hold half a virgate of customary land which contains 18 acres." Unless this statement, that a hide contained 120 acres, had happened to come immediately before the statement that a virgate of the *villani* was 36 acres, the entry might and probably would before now have been quoted as an authority to shew that a hide at Shepreth was 144 acres. So in regard to the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, which in some manors give the number of virgates in a hide and also the number of acres in a virgate (of the *villani* as at Shepreth)—the explanation is simple enough. The virgates of the hide, consisting (as to the arable) of only the sown and therefore the taxable land, would each one of them be drawn from two virgates of the *homines* consisting of one portion of sown and another portion of idle shift, with possibly an addition of untaxed *pratium* &c. All this is explained in Table II., which shews that the virgates of sown land in a manor are generally half the number or contain half the acreage only of the virgates of the *villani*, which contain both sown land and idle shift.

Mr Pell added that there is no statement in the *Inquisitio Com. Cant.*, that the hide was anywhere 80, 96, or 100 acres, nor any statement in the Hundred Rolls that 125, 130, 144 acres made the hide: those numbers are, as he had shewn, inferentially and erroneously arrived at by dealing with the virgates of the *villani* (as might have been done at Shepreth). Wherever the area of a hide is stated, it is always stated as 120 acres.

February 23, 1885. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

Sir H. J. S. Maine, LL.D., K.C.S.I., Master of Trinity Hall.

H. A. Phillips, Esq. M.D., Waterbeach.

E. Pymar, Esq., King's College.

A. W. Spratt, Esq., M.A., St Catharine's College.

Professor HUGHES, in laying before the Society the results of several excavations in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, pointed out that special interest attaches to archaeological researches in that part of England which was the scene of the contact of the Iceni with Rome, and which seems to have traces of every conflict of race in East Anglia from that time on.

First he called attention to a fine bronze leaf-shaped sword, the property of Mr Tharp, of Chippenham Hall, who had kindly lent it to him for exhibition. It was found about the 15th of December 1884, in a gravel-pit less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N.E. of Chippenham Church, in the gravelly surface-soil which here lies to a considerable, but irregular, depth over the chalky gravel of the district. It lay obliquely sloping hilt downwards to a depth of some 2 feet or so, as it would lie if it had slipped or been thrust into a rabbit-hole. When found, a black mass of charred material represented the original handle, but unfortunately none of this was preserved, so we cannot say whether it was wood or bone. There was no evidence of sepulture immediately connected with it. The workmen observed a pit of blackened earth descending into the gravel for about 4 feet, at a distance of many yards from where the sword was found, but from what he saw of this he was inclined to think that it was a pipe of dark surface-mould, and that it shewed no evidence of cremation.

There was, however, he thought, great reason for suspecting that there are traces of a tumulus now almost obliterated by agricultural operations immediately to the E. of the spot where the sword was found.

The sword measures a little over  $27\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in greatest breadth and  $\frac{5}{16}$  in thickness. A shallow fluting, leaving a margin about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide, runs round the edge, and the thickened central portion becomes developed into a more marked keel towards the point and stands out in a cusp-shaped prominence towards the hilt. The hilt is  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. long, the guard-like projection measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. across. The handle was fastened on by 9 rivets, 3 on each side and 3 down the middle of the handle, and around the margin outside the rivets runs a raised rim.

He then described an interment which had been discovered in cutting a drain in the park about 100 yards north-west of Chippenham Hall. In this 5 skeletons were found lying together, as if placed in one pit. The

heads all to the N.E. No relics of any kind were found with them. In the earth Mr Arthur Wright picked up a fragment of apparently Roman pottery, but there did not seem to be sufficient evidence to connect this with the interment. The skeletons appeared to be those of young persons of small stature.

Prof. Hughes then described the contents of the tumulus known as Nine-Score Hill on the Newmarket Race-course, which had been recently removed in order to level the ground. By the courtesy of Lord March he was enabled to exhibit the principal objects found, and chiefly through the kindness of Messrs Manning and Gardner had obtained full information respecting that part of the excavation which he had not been able to observe for himself.

The mound rose gently from the level of the surrounding ground, having probably been reduced in height by agricultural and other operations, but the marginal interments shew that it cannot have extended over a much smaller area than it now appears to have covered, say some 50 feet or so. The height of the centre was about 3 feet above the surrounding ground, but the graves were sunk some 18 inches below that level. Near the centre of the tumulus were the fragments of two urns, both of British type. The larger was covered with a close ornamentation, consisting of alternate bands of horizontal lines and interrupted oblique markings. The smaller was also ornamented all over with small oblique markings produced by some pointed instruments on the clay when soft. The larger urn was found with an adult skeleton, near which Mr Gardner picked up three barbed and tanged flint arrow-heads.

With the smaller urn were the jaw and some other portions of the skeleton of a child. The earth of the central part of the mound was black, but did not contain much charcoal. The colour appeared to be due chiefly to organic matter. It was full of small white specks and lines following rootlets. These were probably white mould from decayed vegetable matter and carbonate of lime from calcined chalk and bones.

These interments probably belonged to the late neolithic or early bronze age, when stone arrow-heads and bronze weapons were in use together.

Near the margin of the mound however there appear to have been interments of a later date. In a small shallow grave, sunk into the rubbly chalk, was the skeleton of an adult somewhat doubled up so as to fit into the grave, which was too small for such a body to be laid at full length. The grave was covered with a layer of flints. With this skeleton was a portion of a quern of puddingstone such as was commonly used by the Romans. (This, being dug out of the compacted rubbly chalk, was at first taken as a specimen of the lining of the graves, which was therefore reported to be of very hard concrete.)

In an adjoining similar but more irregular hole were portions of

the skeleton of a horse, consisting of the skull and some of the ribs. In the hollow of the mouth was a piece of what looks like a Roman brick.

Now these two interments are of special interest. They may be of any date after the arrival of the Romans, from the occurrence of the Roman quern and perhaps also Roman brick. But who could have buried the portions of a horse? The missing bones were not the most perishable, so we cannot suppose that a whole horse had been buried and only a few bones escaped decomposition. He had on former occasions shewn that the Romans buried in British mounds, and the Old English, whether Saxons or Norsemen, buried on sites of Roman graves. Does it not seem probable that we have here a record, not of Romans burying in a British sepulchral mound, but of some people much later than the Romans, when fragments of Roman art were lying about, having had recourse to the ancient burying places of a far remote age—people who ate horseflesh at their funeral feasts and disposed of their dead by inhumation?

The Rev. Canon I. TAYLOR remarked that as only portions of a horse were found and those not the most likely to be preserved, it looked as if the horse had been cut up for food. He therefore suggested that these secondary interments might be as late as the time of the worshippers of Odin who, it was known, ate horseflesh at their funeral feasts—this being one of the heathen customs that the early Christian teachers found it most difficult to contend against.

Professor E. C. CLARK read a paper upon the inscribed stone from Brough-under-Stanemore, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. Plaster casts of the stone were exhibited, and printed copies of the inscription, so far as

ΕΚΚΑΙΔΕΧΕΤΗΤΙΣ  
 ΙΔΩΝΤΥΜΒΩΣΚΕΦΘΕΝΤ  
 ΥΠΟΜΟΙΡΗΣ ΕΡΜΗ  
 ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΟΝΕΠΟΣ  
 ΦΡΑΣΑΤΩΤΟΔΟΔΕΙΤΗΣ  
 ΧΑΙΡΕΣΥΠΑΙΠΑΡΕΜΟΥ  
 ΚΗΝΠΕΡΘΗΝΤΟΝΒΙΟ.  
 ΕΡΠΗΣ ΩΚΥΤΑΤΕΠ  
 ΤΗΣΓΑΡΜΕΡΟΠΩΝΕΠΙ  
 ΚΙΜΜΕΡΙΩΝΓΗ ΚΟΥΨΕΥ  
 ΣΕΙ...ΓΑΡΟΠΑΙΣΕΡΜΗΣ  
 .....

the reading has been generally agreed upon, were circulated. After commenting on the importance of the document as a palaeographic record Prof. Clark proceeded to state that this was an epitaph, in Greek hexameters,

on a youth bearing the name of the god Hermes, and coming from the northern part of Syria, Commagene. The language was now a settled question, but the previous attempt of Professor Stephens, to read the inscription as Runic, should not be treated as extravagant, when it was remembered that Runic characters were, according to Dr Taylor's authority, derived from the Greek.

The connexion of Syria with Westmorland, at the other end of the Roman Empire, was not very obvious, and Prof. Clark endeavoured to account for it by traces of Syrian worship and a Syrian corps of the Roman army, in the neighbourhood from which this stone came.

Brough occupied the site of a Roman station named *Verterae*. The main road coming from York, through Boroughbridge (or originally Aldborough) and Catterick Bridge, divided at the latter place into two branches, one running directly north, the other north-west. The former crossed the Tyne at Corbridge and the Roman wall at a station, now nameless, called *Hunnum*: the latter ran through Bowes (*Lavatrae*) and Brough, to Penrith and Carlisle, where it also struck the Roman wall. Brough, however, was connected with the wall not only by the main road to Carlisle, but by another and more romantic route, the "Maiden Way." This is a causeway, branching off to the north at the next station from Brough, which passes a camp now called Whitley Castle, near Alston, and crosses the wall at Carvoran, the Roman *Magna*. Horsley traces a branch of the same Maiden way leading from Whitley Castle to Corbridge, a station previously mentioned as on the more direct north road. It was at this Corbridge that the two other most interesting Greek inscriptions in the country were found; one altar dedicated to Hercules of Tyre, another to Astarte the goddess of the Sidonians. The latter may very probably be identified with the Syrian Goddess, of whom Lucian gives an account in his essay bearing that name. Of the worship of this goddess, under her style "Dea Syria," *Magna* was evidently a stronghold. Two altars have been discovered there, erected to her, the one by a cohort of *Hamii*, the other by an *ala*, bearing the name *Sabinian*, of the same people. These *Hamii* have been attributed, on reasonable grounds, to the town of *Hamath* or *Hamah* (otherwise Epiphaneia) on the Orontes. If so, they were the only Asiatic corps on the wall; they help to account for other indications of Syrian worship in the neighbourhood; and they shew how a Syrian family could find its way at least to *Magna*. A last connecting link with Brough may be furnished by the curious leaden seals found at that place some years ago, bearing the names of Roman military corps. One of these is inscribed with the words *Ala Sab.*, which obviously refer to the auxiliary *Hamii* above mentioned.

The inscription itself under consideration has nothing to do with Syrian worship, being purely classical in feeling. It was obviously written by a person acquainted with the Greek of the Homeric poems and the

tragedies. An omission of certain final Ns was probably due to the stone-cutter. In this omission, and in the spelling of *ὀδίτης* with the diphthong *ει*, there may be some evidence as to the *date* of the inscription, but the inference drawn would not be very certain, as all these peculiarities can be found at very different dates in the Corpus Inscriptionum. The evidence of the *characters* merely amounts to placing the inscription as late as possible. They are rude, and there is a marked intrusion of *uncial* forms among them, which have been dated, on mss. authority, as late as the 7th century or later. These uncial forms, however, are admitted by Dr Taylor (Alphabet 2, 148) to appear in inscriptions before the date of the earliest extant mss. On external considerations, Prof. Clark did not consider that the inscription could date before the comparatively settled time following the reign of Sept. Severus, when there might fairly be residents with leisure to put up monuments and travellers with leisure to read them. For similar reasons he would place this document *before* the rough times which followed the Roman departure from Britain at the beginning of the 5th century.

In the first line of the epitaph, 'Ἐκκαδεχέτη τις ἰδὼν τύμβω σκεφθέντ' ὑπὸ μοίρης, there is a syllable too much. Professor Clark suggested that the first word was meant to be scanned, and perhaps spelt, 'Ἐκδεχέτη (cf. 'Ἐκκέδεκα which is thus scanned in Kaibel No. 718, C. I. 5699). In *σκεφθέντα*, the alternatives were to interpret the word "beheld," which does occur, from *σκέπτομαι*, or "covered" a participle which does not occur, but would be regularly formed from *σκέπω*. He would assume the latter as a *ἄπαξ λεγόμενον*, and translate "hidden in the tomb." This translation, it might be remarked, was entirely inconsistent with the notion of a *cenotaph*, in which sense, indeed, the word *τύμβος* is not much used. On the words *χαίρε σὺ παῖ παρ' ἐμοῦ* Prof. Clark remarked that *χαίρε* with a dative, or this easier construction *παρά* with the genitive, of the speaker, seemed to be rather an expression of *benediction* than of *valediction* (instancing Iliad ψ. 179; Eurip. Alcestis 436; and Verg. Aen. II. 97). Translating therefore the first words of line 3, "A blessing, or greeting, to thee, O boy, from me," he came to the *crux* of the whole epigram, *κῆνπερ θνητὸν βίω ἔρπης*. Both metre and sense necessitated the reading (for *βίω*) of *βίον*, a cognate accusative after *ἔρπης*, for which construction, though somewhat bold, there was sufficient classical authority. The literal translation of the Greek was: "Even (or, and) if thou creepst (or simply "proceedest") on a mortal life." This he could not take to mean simply "Even though thou art dead" and he therefore suggested two other interpretations:—(1) "And if thou indeed draggest on some human life (i.e. a dim semi-human existence beneath the tomb)"; (2) "Even though thou travellest (= didst travel) on the course of only a mortal life (as distinguished from the immortal career of thy divine namesake)." The play on the name may be paralleled by an epitaph in the Corpus, where a

mortal *Helius* is obviously contrasted with the divine sungod (Kaibel No. 708, C. I. 6236). In the parenthetic clause which follows, *ἀκύρατ' ἔπιτῃς γὰρ μερόπων ἐπὶ Κιμμερίων γῆ*, Prof. Clark considered that a final *ν* of *γῆν* had been omitted, although *ἐπὶ* with the dative *was* rarely found in the pregnant construction of motion to a place and rest there (Iliad 2. 89: 4. 251 &c.). The word *μερόπων* could not possibly, he thought, be used as an epithet of *Κιμμερίων*, in whatever sense the latter word was used. He himself took these *Κιμμέριοι* to be the poetic folk of gloom and mist among whom Homer places his entrance to the shades (Od. *Λ*. 14): the *μέροπες* on the other hand were the *μέροπες* (a noun substantive) of the Greek Anthology, meaning simply *men* (Anthol. 7. 339, 684: Toup. in Suidam t. 3. p. 293; Kaibel No. 202, where this word seems to be misunderstood). The genitive *μερόπων* expressed the not uncommon meaning, in poetry, of removal from a place. This line he would therefore translate "Since very soon thou didst flit from men to the land of the Cimmerians."

In the last line there would naturally come, if No. 1 of the above renderings be adopted, another wish: and Prof. Clark had endeavoured to read these final words into a Greek version of the Latin "sit tibi terra levis." He had not, however, been successful: the first letters of the line were certainly not *κουφ* but *κουψ*; and no satisfactory expression of sleeping or resting could be packed in before the undoubted words *γὰρ ὁ παῖς Ἑρμῆς*. He therefore had with some reluctance adopted the *second* of those two renderings before mentioned, and taken the meaning of this last fragmentary line to be that the boy will not be entirely a misnomer (*οὐ ψεύσει* "thou shalt not be false to thy name") for, though not the God Hermes himself, he is gone with him. The ingenious suggestion [*έρμη*] *γὰρ ὁ παῖς ἐρμῆς* [*ἀκολουθεῖ*] was made by a candidate for the University Scholarship, in which examination this epigram was recently set. The *α*, however, which undoubtedly follows *ψεύσει* on the stone being irreconcilable with [*έρμη*], Professor Clark would read [*αὐτῷ*], which fairly accounted for the two or three illegible strokes before *γὰρ ὁ παῖς*. It would much aid the rendering of this last line, if the stonemason could be supposed to have substituted the nominative *ἐρμῆς* for a dative *έρμη*, misled by the next words *ὁ παῖς*: but this supposition was not absolutely necessary. The transition from the second to the third person does not present much difficulty; and *hiatus* after a long vowel or diphthong is common enough in both the Anthology and inscriptions. The epigram is added below in what is submitted as its original form, with a free metrical paraphrase.

Ἐκδεχέτη τις ἰδὼν τύμβῳ σκεφθέντ' ὑπὸ μοίρης  
Ἑρμῆν κομμαγῆνον ἔπος φρασάτω τόδ' ὀδείτης  
χαίρε σὺ παῖ παρ' ἐμοῦ κῆνπερ θνητὸν βίον ἔρπης.

ὠκύτατ' ἔπτης γὰρ μερόπων ἐπὶ Κιμμερίων γῆν  
 κού ψεύσει αὐτῷ γὰρ ὁ παῖς Ἑρμῆ ἀκολουθεῖ.

Hermes of Commagene here—  
 Young Hermes, in his sixteenth year—  
 Entombed by fate before his day  
 Beholding, let the traveller say:—  
 Fair youth, my greeting to thy shrine  
 Though but a mortal course be thine,  
 Since all too soon thou wing'dst thy flight  
 From realms of speech to realm of night;  
 Yet no misnomer art thou shewn,  
 Who with thy namesake God art flown.

Mr BROWNE shewed that of the 175 legible letters in the inscription not more than 31 could be read as ordinary runes. The letter  $\epsilon$  occurs 20 times, and every time the middle stroke has to be got rid of, and even then it is not a known rune;  $\circ$  and  $\iota$  occur 14 times each, and of these  $\circ$  is hopeless for runic purposes and has to be made into various shapes;  $\alpha$  occurs 13 times, and in each case the cross-bar has to be got rid of and even then it is not a known rune. And so on through the alphabet. The only letters which are fairly runes are  $\iota$  (14),  $\rho$  (11),  $\gamma$  (2 of the 4),  $\chi$  (2),  $\beta$  (2). The Greek letters  $\zeta$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\xi$  do not occur. The first line (except the last three letters) is the clearest of all, and it is difficult to see how any one could miss reading the  $\delta\epsilon\chi\epsilon\tau\eta$ . There are combinations of letters very clear, such as  $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}$  and  $\tau\acute{o}\nu$ , which spoke for themselves. The rendering on the runic theory is now entirely abandoned by its author, who has explained that when the cast was sent to him, he sent it to the Professor of Greek at Copenhagen as belonging to his department, and it was only when his Greek colleague disowned it that he attacked it as runic, and elicited the following, more than one-third of the letters forming part of proper names. "Ingalang in Buckenhome bigged this gravekist of Cimokom, Ahl's wife but born in Ecby at Ackleigh. Holy into destruction walked she. The mound Oscil, Osbiol, Cuhl, Oeki made. The body all-friend Christ, young, reaches after death; eke sorrow's cry never moves me more."

Mr Browne had obtained facsimiles of the other Greek inscriptions in the North of England by the kindness of Mrs Senhouse of Netherhall and Mr Robinson, Sir F. U. Graham and Mr Milligan, Canon Greenhill and Professor Fowler, and Mr Franks and Baron von Hügel. He pointed out the letters which occurred on the Brough Stone and no other Greek inscription in the North of England. These were one  $\alpha$ , two  $\gamma$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\rho$ , the straight  $\sigma$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\omega$ , and  $\delta$  if it was not on the "Heracles" stone. It was curious—though centuries intervened between the two—that some of these particular letters had a strong Phœnician tinge. They were

the first  $\alpha$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\rho$ ,  $\nu$ . He thought the cutter might have been accustomed to an Oriental alphabet. On a pedestal at Saida, which he supposed was the port used by the Commagenians, there was one Greek word cut, and it had the  $\delta$ ,  $\mu$ , and almost the  $\nu$  of the Commagenian stone. Another Greek inscription at Saida, to one of the Antonines, had the straight-backed  $\varsigma$ . The only straight-backed  $\varsigma$  he found among Semitic alphabets was Palmyrene, the Palmyrenes being he supposed neighbours of the Commagenians. It was worth notice that the one Palmyrene inscription we have in England "Regina, the Catuallaunian, freedwoman, wife of Barate the Palmyrene," is careful (though so short) to state the nation of the person named, as in the case of Hermes the Commagenian. It might be mentioned also that the two Greek inscriptions found at Corchester consist each of a hexameter and are, like the Brough hexameters, Syrian inscriptions.

He read the six letters before  $\gamma\alpha\rho\ \delta\ \pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$  as  $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ .

Canon TAYLOR said that Mr Browne had suggested that the unique character of three or four of the Greek letters in the inscription might be due to an assimilation of the forms of Phoenician letters used at a much earlier date. He thought that the peculiarities in the forms of the letters might be explained by a simpler hypothesis. The inscription was written in *uncial* Greek characters. Uncial Greek writing had hitherto been found exclusively in codices, other Greek inscriptions being written in capitals, the forms of which differed considerably from those of the uncial letters. He shewed on the black board that the forms of several letters, notably those of the *omega* and the *sigma*, were of an uncial type, anterior by about a century to those of the earliest uncial codices which had come down to us, and were transitional between the forms of the ordinary lapidary characters and those of the existing uncial codices. He had found some of these transitional forms on coins struck in Thrace during the first half of the 3rd century A.D., and others, such as the *mu* the *alpha* and the *delta*, were preserved in the Coptic alphabet, which was obtained from the Greek uncial of the 2nd or 3rd century A.D. He thought the writer of the inscription could not have been familiar with the letters ordinarily used in Greek inscriptions, but that he was probably in possession of some uncial codex, probably a copy of Homer, from which he had taken the forms of the letters he employed. Thus this inscription was of peculiar interest, being the only lapidary record in uncial characters hitherto discovered, and supplying in the case of several letters transitional forms which had hitherto been sought for in vain.

Canon Taylor also thought that due credit had not been given to Mr Henry Bradley for the ingenious conjecture which had established the true reading of the inscription. He referred to the word  $\phi\rho\alpha\sigma\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$  at the beginning of the 5th line. This had been read either as  $\phi\iota\lambda\iota\beta\iota\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$  or  $\phi\iota\lambda\lambda\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ , the second letter appearing clearly in the published facsimile

as an *iota*. Mr Bradley conjectured that this must really be a *rho*, the loop of the letter having disappeared. Canon Taylor said that he had at once undertaken a journey to Brough for the purpose of ascertaining whether this conjecture could be supported, and that he discovered positive traces of the almost effaced loop of the *rho*. This point having been settled the earlier reading had been abandoned and an interpretation based on Mr Bradley's ingenious conjecture had been now universally adopted.

Mr SANDYS observed that there were more than 700 Greek epitaphs included in Kaibel's *Epigrammata Graeca ex lapidibus collecta*, and added that he had recently read through all of these in the hope of finding some illustrations of the Brough inscription. The intrusive and unmetrical *καὶ* in the first word *ἐκ(καὶ)δεχέτη*, found its parallel in an inscription at Catania, *ἐκκέδεκα [ἔτη ζή]σας* (Kaibel no. 718). At the end of the second line *ὀδείτης* was an instance of the extremely common confusion between *ει* and *ι* in Greek inscriptions; thus they had *ὀδείται* in no. 248, while the vocative *παροδείτα* occurs in no less than 24 places, the spelling *παροδίτα* being far less frequent. At the beginning of the third line, the readily intelligible phrase, *χαίρε σὺ παῖ παρ' ἐμοῦ*, though not occurring in this precise form, so far as he could remember, in earlier Greek, had its exact equivalent in an inscription of the second century A.D. at Pergamos: *χαίρε, γύναι Πάνθεια, παρ' ἀνέρος* (no. 242 b). In the last line, he was inclined to believe that the two lost words were *ἀκμῆ* and *ἀπόλωλεν*, the sense thus gained being: 'for the boy Hermes has perished in his prime.' In earlier Greek, we should doubtless have had a genitive after *ἀκμῆ*, e.g. *νεότητος*. Traces of the upper parts of the first three letters *ἀκμῆ* could, he thought be made out on the stone. The word, he might add, was found at least thrice in Kaibel, *ἀκμῆν...ἐμῆν...Ἰδίδης...ἐκαρπίσατο* (151); *ἀκμῆς ἐν ἀώτῳ* (154); and *ἀκμῆν νέος ὦν* (669). Like Dr Clark, he had endeavoured in vain to find in the last line any equivalent to the phrase so common in epitaphs, *sit tibi terra levis*; although for a while he had expected the sense to be something like that of no. 700 in Kaibel: *ἀλλ' εἴ γ' ἐν φθιμένοισι τις αἰσθησις, τέκνον, ἐστὶν κοῦφον ἔχοις γαίης βάρος εὐσεβίης ἐνὶ χώρῳ*. In conclusion, he could not agree with Dr Clark's interpretation of the tenth line. The most natural course was to take *μερόπων* and *Κιμμερίων* together [a phrase probably suggested by *Κιμμερίων ἀνδρῶν* in *Odys.* xi. 14, *μερόπων* being, for metrical reasons, substituted for *ἀνδρῶν*]; and it was perhaps not necessary to alter *γῆ* into *γῆν*. The 'Cimmerian men' were in this case the Britons, who would be regarded as dwelling in a land of Cimmerian mist and darkness by those who, like the friends of the short-lived Hermes, could remember the bright and sunny land of Syria. The following would therefore appear to be the general sense of the line:

'Short was thy flight in this land of gloom.'

The Rev. Precentor EDM. VENABLES exhibited a photograph and drawings of a sculptured stone, discovered during February, 1885, in digging the foundations of the new School of Science and Art now in progress at Lincoln. The stone which is in the form of a rectangular pilaster or *stylus*, somewhat tapering upward, is mutilated at the base. Its present dimensions are 3 ft. 2 in. in height, by 1 ft. 3 in. in breadth in front, and 1 ft. each flank. It is finished by a *cymarecta* moulding, beautifully ornamented with acanthus leaves pointing downwards. The back is perfectly plain. The two flanks are completely covered with foliage, of the acanthus type, displaying great freedom of design. Some of the leaves fold over one another in a quite unconventional fashion. The front bears a standing figure clothed in drapery of great freedom and beauty of arrangement. The head and face are unfortunately mutilated. There are distinct traces of a veil covering the upper and back part of the head. The flatness of the chest indicates that the figure represents a male rather than a female, though at first sight the general appearance suggests the latter sex. The right hand is mutilated, and it is impossible to determine what it held: but there are clear indications of some object depending from the hand. The left hand carries a small *cornucopiae*. The stone bears no inscription. It was probably a sepulchral memorial. The place where it was found is at the foot of the hill, just outside the second or lower Roman city of Lindum, near its S.E. corner. Not far from the stone two coarse funeral urns were discovered, one containing burnt bones.

March 9, 1885. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

- Rev. J. R. Bradstock, M.A., Corpus Christi College.
- Rev. B. H. Drury, M.A., Caius College.
- J. W. Emerson, Esq., Downing College.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a complete skeleton of a Red Stag (*Cervus elaphus*), which he had recently added to the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy: the bones were found in Burwell Fen early in last summer, and were all "associated," with the exception of the shoulder-blades and the skull. Of the actual skull, the occipital region alone had been preserved, but as it presented the bases of two horns, shewing that the individual was a male, it was thought better to substitute a complete skull and horns which had been obtained from the same locality a few years ago. A skeleton of an adult stag from Scotland was also exhibited, in order to shew how much the species had degenerated in size in recent times.

The Rev. W. GRAHAM F. PIGOTT exhibited, among other curiosities recently found in the coprolite-excavations at Abington Pigotts :

(1) An unpublished gold coin of Cunobelin, resembling Evans's Plate IX, fig. 5, with the addition of the ring ornament shewn in fig. 7 ; it was ploughed up in April, 1875. Dr Evans has a similar specimen.

(2) A *denarius* of Nero Drusus (plated), *rev. DE GERMANIS* ; Equestrian statue of Drusus on a triumphal arch, dug up in October 1884 ; and a *third brass* of Constans and one of Gratian.

Mr H. F. WILSON read a short paper descriptive of some objects of antiquarian interest discovered by him in an attic on the south side (letter M) of the Great Court of Trinity College, prefacing it by an apology for the insignificance of what he had to exhibit, in which he maintained however that nothing which bore upon the manners and customs of our predecessors ought to be disregarded by the Society. The "find" consisted of bones, broken bottle-glass, a key of antique pattern, oyster-shells, crab-claws, rags and other rubbish, among which were several scraps of manuscript of various ages from the 16th to the present century, and some fragments of printed books. The first-mentioned relics he believed were the traces of a clandestine nocturnal banquet held by persons *in statu pupillari* under the old régime, when an M.A. "aetate provector" looked after the morals of the youthful undergraduates. The bottle was of an old-fashioned type, such as was common in the 17th century, and closely resembled a perfect specimen of that date, which was exhibited for comparison. Mr Wilson then gave some account of the printed and manuscript scraps, which comprised (a) a page from an undergraduate's common-place book or collection of Latin passages of about the year 1550, (b) a few sentences from a Latin essay of the same period, which said little for the classical attainments of its author, (c) portions of a congratulatory address to some dignitary of Trinity College, probably of the 17th century, (d) a fragment of a poem in English, (e) a worm-eaten leaf from an old play, which has not yet been identified : the *dramatis personae* engaged in the dialogue being given as Warh. and Dorc. respectively, (f) a small torn piece of newspaper, containing an abstract of Lord Fitzwilliam's Will. Mr Wilson acknowledged his obligations to Mr Bradshaw and Mr E. W. Gosse, for assistance which they had given him.

The PRESIDENT having concurred in Mr Wilson's explanation of the *raison d'être* of the bones, bottle-glass, etc.,

The PUBLIC ORATOR made some remarks upon the fragment of the congratulatory address, several words of which were visible, apparently describing the grounds of Trinity College.

Dr LUARD identified the name *Henricus Meres* which appeared on one of the smaller scraps, and expressed his opinion that the bit of newspaper above alluded to was from the *Cambridge Chronicle* of about the year 1816.

May 4, 1885. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new Members were elected :

Rev. W. Haig Brown, LL.D., Pembroke College.

C. H. Monro, Esq., M.A., Caius College.

F. Prince, Esq., M.R.C.S., Sawston.

R. H. Solly, Esq., Gordon Villa.

Rev. C. Taylor, D.D., Master of St John's College.

W. Welchman, Esq., Birdbeck House, Upwell.

Professor HUGHES, having referred to the documentary evidence which had already been laid before the Society tracing the history of Horningsey to Norman times, drew the attention of the members to a collection of objects which carried the story of the occupation of the district back to the early stone period.

He thought that sufficient evidence had been accumulated to justify a rough chronological classification of the *Palaeolithic* weapons of the district under three principal heads, to the latest of which he referred the Horningsey implement which he exhibited.

He showed also some *Neolithic* implements, which he referred to two distinct ages and origins; and the arrow-head and flakes, exhibited by Mr Jones, he assigned to the same date. He had but little to offer in illustration of the bronze or iron age, though many objects referred to that time had been found in the district to the north. The palstave which he exhibited was turned up about two miles north of Horningsey. The iron steelyard he thought was Roman, and the iron hobble of much more recent date.

The chief interest gathered round the evidence of the Roman occupation of the district. There was north of the village a great layer of broken pottery, evidently the waste of a potter's yard: in confirmation of which view he produced the potter's bone modelling pins and lumps of clay kneaded into round masses ready for use, and retaining even the impressions of the markings on the skin of the fingers that had pressed them 1500 years ago. He showed that the material used for the manufacture was the alluvial clay, not the gault, as the Romans at Upchurch and elsewhere selected the marsh clay rather than the older clay deposits, which were abundant close by.

In the waste-heap there was a great variety of coarse pottery. Besides this layer there were rubbish-pits like those at Chesterford, in which a better class of objects was found, such as portions of a very beautiful glass bottle and a red-ware vessel with figures in relief of a type new to this district. There were bronze pans with handles, the remains of a large leaden vessel, a bronze spoon, a bronze spoon-shaped object weighted with lead, and many other small articles. He thought there were signs of an ex-

tensive occupation of the district in Roman times, and suggested that the earthworks about Eye Hall might possibly represent in part Roman entrenchments, modified afterwards into the moat of the mediaeval fenside buildings.

Mr H. F. WILSON gave an account of the Brandon flint-trade, tracing its development from pre-historic times to the present day. After pointing out upon an enlarged map of the district the various localities to which his remarks bore reference, and briefly alluding to the discovery of *palaeolithic* implements in the River Gravels of the Little Ouse, he gave an account of the famous *neolithic* workings known as *Grime's Graves*, one of which was explored with very interesting results by Canon Greenwell and others in the year 1870, and suggested incidentally that the Society might carry on the investigation then commenced, as between two and three hundred of these remarkable pits still remain to be examined. Mr Wilson drew attention to the fact that a large fair used to be held till recently upon the high ground called *Broomhill* overlooking the river about three-quarters of a mile from Brandon, and expressed his belief that this was the survival from pre-historic times of a market at which the flint-workers of *Grime's Graves* bartered their wares for commodities brought from a distance along the water-way of the Little Ouse. He next gave the evidence (collected by Mr Skerthly in his valuable monograph on the Brandon flint-trade) for the unbroken continuance of the industry up to the present day, which may be summarised as follows :

(a) The *neolithic* workings resemble in several remarkable particulars the modern flint-pits.

(b) The *neolithic* picks of red-deer horn are exactly reproduced by the modern one-sided pick of iron, *made only at Brandon*, as are *all* the tools used in the industry.

(c) The *neolithic* stone flaking-hammer (whether hafted or not) is exactly reproduced in the Old English flaking-hammer of iron, *formerly* in use at Brandon, but now superseded by the French hammer introduced about a century ago.

(d) The discoid *neolithic* implements used as (1) scrapers and (2) 'strike-a-lights' appear in the oval 'strike-a-lights' now manufactured at Brandon, of the square form of which again the modern gun-flint is a modification.

Proceeding to the modern manufacture Mr Wilson first described by the help of two large diagrams the process of digging and raising the stone, which is carried out in the most primitive fashion with none of the labour-saving appliances which might be expected, such as ladders and windlasses. He then enumerated and explained the various stages of the manufacture, which (omitting the preliminary drying when the stone is moist) fall under the three heads of

(a) *Quartering*, in which the large blocks of stone are broken into manageable pieces by the blows of a heavy hammer.

(b) *Flaking*, in which the *flakes* or strips of flint are removed by the workman from one of the quartered pieces, leaving a *core* of a conical shape, which may be used for building purposes.

(c) *Knapping*, in which the flakes formed by the last process are cut up into the finished product, whether gun-flint or 'strike-a-light.'

The two last-named processes (of which that of flaking is by far the most difficult) were practically illustrated upon the platform by Mr R. T. Snare, the leading representative of the trade in Brandon, whose presence contributed very largely to the interest of the paper. With his block, stool and candlestick, and his variously-shaped hammers, Mr Snare shewed, as no written or spoken words could have done, exactly how flint is flaked and knapped: and his extraordinary dexterity in both the processes called forth great admiration from all who witnessed his performances. The flakes and finished gun-flints and strike-a-lights as fast as they were made were handed round the room to be carried away by such of the members as chose to take them. Much interest was aroused by Mr Snare's success in using a pre-historic stone hammer to strike off some flakes.

Meanwhile Mr Wilson gave a few additional particulars as to the present position and prospects of the industry. The demand for gun-flints comes chiefly from Africa, to which country Mr Snare sent over 4,000,000 last year. He employs about a dozen hands, capable of producing from three to four thousand flints each per diem. The selling price averages three shillings per thousand.

A list of the words used in the industry was given, Mr Wilson observing that his hope of finding some relics of pre-Aryan speech among them had been doomed to disappointment. He concluded by presenting to the Society all the implements that had been used on the occasion, together with the various specimens of ancient and modern manufacture with which his remarks were throughout illustrated.

May 18, 1885. Annual General Meeting. The President (Mr J. W. Clark, M.A.) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

- W. M. Haggard, Esq., LL.M., Trinity Hall.
- M. C. Potter, Esq., M.A., Peterhouse.
- F. J. Sebley, Esq., 7 Pulling Terrace.
- A. W. Wilderspin, Esq., Summerfield.

The following Officers were elected for the next year :

*President*:—Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D., St Catharine's College.

*Vice-President*:—T. McK. Hughes, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College, Woodwardian Professor of Geology.

*Treasurer*:—W. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

*Secretary*:—Rev. S. S. Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

*Auditors*:—F. C. Wace, Esq., M.A., Esquire Bedell. Swann Hurrell, Esq., J.P.

New members of Council :

Rev. H. R. Luard, D.D., Trinity College, University Registry.

E. C. Clark, Esq., LL.D., St John's College, Regius Professor of Civil Law.

J. W. Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

F. J. H. Jenkinson, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

The out-going President (Mr J. W. CLARK) then delivered the following address :

“ When you did me the honour of electing me your President in 1883, I troubled you with a brief address, in which I spoke of one or two subjects which were then of special interest to the Society, and on which I hoped to see progress made during my tenure of office. As that period is now drawing to a close, I crave your indulgence while I review, with suitable brevity, the events of the last two years.

In the first place, I am glad to be able to congratulate the Society on having obtained a local habitation. The negotiations of which I spoke in my former address have been so far successful, that we have obtained from the University a place in which we can hold our meetings, and in which the collections which once belonged to us can be displayed. You are aware that we have made over all those collections, together with our Library, to the University, under certain conditions which were accepted by Grace of the Senate, 6 December, 1883. The scheme for the management of the Museum has been at work for so short a time, that it is impossible to say whether it is likely to prove altogether satisfactory or not. So far as it has gone, however, we can congratulate ourselves upon a certain definite amount of progress. In securing Baron Anatole von Hügel as Curator, we have obtained the services of a gentleman in whom knowledge and enthusiasm are happily blended, and who, if he be allowed a free hand, will develop the Museum—which it must be remembered has now become the *Museum of General* as well as *Local Archaeology*—according to the new conditions. Again, the University has defrayed the cost of removing our collections to this place, and has provided cases for some of the more important objects. I would call your special attention to the beautiful wall-case containing the

glass and pottery, and to the skill displayed in its arrangement by the Curator. Progress has also been made with the ethnological side of the Museum. After a long delay—into the causes of which I need not now enter—cases have been provided by the University, which will hold a portion at least of the collections which have been given to the University by Sir Arthur Gordon and Mr Maudslay. The arrangement of these objects will of necessity occupy much time and labour, and, until that work is accomplished, their value and interest cannot be fully appreciated. In addition to those collections, the western room has been nearly filled with the casts made under Mr Maudslay's superintendence from the sculptures of certain buried cities in Central America, on the exploration of which he has been engaged for some years. It may well be doubted whether we shall ever be able to discover a clue to the interpretation of the remarkable picture-writing with which many of the slabs are covered; but these careful reproductions will at any rate give us trustworthy materials for its study, while the larger sculptures will supply far more distinct ideas than we have hitherto possessed of an ancient civilisation which, so far as can be made out at present, flourished and became extinct before that which was overthrown by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. Mr Maudslay is now conducting further explorations, and has collected important evidence bearing upon the relative age of these works. In a letter written to me six weeks ago from Copan, he says: 'I have been able to find the hitherto undiscoverable stone houses of the old inhabitants, and in excavating have come on some good sculpture. The existence of stone houses is an important discovery, as we know not a trace of them was visible fifty years after the conquest, and is therefore a certain and not speculative indication of age.' I have little hope of inducing the University to associate itself further with Mr Maudslay's researches, but, though we may not benefit by them from a Museum point of view, I am sure that we shall all take great interest in the success of one of our members in such a dangerous and difficult enterprise.

A full account of what has been done in the Museum from its opening, May 6, 1884, to the present time, and the expenses which have been incurred in connexion with it, will be found in two Reports of the Antiquarian Committee (*Reporter*, 1884-85, pp. 109, 385). The management of the Museum, it may be urged, no longer concerns the Society; but, as half the members of the Antiquarian Committee are appointed by the Society, and as the second condition agreed upon between the University and the Society is: 'That the Society undertake to use efforts to increase the collections'; it will not, I imagine, be thought unbecoming in me if I invite your earnest attention to those documents. You will find in the first of them a proposal that a small annual Maintenance Fund should be granted by the University to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Museum. For the present this request, so business-like and so reasonable, has not been

listened to. I hope however that it will be brought forward again at no distant date; for, until this defect in the organisation of the Museum in which we are interested be removed, it is impossible to regard its future without serious apprehension, if not absolute dismay. On the other hand, it is pleasant to be able to record that the building is being gradually recognised as the proper place of deposit of the various relics found in the Town and in the neighbourhood, as shewn by the increase in the number and value of the presents made to the Society, or deposited in its charge. Among the former class of objects I must particularise the fragments of medieval sculpture from Milton Church—probably part of a reredos or shrine—presented by Mrs Lichfield; among the latter the Roman objects found at Willingham, Cambridgeshire, in 1857, entrusted to our safe keeping by Mr George Pegler, schoolmaster of that place.

In my former address I expressed a hope that our publications might shortly be extended so as to include a special Historical Series, to be published, in imitation of the works issued under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, in the form of texts without notes, but accompanied by a full introduction. The suggestion in this general form was most favourably received by the Council of the Society, and I feel it due not only to them, but also to the Society at large, to express my regret that I have been too much occupied to carry the matter farther at present. I have, however, undertaken to draw up, for the approval of the Council, a list of works to be printed, with a scheme of publication; and in the course of next year I trust that some progress may be made in a matter in which I take a special interest, and which will, I feel sure, prove attractive to historical students beyond the limits of our Society. Meanwhile the ordinary publications of the Society are being most ably edited by Mr Jenkinson, and the Fifth Volume of our Communications, of which three parts have appeared, will be found to be quite equal in interest to those which have preceded it. Care is being taken to effect greater rapidity in publication; before long the arrears will have been made up; and then the dates of reading a paper and of issuing it in a printed form to our members will be separated by a shorter interval.

Soon after you did me the honour of electing me your President, I suggested to the Council that a critical and descriptive catalogue of the portraits belonging to the University and the Colleges should be undertaken. This proposal was favourably received, and it was decided, as a preliminary step, to endeavour to bring the portraits together in a series of Exhibitions, each of which should include those of a particular period. By this means they could be more readily examined, and the duplicate portraits of celebrated individuals be compared with each other. The Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate readily assented to the request that the Exhibitions should be held in one of the galleries under their charge; and the Colleges raised no difficulties about the loan of their pictures. The

first Exhibition, held last year, was thoroughly successful; and the second, opened last week, promises to command an equal share of public attention. So far, the scheme has been productive of valuable results. The pictures brought together last year were carefully examined by Mr George Scharf and other authorities, and several portraits which were either wrongly named, or not named at all, were correctly determined. I was able to take notes of most of the others, and to collect materials for the permanent catalogue. Much, however, still remains to be done before such a work can be fit for publication. As our own times are approached, the portraits become more numerous, and of larger size; and, as the space in which they can be hung is limited, two more Exhibitions at least will be necessary. I eagerly embrace this opportunity of acknowledging the cordial kindness with which I have been treated by the Director and the other authorities of the Fitzwilliam Museum, and of thanking the Colleges for so generously stripping their walls in order to oblige us. At the same time, I trust that some member or members of the Society may be found able and willing to give me assistance in the future, supposing that I am still entrusted with the charge of the Exhibitions. My own knowledge of art is so slight, that I cannot venture to prepare the permanent catalogue alone; and it would be a pity to lose the results which ought to follow from such a series of Exhibitions, and which will naturally be expected by the University.

In conclusion I have only to record with much pleasure the steady increase in the number of our members; and to thank the Council and the Officers of the Society for the kind support which I have uniformly received from them. The President whom you have just elected needs no commendation from me. Under his guidance we need be under no apprehension for the future."

The Report of the Council gave evidence of the activity and growth of the Society, which now numbers 331 members on its List, and promised several new publications—among them, Alderman Newton's Diary (1662-1717), edited by Mr J. E. Foster, and the History of Swaffham Bulbeck by Mr E. Hailstone.

The PRESIDENT gave an account of medieval Libraries, with special reference to the book-cases (illustrated by a model), and to the system of chaining the books, as shewn in Hereford Cathedral, Wimborne Minster, and Trinity Hall. As the whole of what was said will form part of the essay entitled "The Library," in Mr Clark's edition of Professor Willis' work on *The Architectural History of the University and Colleges*, it need not be reported here.

Mr BRADSHAW made remarks upon others of our Cambridge Libraries, and particularly upon the arrangements of the books at Emmanuel College, as one instance out of many, where a clue to the method of arrangement used in a Library would be obtained from a study of the order presented

in the old catalogue, even where all trace of the book-cases themselves had long disappeared.

Professor A. MACALISTER made the following remarks "On an Inscribed Block of Clay from Thebes."

The block which I exhibit is a truncated pyramid of sun-dried clay, taken from the cemetery of Dra'h Aboul Neggah (Thebes). It is a coarsely made variety of the common Funereal Cone, and has on its base four lines of raised hieroglyphs, the legend being of the character so commonly met with on such clay blocks.

As the lines of writing have not been moulded parallel to the borders of the faces of the pyramid, the end of the first and three fourths of the last are gone; what remains reads thus

*Maχi χer Asar                      Suten mer Apt*  
 The devoted to Osiris, Royal Superintendent of Apt,  
*Userhat Maχeru Arn      sa      Neh ma maχeru mes*  
 Userhat justified born of, son of, Neh, justified born of  
*Chonsu\*\*\**

The name *Userhat* occurs elsewhere as that of the *Major-domo* of Ra-aa-Kheper Ka (Thothmes I.). *Neha* also occurs about the same time as a personal name, as does the more common form *Nehi*.

Little is known of the use of these seal-like masses, whose inscriptions usually run in the same strain. Upon the second cone exhibited the inscription is

*Maχi χer Asar      Ab-An              pa χeru      en Amen.*  
 Devoted to Osiris The Priest Scribe of the Treasury of Amen.

*User ha      Sa              pa χeru              Nebuan*  
 User-ha Son of the Treasury Scribe Nebuan

Upon the third cone exhibited, of later date, is the inscription

*Maχi \*\*      An \*\*\*      ua      meru      suten      mester*  
 Devoted \*\* the Scribe \*\*\* the one the eyes of the king, the ears of

*Suten      Kheb              mer              per              hut*  
 the king of Upper Egypt superintendent of the treasure houses of

*Neb tau*  
 the king of the two lands

*Ta ha raqua      maχeru      Rames      maχeru      Ar t-n.              nebt pa*  
 Tirhakah      justified      Rames      justified      born of the lady of the

*Tesen hat maχeru*  
 house Tesen hat justified.

Upon the cone in the Fitzwilliam Museum the words read thus:

*Maχi χer Asar              suten sa              Nektamer mes.*  
 Devoted to Osiris The son of the king Nek-tamer, son of.

II. LIST OF COUNCIL ELECTED MAY 18, 1885.

**President.**

Rev. GEORGE FORREST BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College.

**Vice-Presidents.**

Rev. ROBERT BURN, M.A., Trinity College, *Trinity Praelector in Roman Literature and Archaeology.*

GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Downing College, *Professor of Surgery.*

THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Trinity College, *Woodwardian Professor of Geology.*

**Treasurer.**

WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Jesus College.

**Secretary and Librarian.**

Rev. SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A., Corpus Christi College.

**Ordinary Members of Council.**

FREDERICK CHARLES WACE, Esq., M.A., LL.M., St John's College, *Esquire Bedell.*

JOHN EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

ALFRED PAGET HUMPHRY, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, *Esquire Bedell.*

NORMAN CAPPER HARDCASTLE, Esq., M.A., LL.M., Downing College.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, *Professor of Botany.*

Rev. WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT, M.A., Christ's College, *Elrington and Bosworth Professor of Anglo-Saxon.*

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, *Professor of Anatomy.*

Rev. HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Trinity College, *University Registrar.*

E. C. CLARK, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., St John's College, *Regius Professor of Civil Law.*

JOHN WILLIS CLARK, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, *Superintendent of the Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.*

FRANCIS JOHN HENRY JENKINSON, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

**Auditors.**

F. C. WACE, Esq., M.A.

SWANN HURRELL, Esq.

**Excursion Secretary.**

NORMAN CAPPER HARDCASTLE, Esq., M.A., LL.M., Downing College.

### III. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1884.

	<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance from 1883 . . . . .	287	12 11		221 4 6
Subscriptions (1884) . . . . .	250	18 0		
Life Members Subscriptions . . . . .	21	0 0		
Sale of publications:				
Deighton, Bell & Co. . . . .	9	17 1		
Macmillan & Bowes . . . . .	1	3 5		
By Treasurer . . . . .	0	1 6		
Dividend on £200 G.E.R. Deb. Stock . . . . .	11	2 0		
	3	18 4		
	143	8 0		
	6	6 0		
	137	2 0		
<p>The Curator of the Museum of General and Local Archæology (part of salary for three quarters of a year) . . . . . 37 10 0</p> <p>Stationery, wages, &amp;c. . . . . 3 7 6</p> <p>Exhibition of Portraits . . . . . 26 15 1</p> <p>Book-binding . . . . . 2 15 9</p>				
Balance . . . . .	428	14 10		
	145	16 5		
	£574	11 3		

\* As this catalogue was not approaching completion, proofs in slip were kept and the type was distributed, after standing 12 years.

## IV. LIST OF PRESENTS

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 18, 1885.

---

### ANTIQUITIES, &c.

From the Master of Peterhouse (the Rev. J. Porter, D.D.):

A shilling of James I. Obv. IACOBVS • MA • BRI • FRA • ET • HI • REX.  
XII. Crowned bust to right. Rev. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET.

From A. G. Wright, Esq., Newmarket :

Newmarket token, WILLIAM BRYANT, 1659.

Milton token, FRANCIS WACE, 1658.

---

### BOOKS.

A. From various donors:

From Professor Luigi Pigorini (Honorary Member):

Fifteen papers on Palaeoethnology, extracted from the *Bulletino di Paletnologia Italiana*. 1877-84. Svo.

Six papers on the same subject, contributed to the *Reale Accademia dei Lincei*.

Trouvailles italiennes d'objets en bronze préromains (Budapest), 1877. Svo.

Bibliographie Paléoethnologique italienne pour l'année 1880. Svo.

Hypothèse sur les bois de renne travaillés, &c. Svo.

Atlanti di Paleoenologia Italiana. 12mo.

Distribuzione geographica delle Stazioni preistoriche in Italia. Svo.

Museo e Scavi di Cometo-Tarquinia. 12mo.

Relazione 1 & 2 sul museo nazionale preistorico &c. di Roma. Svo.

All by the Donor.

From H. Phillips, Esq., Ph.D., Philadelphia (Honorary Member):

Notes on the Codex Ramirez, with a translation of the same.

On a supposed Runic inscription at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Both by the Donor.

On the cuneiform Petroglyphs, or so-called Bird-track sculptures of Ohio.

On fired stones and pre-historic implements. Both (from the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*) by Dr D. G. Brinton.

A packet containing three guide-books and three almanacks.

From F. W. Putnam, Esq. (Curator of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.):

On a new stand for skulls, made by Edw. E. Chick, 8vo.

On abnormal human skulls from stone-graves in Tennessee. 8vo.

On the antiquity of Man in America. 8vo. All by the Donor.

From Dr W. J. Hoffman (Washington):

Comparison of Eskimo pictographs with those of other American aborigines (with illustrations). 8vo.

From M. Ant. Héron de Villefosse:

Mémoire sur une feuille de diptique consulaire (with illustrations). 4to.

Mémoire sur une inscription romaine découverte près d'Aflou, et sur un bas-relief antique découvert à Chalon sur Saône. 8vo.

Mémoire sur inscriptions de Reims, de Stenay, et de Mouzon. 8vo.

Mémoire sur une inscription latine de Cyrhrus (Khoros) en Syrie. 8vo.

From the Rev. J. J. Raven, D.D.:

The Church Bells of Cambridgeshire (from Mason's *History of Norfolk*). Folio.

From J. E. Foster, Esq., M.A.:

Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society during the year 1851.

From the Commissioner of Education, Washington:

Report for the year 1882-83. Washington, 1884. 8vo.

From H. G. Fordham, Esq. (Odsey Grange, Royston):

Report of the Conference of Delegates from Scientific Societies held at Montreal, Sept. 1, 1884.

From R. E. Chester Waters, Esq.:

Parish Registers in England: their history and contents. 8vo.

From the Glasgow Archaeological Society:

Report for 1883-84.

From the Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Maryland):

University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Third Series.  
The Local Institutions of Virginia, by Edw. Ingle, A.B.

B. From Societies, etc. in union for the exchange of publications:

1. The Society of Antiquaries of London (C. K. WATSON, Esq., M.A.,  
*Secretary*, Burlington House, London, W.):  
List of the Society, June 12, 1884. 8vo.  
Proceedings, Vol. ix, No. 3, Vol. x, No. 1. 8vo.
2. The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland  
(R. H. GOSSELIN, Esq., *Secretary*, Oxford Mansions, Oxford Street,  
London, W.):  
The Archaeological Journal (Vol. xli) Nos. 162, 163, 164, (Vol. xlii)  
165.
3. The St Paul's Ecclesiological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, E. J. WELLS,  
Esq., Mallinson House, Wandsworth Common, S.W.):  
Nothing received this year.
4. The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society (*Hon. Secretary*,  
F. S. PULLING, Esq., M.A., 69 Walton Street, Oxford):  
Nothing received this year.
5. The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*,  
R. FITCH, Esq., Norwich):  
Norfolk Archæology, Vol. x, part i.
6. The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History (*Hon.*  
*Secretary*, J. MACHELL SMITH, Esq., Bury St Edmunds):  
Proceedings, Vol. v, no. 4.
7. The Essex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, H. W. KING, Esq.,  
Leigh Hill, Essex):  
Nothing received this year.
8. The Kent Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, Rev. Canon W. A.  
SCOTT ROBERTSON, M.A., Throwley Vicarage, Faversham):  
Nothing received this year.
9. The Sussex Archaeological Society (*Hon. Librarian*, R. CROSSKEY,  
Esq., Lewes):  
Nothing received this year.
10. The Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society (*Curator*, P. B. HAYWARD,  
Esq., Cathedral Yard, Exeter):  
Nothing received this year.

11. The Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society (*Hon. Secretary*, W. F. FREER, Esq., Stonygate, Leicester):  
Transactions, Vol. VI, part I.
12. The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln, York, Bedford, Leicester, etc. (*General Secretary*, Rev. Canon G. T. HARVEY, Vicar's Court, Lincoln):  
Reports and Papers for 1883.
13. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (*Hon. Secretary*, C. T. GATTY, Esq., 18 Pelham Grove, Sefton Park, Liverpool):  
Nothing received this year.
14. The Liverpool Numismatic Society:  
Nothing received this year.
15. The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (THE SECRETARIES, The Old Castle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne):  
Proceedings, Vol. I, nos. 20—25, 26, 26 (*continued*), 27, 28, 29, 30:  
Vol. II, nos. 1—4.  
Archaeologia Aeliana, Vol. X, no. 2. 8vo.
16. The Cambrian Archaeological Association (*Treasurer*, Rev. E. L. BARNWELL, Melksham, Wilts.):  
Archaeologia Cambrensis (Fifth Series), nos. 2, 3, 4, 5.
17. The Powys-Land Club (*Hon. Secretary*, M. C. JONES, Esq., F.S.A., Gungrog, Welshpool):  
Montgomeryshire Collections, Vol. XVII, parts II, III, Vol. XVIII, part I.
18. The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association (*Hon. Secretary*, ARTHUR COX, Esq., Mill Hill, Derby):  
Journal of the Society for 1885.
19. The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland (*Hon. Secretary*, Rev. F. GRAVES, A.B., Inisnag, Stonyford, co. Kilkenny):  
Journal of the Association (Vol. VI), nos. 58, 59, Dublin, 1884.
20. La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (*Archiviste*, M. E. NICARD, Musée de Louvre, Paris):  
Mémoires, Tome XLIV.
21. The Norwegian Archaeological Society (Antiqvar N. NICOLAYSEN, *Sekretær*, Kristiania):  
Nothing received this year.

22. Bibliothèque de l'Université Royale de Norvège à Christiania (*Bibliothécaire*, A. C. DROLSUM):  
Nothing received this year.
23. La Commission Impériale Archéologique de la Russie (*Secrétaire*, M. TIESCHHAUSEN, à l'Hermitage, Pétersbourg):  
Nothing received this year.
24. Ἡ ἐν Ἀθήναις Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἑταιρία (Mr ET. A. COUMANOUDIS, γραμματεὺς, Athens):  
Ἐφημερὶς Ἀρχαιολογική, Vol. III, parts 1, 2, 3, 4.  
Πρακτικά, 1883.
25. The Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (F. W. PUTNAM, Esq., *Curator*):  
Nothing received this year.
26. The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (Spencer F. BAIRD, Esq., *Secretary*):  
Annual Report for 1882.
27. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia (H. PHILLIPS, Jun., Esq., Ph.D., *Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer*, 304 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.):  
Report of the Society for 1884.
28. The Archaeological Institute of America (*Secretary*, E. H. GREENLEAF, Esq., Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.):  
Nothing received this year.
29. The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington (W. J. HOFFMANN, Esq., M.D., *Secretary*):  
Circulars of Information, nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 (1884).  
Annual Report for 1880-81.
30. The Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences (W. H. PRATT, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary and Curator*):  
Proceedings, Vol. I, Vol. II, parts i, ii, Vol. III, parts i, iii.  
On Elephant-pipes, by C. E. Putnam.
31. La Société Jersiaise (*Secretary*, M. EUGÈNE DUPREY, Queen Street, St Helier, Jersey).  
Extente de l'île de Jersey, 1749. Publication 8<sup>me</sup>.
32. The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society (John E. PRICE, Esq., *Secretary*, Albion Road, Stoke Newington).  
Nothing received this year.

33. The Surrey Archaeological Society (Thomas MILBOURN, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*, 8 Dane's Inn, London, W.C.).  
Nothing received this year.
34. The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (Wm. BIDGOOD, Esq., *Curator*, Taunton Castle).  
Nothing received this year.
35. Die Thüringische Geschichte und Altertumskunde (*President*, Dr Dietrich Schäfer, Jena).  
Zeitschrift, Band XII, heft 1 & 2.  
Rechtsdenkmale aus Thüringen: Lieferungen 1—5, 1852—63. 8vo.  
Codex Diplomaticus. Lieferung 1. 1854. 4to.  
Annales Reinhardsbrunnenses, I, II, III. }  
Thüringische Geschichtsquellen, IV. } 1854—59. 8vo.
36. American Antiquarian Society: (*Foreign Secretary*, Hon. J. Hammond TRUMBULL, Hartford, Conn.). [20 Oct. 1884.]  
Proceedings, Vol. III, parts 1, 2.  
Index, 1812—80.
37. The Johns Hopkins University (N. MURRAY, Esq. *Publication Agency*, Baltimore, Maryland). [4 May 1885.]

## V. LAWS.

(Revised Feb. 28, 1881.)

- I. THIS Society shall be called THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.
- II. The object of the Society shall be to encourage the study of History, Architecture and Antiquities, to meet for the discussion of these subjects, and to collect and print information relative thereto.
- III. The subscription of each member of the Society shall be *One Guinea* annually, such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year; on the payment of which sum he shall become entitled to all the publications of the Society during the current year.
- IV. A member shall be allowed to compound for his future annual subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*; or, after the payment of fifteen annual subscriptions, by the payment of five guineas.
- V. If the annual subscription of any member be twelve months in arrear, the Treasurer shall make application for it, and if it be not paid within one month, a second application shall be made for it, and if that is not attended to within one month, a notice of the same shall be suspended in the Society's usual place of meeting, and the Secretary shall inform the member thereof: if the said subscription be still unpaid at the expiration of two years from the time when it became due, the name of such person shall be announced at the next Annual General Meeting as having been struck off the list of the Society.
- VI. No Member whose subscription is in arrear, and has been applied for (according to Law V), shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society.
- VII. Any person who is desirous of becoming a member of the Society shall be proposed by two members at any of the ordinary meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, Heads of Colleges, and Professors of this University shall be balloted for at the meeting at which they are proposed.
- VIII. Honorary Members may be proposed with the sanction of the Council by at least two members of the Society at any of the usual meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next meeting. No person shall be so proposed who is either resident within the county of Cambridge or a member of the University. Honorary Members shall receive all the current publications of the Society.
- IX. In the voting by ballot for the election of members and honorary members one black ball in four shall exclude.

X. The management of the affairs of the Society shall be vested in a Council, consisting of a President (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years), three Vice-Presidents (of whom the senior shall retire at each Annual Meeting and be ineligible for re-election during the next two years), a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each member of the Council shall have due notice of the meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

XI. The President, one Vice-President, the Treasurer, and the Secretary, and at least three ordinary members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May, the three senior ordinary members of the Council to retire annually.

XII. At the Meetings of the Society or of the Council the Chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the senior Vice-President, the Treasurer, or senior ordinary member of the Council then present. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in case of an equality of numbers, retaining also his own right to vote upon all questions submitted to the meeting.

XIII. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society shall be audited annually by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; an abstract of such accounts shall be printed for the use of the members.

XIV. The Meetings of the Society shall take place once at least during each term: the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, shall be left to the discretion of the Council.

XV. No alteration shall be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be sent to all the members at their last known place of abode: and one month's notice of any proposed alteration shall be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the members of the Society.

*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer, 1 Silver Street, Cambridge.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."

VI. LIST OF COMMUNICATIONS (No. XXVII)  
 ISSUED WITH THE PRESENT REPORT,  
 BEING PART I OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

	PAGE
I. On various Inscriptions and supposed Inscriptions. Communicated by the Rev. G. F. BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College. With 2 plates . . . . .	1
II. Upon Libere Tenentes, Virgatae, and Carucae in Domesday, and in certain ancient MSS. containing surveys of sixty manors in the counties of Hertford, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon and Cambridge; and upon Wara, what it probably meant or implied, and the prevalent use of the word both here and on the Continent in ancient times. Communicated by O. C. PELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law . . . . .	17
III. On the supposed Roman camp at Whitley near Alston, and on the Maiden Way as a Roman road. Communicated by Prof. HUGHES	41
IV. On the Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis. Communicated by the Rev. BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Corpus Christi College .	45
V. On the Domesday geldable Hide, what it probably was and what it certainly was not; with an explanation of the Domesday terms terra ad carucam, carucata, and virgata from information contained in certain MSS. of the 13th century, including the Hundred Rolls. Communicated by O. C. PELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law . . . . .	65

I. ON VARIOUS INSCRIPTIONS AND SUPPOSED INSCRIPTIONS. Communicated by the Rev. G. F. BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College.

---

[October 20, 1884.]

I. The Font at Wilne, near Draycott, Derbyshire.

THE existence of a church (St Chad's) at Wilne dates very far back; its parochial rights were transferred to Sawley, it is said, in 822. The font is apparently the only relic of great antiquity to be found in the church. Mr Cox in his interesting and valuable work *The Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol. IV. p. 399, called special attention to a supposed inscription round the base of the font, which the artist and he imagined to be in runes. In the *Journal of the Archaeological Association* for 1879, p. 224, Mr Cox's engraving is reproduced, and the font is described as having "unconventional patterns of lacertine foliage, round the base of which is a mutilated inscription in a character which has been compared with the Runic and the Palmyrene. This relic," it is added, "deserves the attention of palæographers, as well as antiquarians and archæologists."

The reason assigned for its possible Palmyrene origin is stated to be the practical identity of two of its characters with a Palmyrene inscription at South Shields.

The font (Pl. I. fig. 1, from outlined rubbings in which only those details which are reasonably clear are filled in) is evidently a portion of a very remarkable pillar or column, which had a tier of six panels containing dragons and birds, admirably designed and executed and now all complete; above them was another tier of six human figures, the whole perhaps representing the triumph of Christianity over the old religion. The girth is 82 inches at top and 77 at bottom; height about 23 inches. The figures may have been the Evangelists, St Chad, and our Lord. The column has at some early time been broken off between the ankles and the knees of the figures, and then turned upside down and hollowed to form a font. It will be seen that in some cases the bottom of the panel is arched, as well as the top, so that to a casual observer the effect of the sculpture as now inverted is that of a somewhat bewildering mass of detail in panels with round heads. But for this, it would long ago have been seen that the sculpture is upside down. Those who converted it into a font may have purposely availed themselves of this feature, cutting away the human figures, which would have looked ridiculous standing on their heads. The twelve bold characters of the inscription are the inverted feet and ankles of the six figures. In one case the two feet and ankles and the hem of the garment resemble the  $\neg$  and  $\beth$  combined in the name of the Palmyrene Barate whose monument to his wife and freed-woman Regina the Catuallaunian was found at South Shields in 1878. Hence the "inscription" has been supposed to be possibly Palmyrene. There seems less reason for the other supposition, that it was in runes. The details of the sculpture are very curious, notably the bold incisions in the columns carrying the arches of the panels, giving very much the

effect of the deep grooving of the pillars at Durham. The arches themselves are similarly grooved. This method of treatment is so far as I know without parallel on early stones, and its bearing on the "Norman" grooving deserves consideration. At the head, the columns break into an irregular cross with numerous arms proceeding from a centre, some diamond-shaped and others foliaginous. The human figures have in every case stood over the heads of the dragons or birds in the panels below, not over the crosses.

It is difficult to say what the original purpose of the pillar may have been. There is a representation in the Catacombs of the four Evangelists, each with a cylindrical pillar before him reaching about as high as his waist. The pillars have a flat top, and the top has a cover which works on a single hinge, like the lid of a watch. The covers are represented as lying back on the hinge, and the pillars are being used as tables, presumably altars for the consecration of the Eucharistic elements, the covers indicating the care taken to protect the surface on which the consecration took place. We know that early missionary bishops in our own country carried with them portable altars, in the form of small square plaques on which they consecrated; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that local piety provided, in addition to the preaching cross, some permanent table or altar, reserved for the purpose of supporting these little altars when the itinerant bishop or presbyter visited the place. In Archbishop Egberht's Pontifical we find that in consecrating a church the proceedings with respect to the altar were as follows. First the altar was blessed and consecrated by prayer, in which the altar was spoken of as the place for spiritual sacrifices, where prayers were to be made and oblations were to be offered, but there is a marked absence of any statement or implication that on this altar itself as a surface the divine mysteries were to be celebrated. Then follows the blessing of the "table," described as a stone prepared for the sacraments of

life, on which the victim of the Son was to be placed and the mysteries of the sacred body were to be consecrated, "a stone to be fitted on to the altar." This "table" we may take as corresponding to the little plaque which the itinerant celebrant brought with him where there was no church, while the locality provided the "altar" on which the "table" was to be placed. Egberht's Pontifical specially emphasises the fact that the prayers of the people were prayed at the "altar," and this may serve to suggest that where there was no church the "altar" provided by the locality was the praying-place of the district when no missionary was present, and that this was its ordinary use. We may be sure that all the energy of the Christian Art of the district would be devoted to the beautification of the permanent "altar," and that subjects so favourite and telling as the victory of Christianity over the powers of evil, and the submission of the works of nature, would be among the first to present themselves to the mind of the designer. The lower tier of the Wilne pillar is an admirable pictorial rendering of the triumphant song Praise the Lord, ye... worms and feathered fowls. There are no "dragons," in the sense of sea monsters, and there are no "beasts and all cattle."

It will be seen that from the bottom of this lower tier to the band or base on the upper side of which the six pairs of feet stand; is about 18 inches, the actual height of the figures in the panels being 12 or 13 inches. The men's feet are two inches long, some of them rather more than that, and taking the man to be six times as high as his foot is long we shall have a tier of human subjects of the same height as the bird and dragon subjects below. The two tiers may thus be fairly supposed to have occupied the same length on the pillar, as is the case on the pillar at Masham described below, and this will give three feet as the approximate height, a very convenient height for the purpose of an "altar" of the kind referred to. The diameter of the top of the "altar" may be calculated from

the known dimensions of the existing portion of the pillar as having been from 23 to 24 inches.

However this may be, there are sculptured pillars of cylindrical form which can not have been altars. They have not been sufficiently considered by archæologists, if indeed they can be said to have been considered at all. The remarkable group of slightly tapering cylindrical pillars, collected from roadside sites in Cheshire and now placed in the public park at Macclesfield, deserve careful attention. They are apparently not inscribed columns, though their resemblance to the pillar of Eliseg at Valle Crucis Abbey is very striking and cannot conceivably be accidental. The cylindrical surface is plain, but near the top they are bevelled off in triangles with curved bases, filled with interlacing bands and with well-designed trefoils; in one case there is a remarkably bold example of the key pattern. Their function may have been to mark boundaries or distances. The very fine but sadly decayed example in the churchyard at Wolverhampton is a great puzzle. It stands 12 feet high on a pedestal of stones covered with ivy, which forms a very unsafe support for the ladder of the investigator. Sixty-four inches from the bottom a raised belt of rope is cut on the pillar, from which raised bands descend forming five triangles, in each of which is a large animal or a bird, about a foot high. The animal which has perished least is a non-descript. Immediately above the rope band is a remarkable tier of subjects, 19 inches wide, the girth of the pillar here being about 86 inches. By means of bars crossing one another at an angle of  $45^\circ$ , the belt is divided into five diamond-shaped areas, in each of which a large quadruped is sculptured, the small triangles above and below the intersection of the bars also containing a bird or a beast each (Pl. I. fig. 2). Thus there are in all 15 figures in this belt, five large and ten small. A large boss is placed at the intersection of the bars, and their ends are lost under a conventional leaf; these details look late.

Next above comes a belt of acanthus leaves, 7 inches wide. Above that again a belt 19 inches wide filled with spiral scrolls, alternately branching off to left and right. Whether the scrolls carry animals in them, or only leaves or fruit, cannot now be determined with certainty; many years ago birds could be detected in the scrolls. Then another belt 17 inches wide with animals much decayed, and above that another 12 inches wide with scrolls likewise much decayed. At the top is a heavy cap, on the bevelled surface of which there are signs of interlacing work. The whole column tapers gently upwards, and some  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet from the ground the girth is about the same as that of the bottom of the Wilne pillar, which may have been part of a great column of this character. My investigation, it is right to say, took place in very bad weather. A second visit would no doubt correct many errors in the rude approximation at which I arrived<sup>1</sup>.

The most striking example, probably, of a cylindrical pillar is found in the churchyard at Masham. Of this remarkable monument three complete tiers and at least half of a fourth remain. It is quite worthy to be compared with the Wilne pillar, but unfortunately its state of preservation is not nearly so good. The lowest tier consists of seven panels, six of them containing single quadrupeds, the seventh a pair of quadrupeds. These animals are beautifully designed and executed, their bodies deer-shaped, in some cases almost resembling the body of a giraffe, legs long, necks very long and curved so as to follow the form of the Romanesque arch which forms the head of each panel. These proudly arched necks are all of them constrained by halters looped five or six times round the neck and eventually bringing the muzzle close in to the chest. In each case one of the forelegs is raised, as with the "worms" at

<sup>1</sup> For some further remarks on this pillar, and on its resemblance to the Bayeux Tapestry, see the *Proceedings of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, 1885.

Wilne, this foreleg, as also the remaining legs, being hampered and fettered by bands. These bands appear—but at the critical point the surface has been destroyed—to spring out of the ground, and there are several indications that they represent the stems of growing plants or creepers. A photolithograph from a rubbing of the neck of one of these quadrupeds will be found on Pl. I. fig. 3; it will recal some of the “Bautil” stones to students of Scandinavian art. These are the “beasts and all cattle” which are missing at Wilne; at Masham there are no “worms and feathered fowls.” Each of the single arched panels is about a foot wide, and the tier is about 22 inches high. In the arched panels of the two and a half tiers above are the figures of men; in one is seen our Lord in the attitude of benediction, in another Samson with a Romanesque gate of Gaza hung on his left shoulder and reaching nearly to his feet. The girth is 80 inches at bottom, 76 at top; height 80 inches. Almost all of the subjects have gone so far to decay that imagination has to play a large part in their identification. Any one of the tiers would have made a beautiful font, if it had occurred to the early ecclesiastical lords of the vast parish of Masham to use for that purpose a part of a monument which must many centuries ago have been famous in all the vale of Yore.

II. The Jarrow inscription, *In hoc singular[i an]no  
vita redditur mundo* (Hübner 199).

This is an inscription in early letters 2 to 2½ inches long, on either side of the raised shaft of a cross on a stone now in the north porch of Bede’s Church at Jarrow, (Pl. II. fig. 1). It is unlikely that such a statement should have been appended to a sepulchral inscription, and at the early date indicated by the character of the monument it is unlikely that a sepulchral inscription would state the year of death; nor would there be room in the upper angles of the cross (which are now lost, having been on another stone) for an inscription setting

forth the name of a deceased person and the year of his death. The dedication stone of the Church (Pl. II. fig. 2) states that the dedication was in the 15th year of King Egfrid and the 4th of Abbat Ceolfrid (A.D. 684). The letters of the inscription are of exactly the same size as those on the dedication stone, and of the sixteen letters of the alphabet in the inscription fourteen are found on the dedication stone and all in the same form, though three of them, A, E, and O, are found in two forms on the dedication stone. Thus a connection between the two is very probable, judging only from the two inscriptions. In assigning a meaning to the phrase "in this marked year life is restored to the world," after exhausting other suggestions, the idea of the cessation of some great devastation by plague or otherwise remains as the simplest and most probable. Bede (*Hist. Abb.* c. 8) says that Benedict Biscop made Eosterwini Abbat of Wearmouth and then went for the fifth time to Rome. He returned to find sad news. Eosterwini and a crowd of his monks had died of a pestilence which raged through the whole country. Bede tells us further (c. 11) that Eosterwini had been four years Abbat, and (c. 8) that Ceolfrith was made Abbat of Jarrow on the eve of Benedict's fifth visit to Rome and (c. 11, c. 12) that three years after Eosterwini's death Ceolfrith had been seven years Abbat. Thus the fourth year of Ceolfrith was the fourth year of Eosterwini, and the dedication of Jarrow Church took place in the year in which Eosterwini and a crowd of his monks died in a general pestilence, which is not mentioned after that year. Hence, in pious memory of the deliverance from the pestilence, *in hoc singulari anno vita redditur mundo*. It is well known that a cross was a necessary part of the dedication of a Church; and William of Malmesbury, speaking of Aldhelm's dedication of Malmesbury Church a few years after this of Jarrow, says that it was usual to mark the occasion by some *honorificum epigramma*.

It is an interesting fact (or probability), first pointed out by

Mr J. R. Boyle, that the stone, 2 feet square, with the inscription *Omnium Fil... Hadr.*, taken from the wall of Jarrow Church and now in the Black Gate at Newcastle, seems to have been placed like an oven shelf next above the stone under discussion, for it has on its edge the arms of a cross which must at least closely resemble those of the cross whose shaft is on the stone in the porch. The gauge is almost exactly the same, though not quite, and the cable moulding observable on the porch stone is carried across the edge of the Roman stone. These arms of the cross are shewn in my rubbing.

NOTE. The Rev. W. T. Southward, Fellow of St Catharine's College, has suggested, since the meeting at which these remarks were made, that the gap after *singular* may be filled with *i sig*. This is very ingenious and interesting. *In hoc signo vinces* was probably known to the person who designed the inscription. But *singulare* as applied to the *signum crucis* has not sufficient passion, and it could scarcely be taken to mean "in this sign alone," or rather, *singulare* would scarcely have been the word selected for that purpose. And it is a great question whether there is room on the stone for *ISIG*, considering how large a letter *G* is on the other side of the shaft. The remarkable crowding of the letters does not begin till a later point of the inscription. The words *singulari signo* do not balance well, but there may have been an intentional play. It would be very rash to reject Mr Southward's suggestion, which has the further merit of clearing away all complicated questions of connection with other inscriptions and with passing events.

III. The Jarrow inscription, ...*berchti* : ...*edveri* : ...*c  
crucem* (Hübner 200).

This inscription is on a rectangular stone found in the walls of Jarrow Church, now in the Museum at Newcastle (Pl. I. fig. 4). Though the stone appears to be one end of a rectangular slab, with an inscription in three lines ending as above, it is found on examination of the back of the stone that it has been the arm of a cross with circular indentations at the angles. The arm has been broken off where the curve commences. Its dimensions are  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches horizontally and about 9 vertically, so that the cross has been of a somewhat stunted form. Taking the head to be of the same dimensions

as the arms, and making due allowance for the curvature of the circular openings, the whole width from arm to arm must have been about 25 inches, and deducting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches for the bands and grooves which run round the arms, there would be  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches for each line of the inscription. About an inch is occupied by the stops at the end of the first and third lines, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the end of the second. The letters which remain are of such a size (exclusive of the M) that six occupy about  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches, and thus there would be from 28 to 29 ordinary letters in each line; there is no gap between the c and *crucem*, so that the words ran on continuously and spaces have not to be considered. Above the top line of the three there is a considerable blank space, just the same space as below the middle line, so that there would have been exactly room for another line of inscription above the present three. The conclusion is irresistible that there was a short line of letters occupying the central part of the cross above the three lines, and not reaching so far as the arms. For this short line there would be about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches, to the point where the present arm is broken off. There is at York, on a shaft of a cross, *ad memoriam sanctorum*. This suggests *ad memoriam* for the short line. The M in the Jarrow *crucem* occupies so much space that three such letters would be equivalent to five average letters, and thus *ad memoriam* would occupy about  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches. This just fits the space, and it accounts for the genitives...*berchti... edveri*. Hübner (176) states with regard to the York inscription that it is impossible to determine what were the letters of which there are remains at the top of the fractured stone (Pl. II. fig. 4). For my part, I am satisfied that one was the base of a D and the other two of II or IT, with space for two more letters in the same line. This would give DIT[VR], and the whole may have run *hæc crux conditur ad memoriam sanctorum*, the idea of *condere aram* being probably familiar to residents in York at a time when Alcuin boasted of the Roman remains in the midst of which they lived. Following this form, and taking it that

the genitives at the end of two lines of the inscription indicate the commemoration of several persons, and that the cross was erected by the brethren of Jarrow, the last line—which had room for from 28 to 29 ordinary letters, say 27 and an M—may have been *fratres condiderunt hanc crucem*, and the whole inscription (Pl. I. fig. 5)—to take names almost haphazard from the *Liber Vitæ*:—

[ADMEMORIAM]

[BADUMUNDICOENREDICVNI]BERCHTI:

[BEORNHEARDIBAEDAEBRONI]EDVERI:

[FRATRESCONDIDERUNTHAN]CCRVCEM:

If any one prefers it, *Sanctorum* may take the place of *Badumundi*. The party of monks thus commemorated on one cross may have died in the pestilence or may have been the victims of some accident. The ungrammatical Welsh epitaph *Senacus Prsb' hic jacit cum multitudinem fratrum* may have had a like origin. Bede relates how a whole boat-load of monks were almost drowned out at sea, off the mouth of the other Tyne. The formula suggested for the cross would be suitable for an accident where the sea refused to allow the survivors to use the words '*Hic requiescunt in corpore*'.

IV. The Monkwearmouth inscription, *Hic in sepulchro requiescit corpore Hereberecht Prb* (Hübner 197).

This inscription (Pl. II. fig. 3) is on a stone with a somewhat stiff cross, in the vestry at Monkwearmouth. It was found at the time of the restoration of the church, below the floor of the west porch, the spot where the earliest abbats were buried and whence they were removed by Eosterwini to be laid by the side of Benedict Biscop at the north side of the Sacarium. The first five words of the inscription are all of one style, the letters beautifully drawn and cut. The *Hereberecht Prb* is not so well cut. Below it are two faint parallel lines, the distance between them being exactly the same as the length of the original bold letters,

shewing apparently that the first workman cut the formula and graved lines for carrying the name when the stone should come to be used. There have been smaller letters on the space now occupied by *Hereberecht Prb*, and they have been erased by scraping away a considerable amount of the surface of the stone, forming a concave surface on which the *Hereberecht Prb* is incised.

In Wales, where Christianity did not die out after the Romans left Britain, the ordinary formula was *hic jacit*, rarely *jacet*. There seems to be only one Welsh case of *requiescere* being used, and in that case it is the *anima* not the *corpus*, and the reading is more probably *requies[cat]* than (with Hübner) *requicit*. The Irish form seems to be "A prayer for so-and-so" or "Pray for so-and-so". When we come to the epitaphs preserved in Bede's writings we find that Hereberecht's epitaph followed the accepted form. It will be observed that the difference in the formulæ of the different churches is one not of form only but of principle. The first English case is naturally that of Augustine of Kent, who died in the year 604. His epitaph is given by Bede in his Ecclesiastical History (II. 3). It is in prose, and commences with the words *Hic requiescit*, a well-known formula in the Catacombs. Coming nearer to Hereberecht's time, we find (v. 8) the epitaph of Archbishop Theodore of Canterbury, who died in 690. It is in verse, and Bede gives the first four and the last four of the thirty-four verses of which it consisted. The first verse is *Hic sacer in tumba pausat cum corpore præsul*. Coming down a little later, we find (v. 19) the epitaph of Wilfrith of Ripon, Hexham, and York. It, too, is in verse, and the first verse is *Vilfridus hic magnus requiescit corpore præsul*. It may be added that when Bede is writing of Whithern in Galloway, he says that there Ninian *corpore requiescit*. Thus there is every reason to suppose that *Hic in sepulchro requiescit corpore* was the form adopted in the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow, where the influence of Bede's work in such matters must have been very great. At

Whitchurch (Hants.) is a very interesting early monument with the bust of a woman and graceful interlacing decoration of the spiral character, with the inscription *Hic corpus Fri(g)burgae requiescit in pacem sepultum*. Hübner reads *Friþburgæ*, and *pace* with space for a word after it; but the reading is clearly *in pacem sepultum*. It may be noted that William of Malmesbury (*Gesta Pont. Angl.* v. 191) gives a copy of the letter written to Aldhelm by an Irish exile in France, begging him to send some of his short sermons to the place '*ubi dominus Furseus in sancto et integro pausat corpore*, i.e. Peronne (Bede, *H. E.* III. 19). The Christians of those times did not mean by this form of inscription that their departed friends were shut up in the sepulchre. The demands of metre drove the author of Theodore's epitaph into *cum corpore*, 'here Theodore rests along with his body', but that was metre or bad Latin, and not doctrine. Wilfrith's epitaph brings this out quite clearly, for after commencing with the statement 'Here rests in the body Wilfrith', the concluding verses state that 'he has joyfully gone to the heavenly realms'. The use of *presbyter*, not *sacerdos*, was in accordance with custom, so much so that in the very rare cases where *sacerdos* is used on a stone it has been argued that *bishop* is meant. The *Liber Vitæ* knows nothing of *sacerdotes* or *episcopi* till a later date, as late as the Norman Conquest; of *presbyters* it has long lists, and all its anchorites are *presbyters*. Ecgerht's Pontifical used *sacerdos* for bishop and priest. The letters EPS have been read or imagined on a small cross at Hexham, and it is said that on an early stone dug up in 1761 at Peebles there was *Locus Sancti Nicholai Episcopi*. The word *Episcopus* almost certainly occurs once, and perhaps twice, on the inner wood of St Cuthbert's coffin. The Yarm stone has —*mbercht sac.*, and in Wigtonshire there is a stone with *hic jacent sancti et præcipui sacerdotes id est Viventius et Maiorius*. *Sacerdos* or its Irish equivalent is found freely in Ireland. These differences of use no doubt point to real differences of idea which would have

great interest for the student of ecclesiastical history, for whom there certainly are sermons in stones.

V. The Cross at Hawkswell, near Bedale in Yorkshire.

Hübner gives an inscription (186) on the cross in the churchyard HAEC EST CRVX SCI GACOBI. Whitaker, writing in 1828 (*Hist. of Richmondshire*, i. 323), gives a drawing of the cross, with a panel but with no sign of an inscription. The local guide-book says positively there is no inscription. The portion of the cross which remains (Pl. II. fig. 5) is the headless shaft, 4 feet high, with simple but unusual interlacing work. The commencement of the head of the cross is seen at the top of the shaft. The panel is about  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  inches, and with the exception of a possible o there is no appearance remaining of an inscription. By rubbing with a soft pencil on tissue paper some of the letters can be detected, notably the "Irish" or "Anglo Saxon" g. The Rev. E. C. Topham, Rector of Hawkswell, has very kindly taken a "squeeze" for me since my visit in September, and it shews five or six of the letters fairly clearly, and the g quite unmistakeably. The Rev. C. E. Wyvill, Rector of Spennithorne, has sent me a very valuable tracing of a copy he made of the inscription 30 years ago, when he was Curate of Hawkswell. It agrees with Hübner's inscription and with the squeeze, except in the initial letter of *Jacobi*, which it gives as a long I. The late Rev. D. H. Haigh published the inscription in the *Archaeologia Aeliana* in 1856, from impressions sent him by Miss Pattison, the daughter of the then Rector, and he was Hübner's informant. Hawkswell is five miles from Catterick, near which place Bede says that Jacobus the Deacon of Paulinus lived for many years, at a village called (*cognominatus*) by his name. Gale, knowing nothing of the cross, suggested that "Ackburgh," between Tunstall and Hunton, was Jacobi burgus and the place referred to by Bede. Whitaker made merry over this, and confuted Gale by stating that "Aikburgh" meant the burgh of the oak, and that to support Gale's view it ought to

be Jakeburgh. Mr Moberley, knowing nothing of the cross, quotes without disapproval Murray's statement that it is tolerably certain that the first syllable of Akeburg has no connection with Jacobus. There is no place or village called Akeburg between Tunstall and Hunton, and so far Gale was wrong. But he was not far wrong. Tunstall is two miles from Catterick, on the road which leads to Hawkswell, and Hunton is four and a half miles from Catterick, on a branch of the same road. A little more than a mile beyond Hunton is a single farm called on the ordnance map Akebar, variously spelled Aikbar, and held in the neighbourhood to take its name from the oaks which grew there. When I got to the Hawkswell cross, and found that the name on the panel really does begin with an "Anglo Saxon" G, I remembered Bede's one word of the Angle language in his Ecclesiastical History, the *Gae* which Bishop John of Beverley made the dumb man say, *quod est lingua Anglorum verbum affirmandi et consentiendi*, our "yea," and also Bede's Adgefrin, now Yeverin, and I concluded that Jacobi was meant to be pronounced with a strong initial Y and consequently with a short O. Accordingly I asked if there was any place in the neighbourhood beginning with Yak, such as Yaköbur. I was told that "Yakbur" was the local pronunciation of Aikbar—said to be so spelled—a mile and a quarter away from the cross where I was standing, a single house by the side of the Leeming Beck, where tradition said a village had been long ago, no doubt the Ackburgh of Gale; but I was assured that "Yak" was an oak, as no doubt it is in Yorkshire when it is not the first syllable of Jacob-burh. The cross and the local pronunciation of Akeburgh or Ackburgh taken together seem conclusive in favour of the cross being the monument of James the Deacon, and the house by the water side the site of his dwelling place and the scene of many of his life-long baptisings. Bede, in speaking of Jacobus, uses the same epithet *sanctus* that we find on the cross.

The very close resemblance of the peculiar little panel and

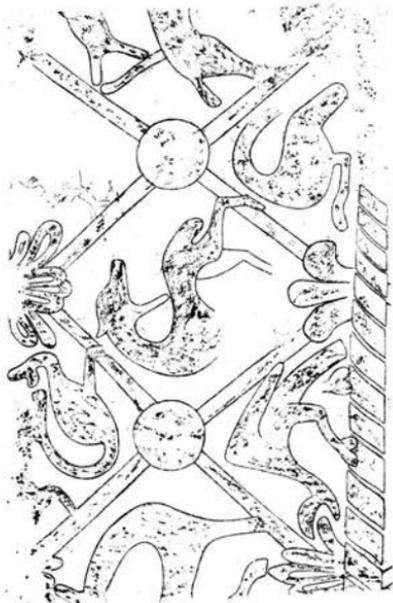
the inscription and the raised work to Welsh crosses may possibly afford a clue to the account given by Nennius (*Hist. Brit.* 63) of the baptism of Edwin and twelve thousand men; "Si quis scire voluerit quis eos baptizavit, Rum map<sup>1</sup> Urbgen baptizavit eos." If this is strictly true, Paulinus was Rum map Urbgen (son of Urien), as indeed two 13th century MSS. of Nennius say he was, and a Briton of the royal race of Rheged. There is, however, nothing otherwise known which connects Paulinus with Nennius's Rum. But after Paulinus had left the north and was dead, James (who had been with him there) is said by Bede to have been accompanied at the synod of Whitby by a certain Romanus, with whom he was in close harmony. Romanus is described as a presbyter from Kent, Chaplain to Queen Eanfleda, who was the first person baptised—when an infant—by Paulinus in Northumbria. Nothing is more likely than that he was one of the baptising party and one of those who fled with Paulinus and the royal family, and having always been about the court was sent with Eanfleda when she returned to the north as Oswy's bride. Or he may only have helped James in the baptisings which were so large a part of the work of his life, performing such rites as were forbidden to a deacon. In either case the British Rum corresponds with the Latin Romanus, and the statement of Nennius and the Welsh character of James's cross are accounted for,—whether correctly is a different question.

It may be added that almost close to Akebar, two or three hundred yards off at most, is St Andrew's church, now the Church of Fingall, a village some distance off. The dedication is significant. St Andrew's at Rome was the home of Gregory, Augustine was Prior, Wilfrith lived there. Hawkswell Church is St Oswald's, again very significant. St Oswald was the brother of Oswy, whose wife's chaplain Romanus was.

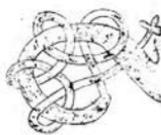
<sup>1</sup> A later MS. reads *Rimin ap* in place of *Rum map*.



1. The Font at Wilne.



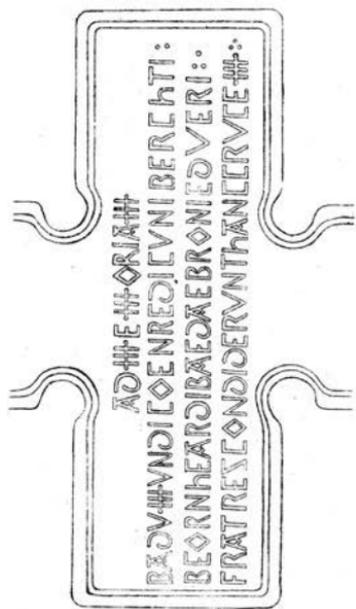
2. Pillar at Wolverhampton.



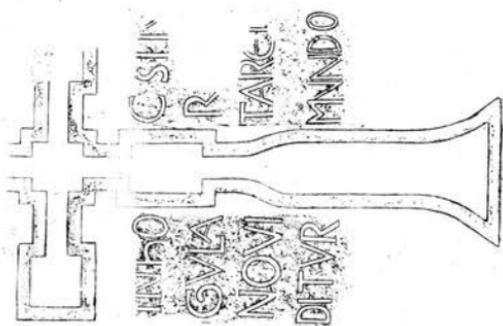
3 at Masham



4. From Jarrow.



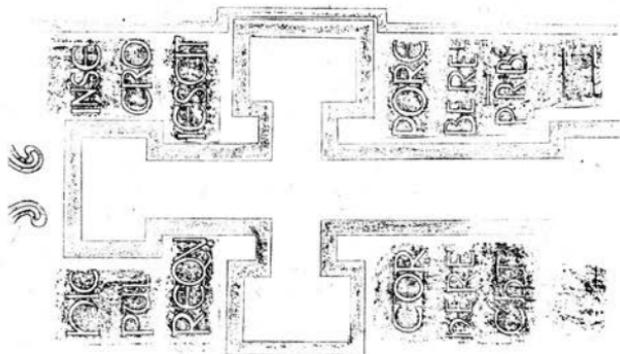
5. Suggested restoration of Fig. 4.



1. At Jarrow.



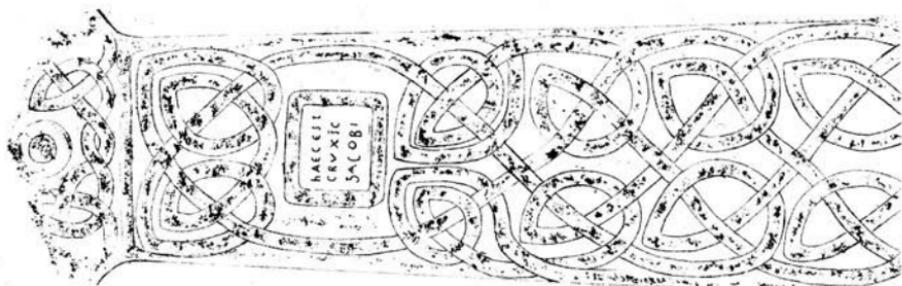
2. At Jarrow.



3. At Montserratmouth.



4. At York.



5. At Hantwell.

II. UPON LIBERE TENENTES, VIRGATAE, AND CARUCAE IN DOMESDAY, AND IN CERTAIN ANCIENT MSS. CONTAINING SURVEYS OF SIXTY MANORS IN THE COUNTIES OF HERTFORD, ESSEX, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, HUNTINGDON AND CAMBRIDGE; AND UPON WARA, WHAT IT PROBABLY MEANT OR IMPLIED, AND THE PREVALENT USE OF THE WORD BOTH HERE AND ON THE CONTINENT IN ANCIENT TIMES. Communicated by O. C. PELL, Esq., Barrister at Law.

---

[October 20, 1884.]

I HAVE read, I think, statements that as a matter of fact there is as to the greater part of England no direct mention in Domesday of that class of holders of land called *Libere tenentes*, and that therefore at the time of taking the Survey no such tenants were in existence. There have not however been wanting those whose opinions have gone in a contrary direction, and notably Archdeacon Hale, who maintained however that the terms *valet* and *valent* in Domesday Survey do not represent the value of the whole estate surveyed but only the annual profit derived from money rents, including of course the rents of *libere tenentes* if any such there were.

I do not propose in this paper to enter into any discussion as to the meaning of those words, as I am quite sure that a very short examination (of the *Hundred Rolls of Ed. I.*, the MSS. I have to refer to, and the *Liber Niger* of Peterborough and the *Domesday of St Paul*) will shew that the money rent payable by a *libere tenens* was (when compared with the sum

total of the render of the whole manor) of too small a nature to justify any absolute conclusion for or against the existence in the year 1086 even in considerable numbers of that class of tenants called *libere tenentes*.

There is, I think, nevertheless very great reason to believe that there were at the time of Domesday Survey a large number of that class (being tenants of what was once part of the demesne land of a manor) existing certainly in the manors of the Isle of Ely, most probably in the rest of the County of Cambridge, and if so then very likely in other counties as well; and that, if not expressly referred to in detail in Domesday Book, they are none the less included in the Survey and Valuation of the Kingdom thereby made.

I do not profess to have generally any great knowledge on this subject, but some 25 years ago, being personally interested in the matter, I took a part in carrying out the inclosure of some thirteen hundred acres of extra-parochial intercommon in the Isle of Ely called Grunty Fen Common, and surrounded by the Parishes of Ely, Witchford, Wentworth, Thetford, Haddenham, Wilburton, and Stretham. Very wild theories and claims having been advanced in regard to this Common, and being myself in possession of Court Rolls, Compotus Rolls, Surveys and other papers connected with the Manor of Wilburton running back to the time of Edward I., I obtained a great deal of knowledge of their contents, at least more than sufficient for the purpose then in hand. The inclosure in due course of time took place on Common Law principles, but it was not till I read Mr Seebohm's admirable book on the English Village Community that my interest in the matter revived.

I propose in this paper to produce evidence express and implied in support of the theory that *Libere Tenentes* in considerable numbers were in existence at the time of Domesday Book and are included in it.

I will leave out of the question the arguments to be derived from the fact of the existence of large numbers of *libere tenentes* at the time of and appearing in the Hundred Rolls of 1289, and also from the fact that at Common Law without the presence of more than one *libere tenens* the Court Baron could not legally be held, thus necessitating in the case in Domesday (alluded to by Sir H. Ellis<sup>1</sup>) the loan of Sochmanni by one lord to another to meet the borrowing lord's difficulty—a special difficulty, and one therefore leading to the inference that generally there was no difficulty at all. I wish however to draw attention to the fact that if reference is made to Domesday Survey and the *Inquisitio Eliensis* it will be found, that in Cambridgeshire at least the word *caruca* meant a plough of one uniform standard, viz. a plough drawn by eight oxen, whether it was used in reference to the land held by the homines or to the demesne—for instance in the *Inq. Eliensis* at Chatteris there was *terra ad carucam* for 3 ploughs, of which 6 boves were *in dominio* and 2 *carucæ* and two boves *villanis*, and so in many other cases. It will also be found that at the time of that Survey there was *terra ad carucam* in the Isle of Ely alone for 86 eight ox ploughs over and above the *terra ad carucam in dominio* and otherwise in cultivation,—in other words there was *terra ad carucam* for 344 two ox ploughs worked by persons cultivating land other than such demesne land as was cultivated by the lords or otherwise. Now taking the word *caruca* to mean *caruca* of eight oxen as an uniform standard for rating purposes, and the *terra ad carucam* to have been what Mr Seebohm says it was and what I believe it to have been when spoken of in connection with the holdings of the *Homines* of the lord, namely 4 virgates (though there are cases where it seems a greater or less number of virgates worked one full plough), and supposing (what is a very liberal

<sup>1</sup> i. 237 note. Domesday Book, Tome 1, fol. 193<sup>b</sup>. At Orwell.

supposition) that generally only one *Homo* occupied each virgate as a *plena terra*, the existence of 344 ploughs would (though really there might be many holders of *dimidia plene terræ* and cases of two *Homines* holding one *plena terra*) imply the existence of about 344 *Homines in Opere* in the Isle of Ely alone, whereas the number of *Villani* stated in Domesday Book is only about 270. To put the case in another way, supposing the statement of these 270 *villani* to be exhaustive and to include all the *homines in opere* of the lords, we are driven to the conclusion that each *villanus* occupied not merely one virgate but nearly two, in other words that each occupied (with the common law rights appendant to the 4 virgates) nearly half one hide. On the other hand, if the statement of these 270 *villani* and the land they occupied is not exhaustive (as clearly it is not) then there must have been some special reason for the return asked for from the Juratores implied by the words *quot villani*, which caused their being ear-marked in the way they are in the *Inquisitio Eliensis* and *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, and the reason very likely was that though *villani* they were at the same time *libere tenentes* of land which formed part (originally at least) of the demesne land of the manor. This inference is to some extent supported by the fact that in some manors there are notices of halves of *villani*, indicating that such entries had reference to their estates and not to their persons.

I believe therefore that these *villani* were or some of them were *libere tenentes*, and that the body of the *homines in opere* are no more and no less specially mentioned than the yokes of oxen which drew the ploughs are specially mentioned.

In like manner we find in the rest of the County of Cambridge, after deducting all the *terra ad carucam in dominio* or otherwise cultivated, that there was *terra ad carucam* left for about 790 *carucæ hominum*, the number of *villani* specially stated being about 1600, thus giving about half a hide

to each villanus (but taking no account of *dimidia plene terræ* as before).

It is only by obtaining more detailed information that a correct judgment can be formed: and fortunately in some cases at least we have it. I propose to take the Manor of Wilburton as a first example because I have the means of testing and have tested the case by its Court and Compotus Rolls, shewing accurately what demesne lands were sown in each year and how—how much was *ad firmam*—how many *plene terræ* were *in opere*—how many statute acres they consisted of—how many smaller ploughs of the *homines* there were and what the rents of Assize and other payments amounted to, the whole case being one free from any difficulty arising from the assartation of fresh land, of which there seems in the Manor of Wilburton to have been none from the time of Domesday Book till the date of the MSS. I have to refer to.

The entry in D. B. fol. 192<sup>a</sup> of Wilburton Manor is this:

Wilburtone tenet Abbas de Ely ibi quinque hidæ terra est septem carucarum—in dominio tres hidæ et una virgata—et ibi tres carucæ ibi quatuor sochmanni qui non potuerunt nec possunt recedere et novem villani cum quatuor carucis ibi novem cotarii et octo servi, etc.

From the above statement we collect that of the *terra ad carucam* for seven ploughs the lord had three hides and one virgate *in dominio*, that there were three ploughs other than those of the *homines*, that the ploughs of the *homines* were recorded as four in number, each being equal to an eight ox plough, though (as it appears by the Compotus Rolls of Edw. I.) really consisting of some sixteen smaller ploughs, and that there were besides the nine *cotarii* and eight *servi* four *sochmanni* and nine *villani*, leaving it however no further recorded how any of such land was occupied.

In the *Inquisitio Eliensis* however we have a fuller statement, which is as follows:

Wilbertona Abbas de Ely tenet pro quinque hidis se defendit tempore regis Edwardi et modo facit sex (*sic*) carucarum ibi est terra quatuor (*sic*)

carucæ et tres hidæ et una virgata in dominio quatuor carucæ hominum novem villani quisque de decem acris et quatuor alii villani de una virgata decem cotarii, et octo servi etc.

It will be noticed first that the four *sochmanni* of Domesday are called *villani* in the Inquisitio, but we also now gather from D.B. when read by the light thrown upon it by the *Inquisitio Eliensis* (assuming for the present that at Wilburton the *terra ad unam carucam* of the *homines* at any rate, consisted of four and a half virgates of 24 statute acres each and each being a *plena terra*) that in the year 1086 the land at Wilburton was held as follows :

	A.
<i>Terra ad carucam</i> of three hides <i>in dominio</i> plus one virgate of 24 acres (worked by manorial ploughs assisted by 4 <i>carucæ hominum</i> )	384
<i>Pratum</i> . . . . .	39
<i>Terra ad carucam</i> in the occupation of nine <i>villani quisque de decem acris</i> (by the greater hundred) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	108
4 <i>alii villani de una virgata</i> . . . . .	24
<i>Terra ad carucam</i> in the occupation of the <i>homines in opere</i> . . . . .	300
9 <i>cotarii</i> . . . . .	9
	Total 864

The whole *terra ad carucam* of the *homines* being equal to the work of four eight-ox ploughs as stated in D.B. taking 108 acres each.

Though Mr Seebohm is I think right in his opinion that the four virgates of the *homines* represented the work of an eight ox plough, we must never forget that this work was in addition to that performed for the lord on his demesne, and that in Domesday Book the words *caruca*, *terra ad carucam*, and *carucata*, may have different values when applied to the demesne from those which they would have when applied to land occupied by the *homines*, the work left to be performed by the manor ploughs, assisted as they would be *cum consuetudinibus totius villatæ*, being much less than that of the *carucæ hominum*

<sup>1</sup> I have fully explained this in a paper read on Feb. 9, 1885, (No. IV. in this volume) in which I prove that the Domesday hide was 120 acres by the common hundred (not however C by the greater hundred).

working on their virgates; and consequently that the extent of land expressed by the term *terra ad carucam* in D.B. when applied to the whole manor (consisting as it would of the land actually worked by all the ploughs), would therefore be not so much as if all such ploughs were manorial ploughs nor so little as if all were *carucae hominum* (weighted as they would be by their additional work on the land *in dominio*), but the resulting work of all working under their respective conditions. As will more fully appear from the MSS. hereinafter referred to the *terra ad carucam*, at Wilburton in D.B., was all the *terra lucrabilis*, and not merely the land in cultivation in any one year: so too in all the cases I have investigated, it clearly means all the land subject to the plough with the necessary *pratium*, and I think therefore such to be the universal meaning throughout Domesday Book. The *Inquisitio Eliensis* it will be seen gives four ploughs instead of the three stated in D.B., and also gives the *terra ad carucam* as for six ploughs instead of the seven of D.B.; as D.B. is confirmed in this particular by a MS. in Trinity College hereafter referred to, I have adhered to the text of D.B. and made the calculations accordingly.

The Domesday Survey was to be made upon the oaths of the Vicecomes of the Shire, and among others of *sex villani unius cujusque villæ*. These *villani*, for a reason that will appear later on, I will venture to call *Hundredarii*. I also would especially call to mind that though there was to be a return of what was implied by the words *quot villani quot cotarii quot servi quot liberi homines*, yet there was no return called for of what is implied in the words *quot libere tenentes*.

I must now refer to certain MSS. which contain ancient surveys of manors belonging formerly and some of them even now to the See of Ely. One of these surveys is a *Liber Eliensis* of the year 1277, being I think the *Liber Eliensis* quoted by Agard as his authority for the statement that the virgate or quarter of a hide at Leverington was 60 acres. The MS. I

refer to is at the British Museum, being Claudius C. XI, and at page 49 will be found a very detailed account of Wilburton Manor. The original or a copy of this MS. (I cannot say which) is in Caius College Library, and there will be found in both identically the same detailed and exhaustive description of some fifty manors belonging to the See of Ely in the Counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Essex, and Hertford, and setting out in the most minute manner and at great length the then *consuetudines* and *servitia* of the tenants, and other matters, and giving therefore very much fuller information as to the manors it deals with than do the *Domesday of St Paul* and the *Liber Niger* of Peterborough in regard to the manors embraced in those surveys. I imagine that the existence of two copies of this valuable *Liber Eliensis* is to be accounted for by supposing the one to be the lord's copy and the other the tenants', and that the one or the other is the identical Cowcher Book referred to in many suits that were filed in the Exchequer Chamber in Tudor times in regard to disputed rights of Common. In the suit of *Payne v. Robson*, in the reign of Elizabeth, one Laurence Dounham in answer to interrogatories makes oath and says, "he knoweth that there is "a book called the Cowcher Book containing the survey of the "Bishop's manors and that he has had it in his possession some- "times, and that it appeareth by the said book that none ought "to have benefit of Common within the Manors of the Bishop "unless they be cowchant and dwelling with their families "within the said manor." The Copy at Caius College is mutilated in some places, and some pages in consequence are missing, but what is deficient in the one copy is supplied by the other.

The Survey of the Manor of Wilburton states the Demesne lands thus :

Dominiū hujus Manerii ita distinguitur scilicet in campo qui vocatur Estfielde quater viginti et sexdecim acræ in Southfielde sexaginta et duodecim acræ in Westfielde cum pertinentiis centum et octo acræ Summa totius terræ lucrabilis ducente et sexaginta et sexdecim acræ per mino-

rem centinarium et per perticam sexdecim pedum et dimidii quæ possunt lucrari per duas carucas scilicet qualibet caruca de duabus stottis et sex bobibus cum consuetudinibus villae.

It then sets out the Pratum falcabile of 38 acres and three roods:

Præterea ex opposito Januae jacent tres acræ terræ ad pasturam que solent de terra lucrabili.

It then after stating the *Staurus* or stock describes the *Mariscum*, being intercommons for feeding, fishing, and turf digging with the villæ of Haddenham and Stretham. Then under the heading of *De Hundredariis et libere tenentibus*, it describes the eight holders of 81 acres of *wara* mostly in holdings of 12 acres of *wara*, the payments and services of which are as follows;

Rogerus filius Rogeri tenet duodecim acras de wara et debet sectas ad curias de Ely et Wilburton et ad quodlibet hundredredum per totum annum Et dat de sixtpany unum denarium ad festum Sancti Michaelis et ad Annunciacionem et de Wardpayne unum denarium ad festum Sancti Andreæ et ad nativitatem Sancti Johannis Et arabit per duos dies in hyeme et habebit duos denarios per duos dies in quadraginta Et habebit duos denarios sed si non arabit in quadraginta nisi per unam diem tunc nullum habebit argentum et similiter in hyeme Et inveniet ad magnam precariam autumpni unum hominem et omnes tenentes suos ad cibum domini et ipsemet erit illo die custos messorum cum aliis Et dabit leywrite pro filia sua et Gersuma cum ipsam maritare voluerit Scilicet triginta et duos denarios et tallagium cum aliis Et de herieto meliorem bestiam vel triginti et duos denarios si non habet bestiam oves suæ non jacebunt in falda domini.

It then, under the heading *de operariis et plenis terris*, sets out the holdings of fifteen and a half *plena terrae* and their services and customs in most minute detail, a "plena terra" being described as *duodecim acræ terræ de wara*—then under the heading *de cotariis de Wilburton*, it sets out the services and customs of 10½ *cotarii*. It then has a summary of the amount of *Sixthpani*, *Wardpani*, *rents of assize*, with *whyte-pound* and *segsilver*, with the following memorandum:

Et sciendum quod isti denarii de Wardpani et sixthpani pertinent ad hundredum.

The above is the form in which all the surveys in the MSS. are drawn up. I may also remark that there was nothing peculiar about the manors adjoining Ely: the Fen and highland open fields were as distinctly marked as land and water. The Fens being dispastured as intercommons with other manors and not having been drained and allotted out till the time of the Commonwealth they cannot in any way interfere with the calculation, and I can discover nothing in the situation of these manors which will make them differ from the manors in the rest of the County or in fact the rest of England. That one acre of *wara* was in reality two statute acres, not for the purposes of taxation merely (though indirectly it might have some influence in that direction like a Gheld acre, if ever there was such a thing) but that it was so physically and actually and not merely one plot of ground of the size of two acres, but two acres, one in one place perhaps and another in another place, I will endeavour to shew later on; but assuming that fact for the present, it would appear that in the year 1277 there were

In cultivation by the lord <i>terra lucrabilis</i> in statute acres .....	276
<i>Pratum</i> and three acres of <i>pastura</i> .....	41½
<i>Hundredarii et libere tenentes</i> 81 acres of <i>wara</i> .....	162
15½ <i>plene terrae</i> of twelve acres each of <i>wara</i> .....	372
Penny croft .....	2
10½ cottagers .....	10½
Total	864

making the exact quantity that was found to be in Domesday Book and the *Inquisitio Eliensis* if we add two acres of land called Penny croft stated to be held by one of the *libere tenentes* in the Survey of 1277 (and still to this day so called).

It will be observed that between the year 1086 and the year 1277 there is a decrease in the land *in dominio* of 108 acres; and an increase in the land of the *homines in opere pratum* and cottagers of 78 acres, and in the holdings of the nine *villani* and the four other *villani* of the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, an in-

crease of 30 acres, making together an increase of 108 acres or the work of one plough of the homines.

I have been unable to discover anything in Cowell bearing on the payment of sixthpani: it was payable by the *Hundredarii* as we have seen, and by the Survey of Herchyrst one of the *Libere tenentes* in that Manor seems to have had placed on him the obligation implied in the following sentence: *et debet sectam comitatus et hundredi et si forfitari villata incidit per defaultam suam ipse acquietabit misericordiam*. At Doddington one of the *Hundredarii* Baldwinus held 24 acres *et dat sixtepenny quantum ad eum pertinet quia sciendum quod qualibet hida dat de sixthpenny duodecim denarios*. Calling to mind that in ancient times in suits it was necessary to have six of the jury empanelled from the hundred in which the cause of action arose, and that *six villani* from each villa were to act as *Hundredarii* in the matter of Domesday, it is possible that the obligation on a villa was not merely in regard to the Survey alone, but had always been permanent, and that the payment of sixthpenny was a commutation of the burden, or that it had some connection with the service of six villani due to the hundred, and thus the payment of sixthpenny would definitely connect the *villani* of D.B. with the *Hundredarii* and *libere tenentes* of the Survey of 1277<sup>1</sup>. However that may be, it is plain that taking the Survey of 1277 alone and comparing it with Domesday Book, and seeing how closely the quantities agree, it is almost certain that the holdings of the *Hundredarii* of 1277 contain those of the 13 villani of 1086.

Nor is this all, for although it is stated that the *Liber Eliensis* in Caius College is the oldest in existence, there is yet another considerably older in the British Museum, being the

<sup>1</sup> Sixthpani may be a corruption of the word sectpani being a commutation of the obligation to attend "ad sectam" of the Hundred: but in the County of Dorset (see Exon Domesday fol. 23) there was a Hundred called "Sexpene," now known as "Sixpenny-Handley Hundred."

one marked in the Cottonian MSS. as Tiberius B. II. The date of it appears to be 1221, that is 56 years nearer to Domesday than the MS. of 1277.

This Survey of 1221 also goes into great detail, and we still find under the same heading of *de Hundredariis et libere tenentibus* (in most of the same fifty manors and under other headings implying much the same thing in the remainder) the existence of a large class of *libere tenentes*. At Wilburton for instance we find the same amount of land, viz. 162 acres held *libere* by persons who, judging from their names, are the ancestors of those recorded as *libere tenentes* in the MS. of 1277, and who also are clearly themselves the representatives in estate to a certain extent of the nine *villani* and the four *alii villani* of the *Inquisitio Eliensis* and Domesday Book.

The same result is obtained in other Manors on comparing the Survey of 1086 with those of 1221 or of 1277 in regard to them.

Downham in the Isle (Domesday Survey).

2½ Hides of wara (by greater hundred).....	720
15 "Villani quisque de 12 acris" } 4 carucæ.....	180
Terra ad carucam hominum } .....	252
	<hr/>
	1152

Eight average ploughs on the whole Manor, that is, about 120 acres each.

Downham in the Isle (Survey of 1221).

	A.
Demesne (worked by 3 ploughs <i>cum consuetudinibus &amp;c.</i> ).....	439
Libere Tenentes 1 Carucata (of 120 acres) and 38 a. more .....	158
17½ <i>plene terrae</i> of 14 a. each .....	245
18 Coterii .....	18
6 others of 5 acres each .....	30
Pareus.....	250
	<hr/>
Per <i>minorem centum</i> and perch of 16½ feet .....	1140

I have taken the Survey of 1221 here instead of 1277, as from the latter survey it appears that there was a large quantity

of land assarted in Littleport and Downham in a place called Apeshold and granted out *novis feoffatis*, and the park of 250 acres enlarged between the year 1221 and 1277.

Stretham (Domesday Survey).

Arable in demesne terra ad car. of 3 hides (of wara) .....	720
12 Villani quisque de 10 acris .....	120
11 Villani de una hida (of wara).....	240
Cotarii quisque de 1 acra (10) .....	10
	<hr/>
	1090

Stretham (Survey of 1277).

Demesne, by the "lesser hundred" .....	427
<i>Libere tenentes</i> 135½ of wara .....	271
<i>Operarii</i> 13 <i>plenae terrae</i> of 24 acres each .....	312
<i>Operarii</i> seven <i>dimidia plenae terræ</i> .....	84
Basil .....	1
	<hr/>
	1095

There was a Bill filed in the Exchequer Chamber in James I.'s reign by the Lord of the Manor complaining, amongst other things, of encroachments on the demesne, and alleging the demesne to be 427 on the authority of the Cowcher Book of the Bishop of Ely (being I suppose the Survey of 1277). The tenants filed a Cross Bill impeaching the accuracy of the Survey and the matter was settled by a compromise<sup>1</sup>. I have taken the "pratum" of Domesday and the Survey of 1221 to be alike, though there might have been more of it in the former, which would account for the slight difference in the total.

Chyllessella in Hertfordshire (Inquisitio Eliensis).

2 hides (of wara) + 240 acres "super hidam" .....	720
Terra ad carucas hominum (1 hide of wara) .....	240
Duo Villani de dimidio hidæ (of wara) .....	120
Alii decem Villani de 5 virgatis (of wara).....	300
9 bordarii de una virgata (of wara) .....	60
	<hr/>
	1440

<sup>1</sup> The Bill and Cross Bill are respectively *Sandys v. Fraunce* and *Thornton and Lord of the Manor of Thetford v. Sandys*.

## Kelyshille (Survey of 1277).

Demesne 357 + 177 by the lesser hundred, 3 ploughs .....	534
<i>Libere tenentes</i> .....	354
17 <i>dimidia virgata</i> held by the <i>Operarii</i> .....	510
Tenant of 2 acres .....	2
Two holding 18 acres between them .....	18
4 holding <i>quinque acras</i> each .....	20
1 holding 4 acres .....	4
	1442

The Survey of 1277 shows the virgate to be 30 acres of Ware or 60 statute acres; this would give to the arable hide with idle shift 240 acres. It appears that the actual holdings in this manor were by the lesser hundred, for instance 5 hides of wara by the greater hundred equal 6 hides of wara by the lesser hundred, and 1200 acres (or 5 hides of wara) by the greater hundred equal 1440 acres (or 6 hides of wara) by the lesser hundred. The lord it will be observed had the land "super hidam."

It may however be said that all these examples, though in different counties, are drawn from manors belonging to the See of Ely, and that conclusions might be rightly drawn in regard to them which might not be rightly so drawn in regard to other manors elsewhere. Unfortunately (with the exception of the Exon Domesday) we have not, as far as I know, anywhere recorded the full particulars obtained from the Juratores of D.B. in regard to other counties, such as we have in the *Inquisitio Eliensis*; but in the same MS. which contains the *Inquisitio Eliensis* there is the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, which bears the same relation to the part of the County of Cambridge comprised in it as does the *Inquisitio Eliensis* to the Isle of Ely and the manors comprised in it. The *Inquisitio Comitatus* however does not contain the same full information as does the other; but still by its aid we can see that in manors not belonging to the see of Ely the same class of holdings of demesne land by the *villani* was in existence generally, and indeed in

some cases it actually is recorded. The *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* was not printed by Sir H. Ellis, and no print of it is as yet to be found in the British Museum, but it has been collated by Mr N. E. S. Hamilton with two MSS. in Trin. Coll. Library, O. 2. 1 and O. 2. 41, and printed in double columns with the text of Domesday, and under his care has been published by the Royal Society of Literature with most ample indexes<sup>1</sup>, and the book thus affords a most convenient way of obtaining information. In it, at page 41, we find the statement in D. B. as to Hichelinton, which is as follows :

Terra est xxiiii carucarum In dominio ix hidæ et ibi iiii carucæ et quarta potest fieri Ibi xxx villani cum x bordariis habent xvi car' et iiii adhuc possunt fieri Ibi iiii servi,

expanded in the *Inquisitio Com. Cant.* into

xxiiii carucarum est ibi terra iiii car' in dominio et quarta potest fieri Et ix hidæ in dominio xvi carucæ villanis et iiii car' possunt fieri xxx villani x bor. iiii servi et de his xxx villanis tenent xi villani unusquisque dimidium hidam et unus i virgam et unus unam hidam,

and so also in regard to other manors.

On referring to the Hundred Rolls of Edward I. it will be seen that under the head of *Libere tenentes* in Oxfordshire and other counties are placed those tenants (and they are many) who pay small sums *pro omnibus serviciis*: in this way they are like the *villani* of the see of Ely, the holders probably of parcels of the demesne, who, as appears by the terms of their holdings, would pay instead of serve, and who were therefore accounted *libere tenentes*. On referring also to the *Liber Niger* of Peterborough of the year 1125, being within 40 years of Domesday Book, we find a considerable number of the same description of tenants recorded there (in addition to the very large number of nearly allied *sochmanni*). For instance, in the Manor of Kateringes

Ægelricus tenet xiii acras et inde reddit xvi denarios cum duo acris prati In Eestona Radulphus Papilio tenet dimidium hidam et inde reddit

<sup>1</sup> *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis nunc primum...typis mandata. Subjicitur Inquisitio Eliensis. Cura N. E. S. A. Hamilton. Londoni: impensis Regiæ Societatis Litterariæ. Apud Io. Murray. MDCCCLXXVI. 4°.*

x solidos pro omnibus consuetudinibus per annum. In Altona i-villanus qui reddit xviii denarios pro omnibus serviciis.

In the Survey of 1221 of Balsham there are *libere tenentes* of as much as 335 acres, and one of them is recorded as holding quadraginta acras terræ quæ fuit operabilis tempore Nigel Epis.

Nigel was consecrated in 1133 and as "expressio unius est exclusio alterius" we may fairly conclude that at Balsham there were *libere tenentes* of 295 acres of land before the year 1133, that is within 49 years of D. B. There is no need to multiply instances further; and, to sum up the evidence already collected, it appears that on the very threshold of D. B. viz. in the *Liber Niger* of Peterboro', there is recorded a class of tenants paying small sums of money *pro omnibus serviciis et consuetudinibus*, like those who in the Hundred Rolls later on are described as *libere tenentes*, and that in D. B. itself there are tenants called *villani* holding parcels of the demesne, who in the Ely Surveys of 1221 and 1277 appear in like manner to be represented by the *Hundredarii* and *libere tenentes* therein described; both facts going far to prove the statement with which I started that at the time of D. B. there were a large number of *libere tenentes* who, though not expressly named therein, are none the less included in it.

## § 2. The meaning of the word "Wara."

I come now to the word *Wara*, one acre of which I said was really two acres. In the Survey of 1277 of Wilburton Manor already referred to, there are, as we have seen, recorded 15½ *plena terra*, each of 12 acres of *wara*. Not only does it appear over and over again through all the Wilburton Court and Computus Rolls extending from Edw. I. down to a Crown Survey taken in Queen Elizabeth's reign (at a time when the Manor was granted to Sir John Jolles), that a *plena terra* consisted of 24 statute acres in the open fields, but there is one other MS.

that I referred to, viz. Add. MSS. 6165 at the British Museum, which contains at pages 281 and 277 a copy of a return of an Inquisitio in the reign of Edw. III. of the lands, goods, and chattels of the then Bishop of Ely. It includes among others the return of the Bishop's possessions at Wilburton, and in it is the following entry:

Et sunt ibidem xiii nativi et dim. quorum quilibet eorum tenet xxiiii acras terræ.

The remaining two *plene terræ* that made up the fifteen and a half of 1277 were, as appears by the contemporaneous rolls, in the hands of the Lord, and were *ad firmam*. We have therefore the entry in the Survey of Edw. I.'s reign of 1277 showing that a *plena terra* was 12 acres of *wara*, and we have the return of Edw. III. in 1355 showing that it consisted of 24 acres, statute measure, of *terra*, confirmed by the contemporaneous and subsequent Court Rolls. The same entries are also made in regard to Stretham and Lyndon. In Stretham the *plena terra* in 1277 is stated to be 12 acres of *wara*; and in the MS. of 1355 the *nativi* are said to hold 24 acres of *terra*. In Lyndon Manor the Survey of 1277 states the *plena terra* to be *decem acræ de wara*; and in the MS. of 1355 the *nativi* are recorded as holding *viginti acras terræ*, and so in regard to other manors.

The next question is what was *wara*, and what is there in the word to indicate that the expression "an acre of *wara*" should be the form of expressing, not one acre of the size of two statute acres, but two statute acres, and probably one in one place, and the other in some other place.

There is a term made use of in old documents to express a fallow, viz. *ad warectum*. I have never found a satisfactory explanation given of its derivation. Kennet in his *Glossary*, speaking of it and calling it Summerland in Kent, goes on to say that Sir E. Coke "poorly fancies a fallow field to be *warectum* "quasi vere novo victum vel subactum." He himself however

gives a poorer explanation in deriving it from the word *carectum*, which he calls a plough. In all humility I venture to offer *wara* as the parent of the expression *ad warectum*, i. e. *wara acta*. In Cocheris, *Origine des noms de lieu*, p. 32, *vaura* is described as *terra inculta—mauvais bois*. Mr Isaac Taylor in a letter to me says, "The Keltic word *war* for woods is I believe connected with the Sanskrit *vara* (broad) related to the Greek *εὐρύς*." In Du Cange, Vol. III. p. 1217, *waria* is rendered as *Pascuum Commune*, and allusion is made to "Octava pars magni prati, quod est in *guaria* et duas partes alterius prati in eadem *Waria*." In *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. II. p. 589, a distinction is drawn between *terra culta* and *terra de Warnoth*. There appears to have been in old times a rent called "*libera Wara*" of such a kind that if it was not paid on the day it was due then it was doubled; and Warland seems to have been the land out of which such a rent issued. In Cowell's *Interpreter*<sup>1</sup> is the following:

*Warnoth* is an ancient custom whereby if any tenant holding of the Castle of Dover failed in paying his rent at the day he should forfeit double, and for the second failure treble. Inter *Record. de recept. sac. Trin.* 33 Ed. I. Linc. 46 coram rege.

If then Wara was originally what I think it must have been, namely, land in its natural state, uncultivated scrub or prairie land, it is very easy to see how one acre of it in ancient times when first brought into cultivation should come to mean two. Wara is to be broken up under a system of free or enforced labour, and an apportionment has to be made of the result of co-aration almost certain to be under a two course shift. If the share of each we will say is to be the produce of twelve acres, then each should have the produce of one twelve acres in the first year of cropping, and the produce of another but different twelve acres the following year, or the produce of

<sup>1</sup> As augmented by Manley, etc. London, 1701, F°.

twenty-four acres in all. As centuries passed away, the once undivided ownership of twelve acres of the common *wara* would crystallize into the special and divided ownership of twenty-four acres in the open fields, and the terms of grants of land during the progress of the change would in most cases be no longer expressed by acres of *wara*, but rather in the terms of the grant made by Sir Roger de Amory, recorded in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. I. p. 525, who gave to the nuns of Godstow *xxv acras unoquoque anno ad seminandum in Blechesdona et totidem ad warectandum*, a grant which would now be called simply a grant of fifty acres of land. In some cases, as in the Surveys of the Ely Manors, the use of the word might be retained with all its ancient significance, while in actual practice, as for instance in the Court Rolls, the meaning would be expressed by stating the actual acres; and such was the fact at Wilburton, where a *plena terra* and a *virgata* are spoken of as containing not twelve acres of *wara*, but twenty-four acres (meaning twenty-four statute acres) throughout all the Court Rolls.

In some such way an explanation of the custom of *warnoth* and the rent called *libera wara* issuing out of Warland suggests itself—the rent might have been reserved on the understanding that nothing was to be paid in regard to the uncultivated part or fallow, except that if it was not paid at a time when it became due, being the time also probably when the land would cease to lie uncultivated and fallow, it should be double the amount.

This word *wara* I imagine has no connection with any other word idem sonans or any of its forms implying defence, or with the taxation implied by the word *wardpenny*, though possibly the taxation of land might be governed in some measure by the fact whether it lay *ad seminandum* or *ad warectum*, and that again might be further qualified by the fact, if *ad warectum*, whether it also lay at the same time *in communi* or not. In the returns of the Manor of Littleberri in Essex in the Add.

MSS. 6165, already quoted, we find this entry in regard to the Demesne land :

Et sunt ibidem ccxl acræ terræ arabilis quæ valent per annum xl s. pretio per acram ii d. quando seminantur et quando non seminantur valoris per annum xx s. pretio per acram i d. Item sunt ibidem ccxl acræ terræ arabilis quorum quelibet acra valet ii d. quando seminantur et quando non seminantur nihil valet quia jacet in communi.

Again, in the *Liber Niger* of Peterboro, we have the entry in regard to the Manor of Estona

In Estona sunt iii hidæ ad in waram,  
as distinguished from other manors which were *ad Geldum regis*. The entry may imply that the *wara* was not cultivated and lay *in communi*, and therefore was not *ad Geldum*.

I think *wara* must have been so common and well understood as to have given rise, as I have said, to the term *ad warectum*. From it also would come the French word *Guarenne* which more nearly retains the original significance of the word than does our word *warren*, which has a much more restricted meaning unless coupled with the word *free* as in *free warren*. Thus coupled, the legal right that it signifies is one extending over lands not only of the grantee of the right but over that of his neighbours, in fact over all of what I would suggest was once *wara*, or supposed to be so.

However this may be, it is to be found in several places in Domesday Book, and though it may, as has been suggested, in some cases mean a 'weir' (derivable from another word *wara* implying defence), it cannot possibly have that meaning in a majority of the entries. In fol. 97, col. 2, of *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* (p. 40, ed. Hamilton), we have the entry

Et de his xx hidis jacet warra de una hida et dimidio in Hestitona de manerio Cestreforde Hanc terram tenuit comes Alanus et est appreciata in Exexa.

In the county of Warwick (warawick ?) we have in Domesday (col. 242 b)

Robertus de Sladford tenet de rege vii hidas in wara,

and at 243 b

de Goisfrido de Wirce tenet Robertus v hidas in wara.

In Exon Domesday

Godwin habet unam mansionem que vocatur wereia,

and

Recald habet unam mansionem que vocatur wera hanc possit arare cum vii carucis.

In all these cases and in others I think the word *wara* and *wera* implied unsown and uncultivated land.

The word *wara* or its Celtic root *war* might I think also have been the root of many names of places here and on the continent: for instance Canterbury *Kantii wara bury* (see Taylor's *Words and Places*); Worcester (*Huicii-wara-castrum*); Warboys in Huntingdonshire is the *War de busc* of D. B., and there are a host of names in D. B. beginning with some form of a prefix *wara* which may or may not be the word *wara* of the Ely Surveys. In our own county Wetherley Hundred is *Werleia* (ley of the Wara?), Wratworth in Orwell is *Wara teuorde*, Wetheringset in Suffolk is *Warine gesette* (wara cultivated by tenants?); Wratting in our county is *Waratinga*, and then there is *Warageby* in *Waragehone* wapentake in the county of Lincoln, and so on ad infinitum. Mr Seebohm gives in his book the word *esch* as signifying spring cultivation, besides the word *gesette*, and at page 113 of Thomas Wright's Glossary in the Treatise *de utensilibus* of Alexander Neckham of the 12th century, with interlineations of the same date in Norman English, the word *Veracta* in the expression *veracta renovare* is rendered *varez*. These words bear a close resemblance to names of places on the Continent. Mr Taylor in a letter to me says, "I have come upon a cluster of Flemish village names, the ancient forms of which explain their origin and strongly support your explanation of the holdings in the Isle of Ely. A document of the year 1280 shows that there was a region

"called Franc warese = Franc waras, and a place called Ville en Warex, and in the same district we have the existing villages "of Waresch, Wares, Waeirs, Warex and Wareix": he however goes on to say, "The *war* must here mean people, inhabitants." Among many other names on the Continent I will merely add Waragehem in Frisia and Waretz in Galicia.

I here append a table showing the number of acres which a *plena terra* and *virgata* respectively contained in the Manors surveyed in the MSS. of 1221 and 1277.

	Manor	Plena terra	Virgata		Manor	Plena terra	Virgata
1	Ely	36	36	28	Hadstock	20	
2	Littleport	24	24	29	Littleberri		30
3	Stretham	24	24	30	Rettendon	30	30
4	Doddington	12	12	31	Tyringdon		80
5	Wisbech	34	34	32	Walpole	30	
6	Leverington		60	33	Walton	24	24
7	Tyd		32	34	Tilney		
8	Elm		30?	35	Hecham		40
9	Broken			36	Emneth		
10	Welles	<i>circ.</i> 80	<i>circ.</i> 80	37	Pulham	20	20
11	Somersham	20	20	38	Dereham	24	24
12	Coln	15	15	39	Schypedham	16	16
13	Erheth	15	15?	40	Brigham	40	40
14	Bluntisham	15	15?	41	Feltwell	20	20
15	Fenton		24	42	Northwold	48	48
16	Pidley		24	43	Clemesford	32	32
17	Willingham	15	30	44	Werthyrst	30	30
18	Ditton	15	30	45	Ratletene	20	20
19	Balsham	20	20	46	Walsoken	40	80
20	Shelford	18	36	47	Berking	20	20
21	Triplow	15	30	48	Wetheryngset	20	20
22	Hardwick	20	20	49	Brandon	40	40
23	Gransden	36	36	50	Bromford		
24	Kelshall		60	51	Thorp	16	16
25	Hatfield		40	52	Wilburton	24	24
26	Hateridge		40	53	Lyndon	20	20
27	Haddam		30	54	Downham (Cams.)	14	
				55	Merch	12	

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 20, 23, 24, 35, 40 are stated in either the Surveys of 1221 or 1277 to be half the quantity of acres of wara, so I have amplified them into statute acres in the above list. Coln in the Survey has *virgata operabilis* described as 15 acres. At

Leverington almost all the holders of land are called *censuarii*; there are only three *operarii*, of whom two hold each half a virgate, which would be 30 acres, and the other 15 acres *de nova terra*. The *Censuarii* are stated as holding fractions of virgates with additions of acres; thus the first on the list holds  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a virgate, the second  $\frac{1}{8} + 3.3.0$ , and the third  $\frac{1}{8} + 17$  acres +  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres + 1 rod, and the fifth  $\frac{1}{8} + 17$  acres +  $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + 17 + 10 + 3\frac{1}{2} + 1$  rod and so on.

By the kindness of Archdeacon Chapman and by the permission of the Dean of Ely, I am able to add to the above list the like information as to seven other Manors, taken from an old manuscript of the reign of Edw. II. entitled *Extenta manerii*, and now in the muniment room of the Dean and Chapter of Ely: it contains surveys of seven only of the Manors which fell to the share of the Prior and Convent when Bishop Hervey made his division, and there is no mention of the Manors in the Isle of Ely.

Name	Plena terra	Virgata
Swaffham		30
West Wrattling		18
Newton		24
Hawkston		24
Meldreth		40
Melbourne		40

All the above virgates are stated to be by the perch of sixteen feet and therefore they presumably must be somewhat less than statute acres. In these Manors the land is set out in *prima cultura*, *secunda cultura*, and *tertia cultura*, and so it was all in three course shifts. The *tertia cultura* in Swaffham is in the *summa* or total alluded to as the *predictus aschfelde*, but the word is used there for the first and only time in the survey; the prefix *asch* may or may not be the same as *esch* referred to in Mr Seebohm's book at pages 378 and 379 as

being in use in Bavaria and Westphalia. The virgate in West Wrating is so very small that there must have been an abnormal amount of unreclaimed land in this parish. The modern acreage is 3500 acres, and according to Domesday there was *terra ad carucam* for only sixteen ploughs—if we then reckon each plough to answer for 90 acres, being the *terra ad carucam* for five virgates, it would make the ploughed land of the place 1440 acres, leaving 2060 acres of pasture or unreclaimed land. In the Extent of 1318 of the Manor of West Wrating there is an entry as follows:

Galfridus dat domino per annum pro messuagio suo largiendo supra communem de Schrub,

and allusion is made more than once to a *bercaria in le Schrub*, an expression which seems to indicate the nature of the land not under plough as being exactly what Cocheris describes the word *Vaura* to mean, viz. *terra inculta* and *mawvais bois*. The probability that West Wrating owes its old Domesday name of *Waratinga* to this marked feature of superabundance of *wara* is thus much strengthened by the further information derived from the old manuscript belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Ely and the casual allusions in it to *le Schrub*.

In conclusion I have to express my surprise that the two MSS. (of 1221 and 1277) have been so entirely neglected. That of 1221 seems to have escaped notice altogether; and the only reference to that of 1277 in modern times seems to have been made by Agard three hundred years ago, and even then his attention to it was confined to a cursory inspection of the surveys of three Manors. Both of them (but more especially the MS. of 1277) are well worthy of the trouble and careful analysis that have been bestowed on the *Liber Niger* of Peterborough, the *Domesday of St Paul*, and the *Registrum Beatæ Mariæ Wigornensis*.

III. ON THE SUPPOSED ROMAN CAMP AT WHITLEY NEAR  
ALSTON, AND ON THE MAIDEN WAY AS A ROMAN  
ROAD. Communicated by Professor HUGHES.

---

[November 10, 1884.]

IN a paper read on May 26 of the present year I asked the Society to reconsider the evidence upon which certain roads and earthworks in this neighbourhood had been assigned to the Romans. Following up this line of enquiry I have been examining some earthworks and a road at the northern end of the Pennine range, which have been hitherto called Roman.

Whitley camp is situated on a small spur running out towards the valley about two miles N.N.W. of Alston, at an elevation of something over 1000 feet above the sea. It will be found marked "Roman Station" and drawn as an almost rectangular enclosure with a single rampart in the extreme S.W. corner of the Ordnance map quarter sheet 106 S.E. It is more accurately drawn on the maps of larger scale. Roman altars have been found close to it and Roman pottery is not uncommon in the surface soil about it. A supposed Roman road runs into the district which it commands. So it has been called Roman<sup>1</sup>. But the characters of a Roman camp are well

<sup>1</sup> See Maughan, *Arch. Journ.* Vol. xi. p. 1.

known and, although differences might be expected in the mode of entrenchment adopted by troops of such different races as were pressed into the service of the Romans, there is a remarkable uniformity of plan in all proved Roman camps. They are the camps of an aggressive people holding their own in the enemy's territory. Theirs was a system which could be readily carried out by advancing forces, quite irrespective of the natural features of the ground.

All known British camps also have their own method of construction, a selection of strong positions and an arrangement of the entrenchments so as to take advantage of the natural features. They are essentially the camps of native tribes well acquainted with the strong places and acting on the defensive.

So we always find them occupying the ends of spurs or the tops of hills. Where there was no probability of attack, as along the top of a precipice or very steep slope, there they made no raised entrenchment or only a slight bank as sufficient to form a cover for the defenders.

I had no opportunity of digging into the fosse at Whitley camp, but the form was enough to prove that it was a British camp. It is true that it approaches a rectangular form, but this is due to the geological features of the ground. A terrace of Carboniferous sandstone gives a nearly even front on the S.E. On the S.W. and N.E. denudation by torrents from the mountain behind has cut down the two sides. Behind it is accessible. The ground slopes down to it and, though swampy, does not present an easily defended line; so we find here seven irregular earthworks just such as would make it difficult to take the place by a rush. Following these round to the W. and N. we find them reduced to four, while the steeper face next the valley was considered sufficiently strengthened by two.

As in New Zealand or Africa our troops have frequently to storm and temporarily occupy such places, so the Romans are

known to have taken British strongholds. The camp of Parcymeirch near Abergele in N. Wales is very similar to that of Whitley near Alston. I excavated in the Welsh camp and in a few hours found that the Romans had been there;—a piece of a mortarium and other common Roman pottery occurred in the top layer. In the lower layers in the bottom of the first fosse were the rude British implements, picks formed of red deer antler which perhaps they had used in making the camp.

So we have to choose between two explanations:

(1) That this is a Roman camp of a form of which we have no other authentic example, or,

(2) That it is a British camp occupied by the Romans—a combination of circumstances of which we have proof elsewhere.

Having then found reason for thinking that the supposed Roman camp might be British, it was with some distrust that we enquired into the evidence on which it had been considered that the old track known as the Maiden Way near Alston was constructed by the Romans. That the Romans marched into that country is clear, but I do not think we can call a road *Roman* simply because they may have walked along it, unless they paved it or raised it or drained it or did something to it. They must have often marched along preexisting roads or open downs. Now this supposed Roman road is drawn crossing the splendid highway constructed by Macadam from Alston to Kendal; so we can fix our position exactly. Several tracks of exactly the same general character are here visible—mere trampled out cattle tracks; one of these is supposed to coincide in direction with the Maiden Way. This I examined, following it by the aid of the six inch ordnance map. After crossing Macadam's road it is supposed to run over the peaty ground on the West. But there had been much digging and quarrying along this line, and a torrent had torn away all the soil along the broken ground immediately adjoining the high road and

had exposed a section, through the peat and surface wash, down to the undisturbed drift or rock. Had there been any road-making there we must have seen traces of it. We cannot safely infer because we see no mark over a peaty surface that there was never any road that way, for peat forms rapidly in such a climate over any road. But here was a clear section through the peat across this very line of road and no trace of paving or metalling or raising a road or of digging trenches along it.

So I would ask what evidence is there that a Roman road ran that way at all. The track now seen is only like any modern driftway, and if that is not the mediæval and modern driftway—where is it? There must have been a route for cattle and pack horses somewhere along there—where was it?

I have already called attention to the ancient driftway along Mynydd Epynt in Carmarthenshire, for which there were special regulations founded on ancient custom, so that within the memory of man, cattle used to be taken that way in preference to the great turnpike roads. Some of these driftways may date back to British times, and if this part of the Maiden Way was a British track perhaps the Romans followed them along it; but there does not seem to be sufficient evidence as yet to show that they made a road of their own across that part of the range.

IV. ON THE INQUISITIO COMITATUS CANTABRIGIENSIS.  
Communicated by the Rev. BRYAN WALKER,  
M.A., LL.D.

---

[November 10, 1884.]

THE *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* was published in 1876 by Mr Hamilton, but seems only to be known to a very few of those who are interested in the antiquities of the county, and is deserving of far more attention than it has hitherto received.

The ms. from which it has been printed is one of those in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum, and is in the same volume, Tiberius A. vi, as the well-known *Inquisitio Eliensis*, printed in the 3rd volume of Sir Henry Ellis's edition of the Domesday Book. It is strange that it was overlooked at the time of that publication; but (as Mr Hamilton, in his preface, informs us) Sir Henry Ellis gives the explanation that he employed an amanuensis to copy from the Cottonian MSS. all that related to Domesday, and took for granted that he had done so. The carelessness of the transcriber has very little excuse, for the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* is not only in the same volume with the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, but follows it immediately, without any other matter being interposed.

We have, therefore, to thank Mr Hamilton for bringing to light a record which contains for Cambridgeshire the same complete details, including the enumeration of the live stock of each manor, which the Domesday itself only gives for the three counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, and which are also found in the record of the manors of the Abbey of Ely contained in the *Inquisitio Eliensis*.

It would almost appear that Webb had seen this *Inquisitio*, for he quotes in 1756 some particulars as to the Manor of Wimpole, for which his authority remained unknown, until the passage was found, *verbatim* as Webb cited it, in the newly-discovered document.

One of the most noteworthy features of the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* is that it gives the lands in the county according to the townships or vills: and moreover states first of all for each vill what is, and if it has varied, what was in the Confessor's time, its total hidage. This affords us a most valuable check on the account of our county in Domesday; wherein we have the lands tabulated, whatever be their location, under the names of the various tenants-in-capite. We find here (in the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*) the total hidage of a township given in those numerous cases where its lands were divided into several manors or holdings; whereas this important statement is in Domesday only made in the comparatively few instances where such subdivision had not taken place. This enables us to correct a number of mistakes in our County Domesday, where lands are assigned to their proper owner and superior lord, but referred to a wrong vill. This error occurs very commonly in Domesday; for the scribe when cataloguing the lands of a tenant, usually inserted a rubric when he passed to a new vill; but sometimes, as we now see, had forgotten to do so, and so made a holding erroneously appear to lie in the same vill as the one preceding it.

Thus from the newly-discovered *Inquisitio* we see, for instance, that in Domesday there is a great confusion between the lands of Meldreth and Melbourn; and that really those manors or vills were each of 10 hides, which also is proved by the figures when the holdings are re-assigned and added together. So also we find that the lands in Steeple and Guilden Morden are divided in quite a different way from what we had gathered from Domesday.

The whole Hundred of Staine is in confusion in Domesday : but the *Inquisitio* enables us to rearrange the items, and we find, as it states, that there were five equal vills in the Hundred, each of 10 hides, counting Great and Little Wilbraham together, but keeping the two Swaffhams separate.

Many smaller corrections of the same sort will be found in the list which accompanies this paper, and need not be mentioned further at present.

These totals given by the *Inquisitio*, when compared with the items in Domesday and in the *Inquisitio* itself, show us that occasionally the two records vary slightly : that usually the *Inquisitio* is more correct in its details than the Domesday : but by no means invariably. These variances of detail are also all set down in the list herewith.

In a few cases comparison of parallel entries in the two documents, where one is in acres and the other in hides or virgates, or in fractions of hides or virgates, enables us to estimate the acreage of the hide ; with the result of corroborating the view I have already stated more than once at our meetings, that the hide in Cambridgeshire was normally, though with exceptions, 120 acres. And to avoid all misconception, I mean 120 acres cultivated in any one year in corn-crop, with another 60 acres lying idle, in dead fallow or *warecta* : which 60 of *warecta* would be cultivated in the next year, and then form part of the taxable hide ; whilst, of course, 60 acres, which had borne two corn-crops in succession, would go into *warecta*, and the third 60 be sown in barley or oats after wheat.

By the comparisons, to which I have just adverted, I make the hide to be 120 acres at Balsham, Quy, Swaffham Bulbeck, Barrington, Orwell, Pampisford : but 100 acres at Burch, or Borough Green, 96 at Babraham, and 80 at Isleham<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The hide in Domesday has no necessary connection with the *terra ad unam carucam* : though, possibly, when Danegeld was first levied, the arable component of the hide had been one such *terra*. The Domesday hides

I may perhaps mention that with these additions to my list, I have now, either by internal evidence or by comparison of the three Cambridgeshire records of the reign of William the Conqueror, brought out the result that in 23 vills of Cambridgeshire the hide was 120 acres; in two or perhaps three, 100; in one apparently 98; in two, 96; and in two, 80. With a little assumption<sup>1</sup> I think a great many more could be assigned as 120; and a large proportion of the Hundred Rolls' hides are 120: but I do not like to make assumptions, and I do not like to apply the measurements of 1279 to the solution of arithmetical questions of 1086. But, taking only what I can prove accurately, I think there can be no doubt that, as Mr Seebohm says for England generally, so I can prove for Cambridge specially, the Domesday hide was *normally* 120 acres of land sown with corn.

The names of villages in the *Inquisitio* are frequently spelled very differently from the spelling of the same in Domesday: as instances we find,

Wood Ditton	in <i>Inq. C. C.</i>	Duntuna,	in <i>Dom.</i>	Ditone :
Horseheath	”	Horseda	”	Horsei :
Wendy	”	Wendeie	”	Wandrie :
Wilbraham	”	Wilburgham	”	Witborgham, Witborham :
Badlingham	”	Belinggesham	”	Bellingeham :
Foulmire	”	Fulemere	”	Fugelesmara :
Hawkston	”	Hauextona	”	Havocestun :
Shelford	”	Scelforda	”	Escelforde :
Sawston	”	Salsintona	”	Salsitone :
Comberton	”	Sommertoná	”	Cumbertone :
Shepreth	”	Sepeia	”	Esceprid.

are more often different from, than equal to, the *terræ ad carucam*: and the actual teams are very frequently identical in number with neither; showing, in case of an excess, that the teams had work other than agricultural.

<sup>1</sup> I refer particularly to Mr Seebohm's theory that a *normal* villain holding was a virgate or quarter hide: which fits in with many of the Domesday accounts: Balsham, for instance. I do not, however, find Seebohm's normal *bordar* of 5 acres to fit in to the Cambs. Domesday.

It is to be regretted that the ms. is somewhat imperfect, one leaf being lost from the middle of it, on which were entered portions of the Hundreds of Stow and Papworth; and two leaves at least from the end, so that we have little account of Northstow Hundred, and none at all of the Hundred of Chesterton and the two Hundreds in the Isle of Ely.

The Royal Manors are found in Domesday registered with the others; but are seldom referred to in this *Inquisitio*: never, indeed, when a whole vill was in the Royal Demesne; and usually without full details when the King held part of a vill.

Universally, when the assessment in Saxon and Norman times varied, we find the items making up the total of a vill to accord with the Saxon hides; showing that these had been reckoned on measurement; and the Norman hidage is almost always less than the Saxon, showing a depreciation of value, or the introduction of Beneficial Hidation. This feature is particularly to be noticed in the Hundred of Cheveley.

The *Inquisitio* by transposing the Domesday entry of a half-*caruca* into *terra 4 bobus*, or vice versa, strengthens the proof that eight oxen went to the team. This occurs in the entries under Abington and Whaddon (Ern. H.), Over (P. H.), Isleham and Burwell (St. H.), Wratworth (Weth. H.). In Radfield Hundred the *Inquisitio* presents us with some entries which, on comparison with Domesday, lead us to infer that in this district, at any rate, *pratum bovis* = one acre; for in Burch *pratum 4 bobus* of the *Inquisitio* replaces 4 acres of Domesday: in Weslai *prati 2 acrae* of *Inquisitio* = *prat. duobus bobus* of Domesday, and also in Weslai *pratum duobus bobus* of *Inquisitio* = 2 *acrae* of Domesday. But it is also to be noticed that in Carleton 1 *car. prat.* stands instead of 2 *acres* in the Domesday<sup>1</sup>:

<sup>1</sup> Mr Seebohm would probably say the *caruca* = the tenant's team for a small plough of his own drawn by two oxen: for he seems to think they

In Bassingbourne and Melbourne the *Inquisitio* mentions 10 *sol.* as the total content of the vill; and afterwards proceeds to apportion holdings *de his x hidis*. This reminds us of the Kentish term *solin*<sup>1</sup>, used as equal to *hida* in the Domesday of that county, as *carucata* is invariably in the Domesday of Lincolnshire, and also in the Domesday of Hunts.<sup>2</sup> used instead of *hida* to designate those hides that are untaxed in the demesne of tenants-in-capite.

We have another curious usage, viz. *Consul* instead of *Comes*, found four times in this record, viz. Consul Walleui (Wallef or Waltheof) in Arrington; Consul Alan, for Earl Alan of Richmond and Brittany, in Wimpole, Orwell, and Whitwell.

The *Inquisitio* always distinguishes the plough-teams in a manor into *carucæ in dominio* and *carucæ villanis*: thereby restricting the vagueness of the expression *carucæ hominum* in Domesday. I infer from this expression that *cottarii* did not usually contribute oxen to the tenants' teams, which did the whole ploughing of the tenants' land, and worked in conjunction with the lord's teams on the demesne: and in fact that *cottarii* had rarely any arable land; being often designated "de hortis suis"; and, when their land is specified in acres, rarely possessing more than an acre each, which also seems to be merged in the total acreage of the demesne. There is only one instance in Cambridgeshire of *cottarii* having as much as nine acres each, viz. in Shepreth: and only three instances where they have five each, viz. in Barrington, Orwell, and Abington. There are, however, a very large number of cases where they and *bordarii* have one acre each, or are described as "de hortis suis."

only yoked 8 oxen to the great manorial plough, and worked their own land with teams of 2 or 4 oxen. (pp. 48, 74, 85.)

<sup>1</sup> *Solin*, or *Sullung* is also an expression found occasionally in the Domesday of Sussex, Berks, and Essex. *Suhl* in Anglo-Saxon = a plough. Cf. *sulcus*: furlong = furrow-long.

<sup>2</sup> *Inq. Eli.* has *hund.* for *hid.* in Meldreth and Wrattling.

*Bordarii*, on the other hand, have not seldom allotments of 10, 15 or 20 acres, or have a virgate now and then, or even a whole team, and necessarily land enough to maintain the team. See entries in Wimpole, Gransden, Fordham, Hinton, Duxford, Horseheath.

Moreover, in many parts of Cambridgeshire, the Domesday account of the holdings of *villani*, *bordarii* and *sochemanni* (if there be any), together with the land stated to be in demesne, adds up exactly to the total of the manor: leaving nothing for the *cottarii* and *servi*: this being notably the case in the Isle of Ely. And the Huntingdonshire Domesday confirms this inference; being, I think I may say invariably, or with the rarest exceptions, in this form:

terræ ad carucam *x*, in dominio *y*, et *a* villani et *b* bordarii habent *z*; no *cottarii* being mentioned in this connection. Sometimes too all the tenants' *carucæ* are given to the *villani*, and the *bordarii* set down separately.

In Cambridgeshire *bordarii* seem to have varied in their *status*, sometimes approximating to the *villani*, but more usually to the *cottarii*, and often the Domesday mentions so many *bordarii* who are set down in the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis* as *cottarii*, or *vice versa*.

The Domesday presented us with a few instances of renders of ploughshares, and the *Inquisitio* adds five more.

The accompanying analysis (Table I.) shows the names of the manors as given in the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, and the Domesday spelling of the same names; the hides in each manor according to the *Inquisitio*, and, under the head of notes, such corrections and explanations as a comparison of Domesday book supplied.

# APPENDIX.

## TABLE I.

### CHESTERTON HUNDRED.

Omitted entirely, having been entered in the pages lost after fol. 113 of the ms.

<i>Inquisitio.</i>	<i>Domesday.</i>	CHEVELEY HUNDRED (Caveleic). <i>Hides in I. C. C.</i>	<i>Notes as to Hides in Domesday, etc.</i>
Caveleio ( <i>Cheveley</i> )	Chanelai	Not given	A Royal Manor, and therefore omitted in the <i>Inq. C. C.</i> , except as to $1\frac{1}{2}$ h. + 20 a. of Earl Alan.
Curtelinge ( <i>Kirthing</i> )	Chertelinge	10, modo 6	From <i>D.</i> we see that it was of 10 hides.
Duntuna ( <i>Wood Ditton</i> )	Ditone	10, modo 1	So also in <i>D.</i>
Dittona ( <i>Little Ditton</i> )	Ditone	5, modo 4	So also in <i>D.</i>
Esselle ( <i>Earning</i> )	Esselle	$3\frac{1}{2}$ , modo 2	"So def. pro 5, modo pro 3," <i>D.</i>
Seuerlai ( <i>Siberley</i> )	Severlai	$6\frac{1}{2}$ , modo 4	So also in <i>D.</i>
Sextuna ( <i>Seaton Street in Ditton</i> )	Sextone	5, modo 3	So also in <i>D.</i>
<b>CHILFORD HUNDRED (Childforda, Inq.: Childford, D.).</b>			
Abintona } ( <i>Great and Little</i>	Abintone	6	So also in <i>D.</i>
Abintona } ( <i>Abington</i> )	Abintone alia	5	So also in <i>D.</i>
Bathurgeham ( <i>Babraham</i> )	Badburgh, Badburgham	7	The parcels in <i>D.</i> amount to $5\frac{1}{2}$ h. + 5 v. + 24 a.; and in <i>Inq.</i> to 5 h. + 7 v. + 24 a.; showing the Hide to be 96 acres in Babraham. <i>Inq.</i> omits $\frac{1}{2}$ v. of Abb. de Ely in <i>D.</i> ; gives to Alan h. - v. instead of h. - $\frac{1}{2}$ v.; and to Harduin de Sealers 3 v. instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ h.; thus leaving the total unchanged. 4 bob. <i>D.</i> = $\frac{1}{2}$ car. ( <i>Inq.</i> ).

CHILFORD HUNDRED (continued).

The *Inq.* items make up only 4 h. -  $\frac{1}{2}$  v., for the *Inq.* omits a virgate which *D.* assigns to Alan, and alters another holding of Alan from 3 h. -  $\frac{1}{2}$  v. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  h. - v. So the *D.* parcels only make 4 h. + 3 v.; and the record is erroneous.

"Se def. pro 5," *D.*

So also in *D.*

The *Inq.* corrects *D.* by giving to Harduin  $\frac{1}{2}$  v. instead of v. Thus the total of *Inq.* accords with its parcels, viz. 3 h. + 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  v. + 15 a.; the hide being 120 a.

The *Inq.* omits a  $\frac{1}{2}$  v. held by a *sochemannus* under Ric. fil. Gis-lebert. Adding this the items make up the total.

Bereham (Barham, hamlet of Linton)	Bereham	5
Campes (Camps)	Campes	5
Hildrichesham (Hildersham)	Hildrichesham	5
Horseda (Horseheath)	Horsei	5
Lintona } (Great and Little Linton)	Lintonē	3 + 4 v.
Lintona }	Lintonē alia	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pampeswra (Pampisford)	Pampesunorde	5 + 22 a.
Wicham (West Wickham)	Wicheham	5

TWO HUNDREDS OF ELY.

Omitted entirely; probably entered on the missing pages after fol. 113 of the ms.

ERMINGFORD HUNDRED (Herningsforda, *Inq.*: Erningford, *D.*).

Abintona (Abington Pigotts)	Abintone	5, modo 4	4 bob. <i>Inq.</i> = $\frac{1}{2}$ car. <i>D.</i>
Basingeburna (Bassingbourne)	Basingborne	10 sol., modo 8	The <i>Inq.</i> subsequently assigns parcels <i>de his x hidis</i> . h. + 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ v. ( <i>D.</i> ) = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. + $\frac{1}{2}$ v. ( <i>Inq.</i> ). ∴ h. = 4 v.
Cloptona (Clopton)	Cloptune	5, modo 4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ v. ( <i>D.</i> ) = ( $\frac{1}{2}$ h. + $\frac{1}{2}$ v.) ( <i>Inq.</i> ). ∴ h. = 4 v.
Crauedena (Croydon)	Crauedene	10, modo 8	(1 + 3 v.) ( <i>D.</i> ) = (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. + v.) ( <i>Inq.</i> ). ∴ h. = 4 v.
Hateleia (Hatley)	Hatelei, Atelai	5, modo 4	The parcels both in <i>D.</i> and in <i>Inq.</i> add to 5 h. + v.
Lidingetona (Littington)	Lidlintone, Lid-tingtone	5, modo 4	the land of Wills. Camerarius and Otho Aurifaber should be iiii h. et dim. dimid. virg. minus instead of iiii h. et dim. et dimid. virg., as it is stated in both texts.

<i>Inquisitio.</i>	<i>Domesday.</i>	<i>Hides in I. C. C.</i>	<i>ERMINGFORD HUNDRED (continued).</i>
Meldeburna ( <i>Melbourne</i> ) Melreda ( <i>Meldreth</i> )	Melleburne, Melleborne Melrede	10 sol., modo 8 10, modo 8	<p>The <i>Inq.</i> subsequently assigns parcels <i>de his x hidis</i>.  <math>2\frac{1}{2}</math> v. (<i>D.</i>) = (<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> h. + <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> v.) (<i>Inq.</i>) ∴ h. = 4 v.  The <i>Inq.</i> shows that <i>D.</i> has made a great confusion between the lands of Melbourne and Meldreth; having, first, put into Meldreth 5 h. + 1<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> v. of Wido, which properly belong to Melbourne; also giving h. + v. to Durand, the tenant under Hardun; and so we arrive at the 10 hides, at which the <i>Inq.</i> sets Melbourne. In Meldreth, however, the <i>Inq.</i> in its turn, makes a mistake, giving Wido 4 h. + v.; but if we correct this, according to <i>D.</i>, to 3 h. + v., the <i>Inq.</i> total of 10 hides is again verified.</p>
Morduna } ( <i>Guiliden and Steeple</i> Mordune } <i>Morden</i> )	Mordune alia Mordune	5, modo 4 10, modo 8	<p>The <i>D.</i> does not distinguish between the two Mordens at all accurately: but the <i>Inq.</i> shows the 5 hide and the 10 hide Manor to be thus constituted: in the 10 hide Manor,  8 h. of the Bishop of Winchester,  h. + <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> v. of Earl Roger,  h. - <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> v. of Hardun de Scalers:  and in the 5 hide Manor,  3<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> h. of Picoot,  <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> h. + <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> v. of Earl Roger,  <math>\frac{3}{2}</math> v. of Goisfrid de Mandevile,  <math>\frac{3}{2}</math> v. of Hardun de Scalers.  3 v. (<i>D.</i>) = (<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> h. + v.) (<i>Inq.</i>) ∴ h. = 4 v.  “Pro 5 hid. se def.” <i>D.</i></p>
Sceningete ( <i>Shingay</i> ) Tadeslaue ( <i>Tadlow</i> ) Wadona ( <i>Wadton</i> )	Scelgei Tadelai Wadone, Wa- dune	5, modo 4 5, modo 4 10, modo 8	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> car. <i>Inq.</i> = 4 boh. <i>D.</i>  The <i>D.</i> gives Earl Alan's land as 2 h. + v., the <i>Inq.</i> as 2 h. + 1<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> v.: and the latter evidently is correct, making up the total of 10 hides.  (1 + 3 v.) (<i>D.</i>) = 1<math>\frac{1}{2}</math> h. + v. (<i>C. C.</i>) ∴ h. = 4 v.</p>
Wendeie ( <i>Wendy</i> )	Wardrie, Wan- dei	5, modo 4	

FLANDISH HUNDRED (Flamenedic, *Inq.*: Flamming, Flamindic, Flamidine, *D.*).

Fuleburna ( <i>Fulbourne</i> )	25
Hintona ( <i>Cherry Hinton</i> )	7
Horningsie ( <i>Horningsey</i> )	7
Teuresham, Teuersham	7

So also in *D.*  
So also in *D.*  
The *Inq.* gives h.+8 a. to the Abb. de Ely, the *D. h.* only: and the total accords with *D.*

NORTHSTOW HUNDRED.

Lolleswra ( <i>Lohworth</i> )	9, modo 5
Matingeleia ( <i>Madingley</i> )	15 et modo
Rantona ( <i>Rampton</i> ) Stantona ( <i>Long Stanton</i> )	6, modo 4½ 12, modo 9

So also *D.* The *Inq.* adds "has ix hidas tenet Rob. de Picoto vicecomite."  
The *Inq.* adds: "sed non est tamen nisi x, et modo pro vii et dimid." The ms. breaks off in the middle of the account of Madingley in fol. 113 b, col. 2. The *Domesday* items make 12 hides: so the account of the vill. is a conundrum, which I cannot solve.  
So also in *D.*

There is no account of Bece (*Waterbeach*), Draitone (*Dry Drayton*), which *Domesday* placed partly in this Hundred and partly in Chesterton Hundred, Epiritone (*Impington*), Gretone (*Girton*), Hochintone (*Oakington*), Middletone (*Milton*), Utbech (*Lambbeach*).

PAFORTH HUNDRED.

( <i>Fen Drayton</i> ) Draitone	10
Ovre, Oure	15, modo 10

The details mutilated as the *Inq.* has lost at least one leaf between fol. 111 and fol. 112: but "de his x hid." occurs 4 times in the fragment about Fen Drayton still existent.  
4 bob. *Inq.* = ½ car. *D.*

<i>Inquisitio.</i>	<i>Domesday.</i>	PAPWORTH HUNDRED (continued).	<i>Notes as to Hides in Domesday, etc.</i>
Wiuelingham ( <i>Willingham</i> )	Viuelingham, Wiuelingham	<i>Hides in I. C. C.</i> 7½, modo 5	"Pro 7 hid. se def." <i>D.</i> : The <i>Inq.</i> parcels make 7½.
Belesham ( <i>Balsam</i> )	Belesham	10	Through the mutilation of the ms. we have no account of Bochesuorde ( <i>Boxworth</i> ), Cheneppewelle ( <i>Knapwell</i> ), Contone or Cunitone ( <i>Conington</i> ), Elesworde ( <i>Elsworth</i> ), Gravelai ( <i>Gravelley</i> ), Papeuorde ( <i>Papworth</i> ), and Svavesye ( <i>Suavesey</i> ).
Burch ( <i>Borough Green</i> ) et Westlai ( <i>Westley Waterless</i> )	Bvrcch } Westlai }	10	The parcels in <i>D.</i> and <i>Inq.</i> amount to 9 h. + 120 a.; shewing the hide to be 120 a.
Carletona ( <i>Carteton</i> )	Carletone, Car- lentone	10	Prat. 2 bob. <i>Inq.</i> = prat. 2 a. <i>D.</i> Prat. 4 bob. <i>Inq.</i> = prat. 4 a. <i>D.</i> The items both in <i>D.</i> and the <i>Inq.</i> make up 9 h. + 3 v. + 25 a.; therefore in Burch and Westley the hide seems to be 100 a. Prat. 1 ear. <i>Inq.</i> = prat. 2 a. <i>D.</i> The <i>D.</i> appears to be twice in error, omitting 20 a. from the land of the Abb. de Cluniaco, and 4½ a. of the Countess Judith. The <i>Inq.</i> parcels amount to 9½ h. + v. + 31 a.; but both in <i>D.</i> and in the <i>Inq.</i> a parcel of ¾ h. - 3 a. of Harduin is said to be made up of 38 a. + 8 a. So that the entries have evidently been made carelessly, and no conclusion can be drawn as to the hide in this vill.
Dullingham ( <i>Dullingham</i> )	Dvllingeham, Dullingham,	10	1½ hides given to Wihomarc under Earl Alan belong to Weston.
Stinechesuorda ( <i>Stetchworth</i> )	Stiuoesworde, Sticesuorde	10	<i>Inq.</i> and <i>D.</i> agree in giving items which only amount to 9 h. + 3 v.; but there is a note in the <i>Inq.</i> that "of the six hides which the Abbot of Wandregeslii holds (i.e. in Dullingham) there is a virgate, which is rated with those 10 hides, which the Abbot of Ely holds."



STAINES HUNDRED (continued).	<i>Notes as to Hides in Domesday, etc.</i>	
<i>Inquisitio.</i>	<i>Domesday.</i>	<i>Hides in I. C. C.</i>
11 Wilburgham ( <i>Great and Little Wilburham</i> )	Wiborgham, Withorham	10
		<p><i>Wilburham, Great and Little.</i>            4 h. of Earl Alan, placed by <i>D.</i> in Swaffham :            4 h. of Alberic de Ver, placed by <i>D.</i> in Wilbraham, but the hidage not stated.            2 h. of the King, mentioned in <i>D.</i>, but omitted from the <i>Inq.</i></p>
STAPLEHOW HUNDRED.		
Belingesham ( <i>Badlingham</i> ) Buruuelle ( <i>Burwell</i> )	Bellingeham Burewelle, Buruuelle, Buruella	3½ 15, modo 10
Cypeham ( <i>Chippenham</i> ) Esselunga ( <i>Erning</i> )	Chipeham Essellinge, Esselinge	10, modo 5 15, modo 10
Forham, Fordam ( <i>Fordham</i> )	Fordeham, Fordham	4
Gyselham ( <i>Isleham</i> )	Gisleham	
Kenet ( <i>Kennet</i> ) Saham ( <i>Soham</i> )	Chenet Saham	3½, modo 2½ 11½ or 11
Snellewelle ( <i>Snaitwell</i> ) Wich ( <i>Wicken</i> )	Snellewelle Wicham	5 7, modo 5

So also in *D.*  
 ½ car. *Inq.* = 4 bob. *D.*  
 The *Inq.* shows that a half hide specified in *D.* as within the Hundred, but not assigned to any vill., belongs to Burwell.  
 So also in *D.*  
 Omitted from the *Inq.* in part, i.e. as to the Royal Manor.  
 ½ car. *Inq.* = 4 bob. *D.*  
 The items both in *D.* and the *Inq.* add to 3 h. + 80 a.: and, according to the Hundred Rolls, the hide in Isleham was only 80 acres. There was in Isleham a Royal Manor; but this, as usual, is not mentioned in the *Inq.*  
 The *Inq.* shows that 6 h. + 40 a., which *D.* describes as "in brevi suo," must be included in the other Royal holding, which *D.* sets at 9½ hides, and the *Inq.* at 9½ hides less 6 acres. The *Inq.* gives the total at 11½ hides, but afterwards three times speaks of parcels "de his xi hidis," and the parcels add to 11.  
 So also in *D.*  
 So also in *D.*

STOW OR LONG STOW HUNDRED (Stoune, *Inq.* : Stov, *D.*).

Bruna ( <i>Bourne</i> )	20	The entry is incomplete in the <i>Inq.</i> , occurring at the end of fol. 111, between which and fol. 112 a leaf or more is missing.
Euresdona ( <i>Everseden</i> )	8 + 40 a., modo 6	The <i>Inq.</i> parcels add up to 8 h. + v. + 10 a.; whence v. = 80 a.; h. = 120 a.
Gratedena ( <i>Gransden</i> )	5	So also in <i>D.</i>
Kingstona ( <i>Kingston</i> )	8 + 40 a., modo 6 6 + $\frac{1}{2}$ virg.	The virgate seems to be 30 acres in Kingston, for $\frac{2}{3}$ of v. as stated in <i>Domesday</i> is replaced by 20 acres in the <i>Inq.</i> There seems to be $\frac{1}{2}$ v. short in the reckoning, possibly the <i>ditto militis</i> under Harduin had $1\frac{1}{2}$ v., as they have arable land for 3 boves: this correction would make the total $6\frac{1}{2}$ h. + $5\frac{1}{2}$ v. + 55 a., which with the hide 120 a. is 8 h. + 40 a.
Tosta ( <i>Toft</i> )	8 + 40 a., modo 6	The <i>Inq.</i> speaks only of Toft, but evidently includes the holdings in Hardwick: and the amount is $7\frac{1}{2}$ h. + 2 v. + 40 a., as stated in the <i>Inq.</i>
Harduic ( <i>Hardwick</i> )		Through the loss of part of the ms. at this point there is no mention of Caldecote, Caustone ( <i>Caxton</i> ), Crocheston ( <i>Croxton</i> ), Garmelinge ( <i>Garmingay</i> ), Hatelai ( <i>Hatley St George</i> ), Hectisla ( <i>Eltisley</i> ), or Stov ( <i>Long Stow</i> ).

TRIPLOW HUNDRED (Triplæne, *Inq.* : Trepeslav, Trepelav, *D.*).

Foxtona ( <i>Foxton</i> )	10	One hide, in Foulmire according to <i>D.</i> , is placed by the <i>Inq.</i> in Foxton: so that the parcels add to $9\frac{1}{2}$ h. + 60 a.; showing a hide of 120 a.
Fulemere ( <i>Foulmire</i> )	10	So also in <i>D.</i>
Hauxtona ( <i>Hawkston-cum-Newton</i> )	10	
Herlestona ( <i>Harnston</i> )	10	The parcels both in <i>D.</i> and the <i>Inq.</i> exceed ten hides by half a virgate.

TRIFLOW HUNDRED (continued).

<i>Inquisitio.</i>	<i>Domesday.</i>	<i>Hides in I. C. C.</i>	<i>Notes as to Hides in Domesday, etc.</i>
Sealforda ( <i>Shelford</i> )	Escelforde, Escelford	20	The Abbot of Ely's is given as 9 h. + 24 a. in <i>D.</i> ; 9 h. + 29 a. in the <i>Inquisitio Com. Cant.</i> ; and 9 h. + 14 a. in the <i>Inquisitio Eliensis</i> . None of these can be right, if the hide is 120 a. in Shelford, as proved in my communication on the <i>Domesday</i> of Cambridgeshire: and we need 9 h. + 17 a. So also in <i>D.</i>
Stapleford ( <i>Stapleford</i> ) Tippelane ( <i>Triplow</i> )	Stapleforde Trepeslau, Trepestal	10 8	The <i>Inq.</i> enables us to see that the $6\frac{1}{2}$ hides, assigned by <i>D.</i> to the Abb. de Ely, includes the one hide which Harduin holds under the Abbot; both Inquisitiones giving to the Abbot personally only $5\frac{1}{2}$ . In my tabulation of <i>Domesday</i> , printed as an Appendix to Vol. v. of the <i>Communications</i> , the last entry in Tripflow, a half hide of Judith's tenant, should belong to Trumpington. Then the parcels of Tripflow accord with the hidage given, if Harduin's 2 a. be supposed to be taken out of the Abbot's land. The <i>D.</i> omits a virgate of a "burgensis de Grenneburga." The <i>Inq.</i> gives this: and so makes up the total of 12 hides.
Trumpingtona ( <i>Trumpington</i> )	Trumpintone, Trumpinton	12	

WETHERLEY HUNDRED.

Barentona ( <i>Barrington</i> )	Barentone, Barenton	10	The <i>Inq.</i> affords a correction, 7 h. + $1\frac{1}{2}$ v. instead of 7 h. + $2\frac{1}{2}$ v. in the lands of Gernon. Thus the parcels make 9 h. + 2 v. + 60 a., or 10 hides, the hide being 120 a.
Bertona ( <i>Barton</i> )	Bertone	7	<i>D.</i> gives to W. de Cahaignes $1\frac{1}{2}$ virgates in Barton, but the <i>Inq.</i> shows that they should be in Comberton: and so the total of 7 hides for Barton is correct.
Erlingetona ( <i>Arrington</i> )	Erlingtone, Erlingtone	4	"Homo Consulis Walleut" here mentioned.
Granteseta ( <i>Grantchester</i> )	Grantesete	6?	The parcels add up to 7 hides; and are identical in <i>D.</i> and the <i>Inq.</i>
Harletona ( <i>Hariton</i> )	Harletona	5	

Hasingefelde

This Manor, again, has the hide = 120 acres, as we see from addition of the parcels: viz.

- $4\frac{1}{2}$  h. + v. of Seifrid under Picot :  
 h. +  $\frac{3}{4}$  v. of Robert the priest under Earl Alan :  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  h. of Earl Alan, quod pertinet ad Sauesham (Swavesey):  
 5 h. of Roger de Sumereio under Goisf. de Mandevile:  
 h. + v. + 3 a. of Humfrid under Wido de Rainbuedeur (omitted in *Domesday*):  
 7 h. + v. of Robt. under Earl Alan :  
 of King William (omitted in the *Inq.*).

19 h. +  $3\frac{1}{2}$  v. + 15 a. = 20 hides, if the virgate be 30 a., and the hide 120 a.

"Picot tenet de Consule Alano," occurs.

Here we have another remarkable confirmation of the ordinary measure of the hide being 120 acres. The *Inq.* has plainly confused two small holdings, stating that Radulf de Bans holds  $\frac{2}{3}$  virgate which had belonged to the Convent of Chatteris. *D.* shows that Radulf held  $\frac{1}{3}$  virgate under Wido, and that the Convent of Chatteris had also  $\frac{1}{3}$  virgate; so that the *Inquistio* scribe had omitted half of each entry, and tacked on the latter part of the Chatteris entry to the commencement of the entry relating to Radulf's holding. Hence, correcting, we have in Orwell:

- h. +  $1\frac{1}{3}$  v. of Earl Roger :  
 $3\frac{1}{4}$  v. of Durand under Harduin de Seclers :  
 $1\frac{1}{4}$  v. of Sigar under Goisf. de Mandevile :  
 $3\frac{1}{4}$  v. + 5 a. of Picot the Sheriff under Earl Alan :  
 v. of Walter fil. Alberci under Walter Giffard :  
 v. of Robert Gernon :  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  v. of Radulf under Wido :  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  v. of the Convent of Chatteris.

h. +  $11\frac{1}{2}$  v. +  $\frac{1}{4}$  v. + 5 a. = 4 h., if the hide be 120 a.

Oreunella (Orwell)

Orduuelle, Or-  
dennelle, Ore-  
duelle

## WETHERLEY HUNDRED (continued).

*Hides in I. C. C.*

	<i>Domesday.</i>	
<i>Inquistio.</i>		
<i>Sepela (Shepreth)</i>	Esceprid, Esce- pride	5
<i>Sommertona (Comberton)</i>	Cumbertone	6
<i>Winepola (Wimpole)</i>	Winepole, Wi- nepol	4
<i>Wretewurda (Wratworth)</i>	Werateuorde, Warateuorde	4
<i>Wurteunella (Whitwell)</i>	Witeunella, Wi- teunelle	4

*Notes as to Hides in Domesday, etc.*

The *Inq.*, as already under Barton, shows the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virgates of Will. de Cahaignes to be in Comberton. Two Royal holdings are also given in *D.* which are omitted from the *Inq.* Thus we have:

$2\frac{1}{2}$  h. +  $\frac{1}{2}$  v. of King William:

$2$  h. +  $2$  a. of 2 milites under Picot:

$1$  h. -  $20$  a. of Erchenger Pastor:

$1\frac{1}{2}$  v. of Will. de Cahaignes, or Kahannes.

$5\frac{1}{2}$  h. +  $2$  v. -  $18$  a.

Comparing the Saxon holdings corresponding to Erchenger's h. -  $20$  a., we find them to be  $4$  v.; which seems to lead to the inference that the virgate in Comberton was  $20$  a., and the hide  $100$  or  $5$  virgates. This would also give a solution of the land in demesne which *D.* gives  $\frac{1}{2}$  h. -  $20$  a. and the *Inq.* as v. +  $10$  a.; but this equation is also solved by the values h. =  $120$  a., v. =  $30$  a.; and these are the values of the hide and virgate in Comberton in the Hundred Rolls, the virgate being  $4$  times set at  $30$  a. On the whole it seems probable Erchenger had h. -  $2$  a., though both *Inq.* and *D.* give him h. -  $20$  a.

"tenet Consul Alan" occurs.

The *Inq.* gives, as *D.* also does, h. +  $1\frac{1}{2}$  v. for the holding of Hunfrid under Eudo. This is erroneously put as h. +  $\frac{1}{2}$  v. in my *Domesday* Tables.

$\frac{1}{2}$  car. *Inq.* =  $4$  bob. *D.*

The correction of the *D.*  $3$  v., of Radulf under Picot, into v., as stated in *Inq.*, makes the total =  $4$  h.

"tenet Consul Alauus" occurs.

WHITTLESFORD HUNDRED (Witelesforda, *Inq.*; Witelesforde, Witelesfeld, *D.*).

Dochesurd ( <i>Duxford</i> )	20	In Hinxtun <i>D.</i> seems to reckon a hide twice, once as part of Picot's holding, and again as Royal Demesne, mentioning in the latter case that Picot holds it "sub manu Regis."
Hestitona ( <i>Hinxton</i> )	20	
Ichelintone ( <i>Ichington</i> )	20	In this Manor the holdings of several of the villains are specified, as they are almost universally in the <i>Domesday</i> of Middlesex: thus, "xi villani ununquique de $\frac{1}{3}$ hid. et unus 1 virg. et unus 1 hid.," the holdings of the other 17 out of the 30 noted being not given.
Salsintona ( <i>Saxston</i> )	8	
Witelesforda ( <i>Whittlesford</i> )	12	In <i>Whittlesford D.</i> gives a virgate to Harduin de Sealers, of which the <i>Inq.</i> makes no mention. Girard has $\frac{2}{3}$ virg. in each document, and there is an obscure reference to $1\frac{1}{3}$ virgate besides, which the <i>Inq.</i> seems to give to a <i>socetus</i> and the <i>D.</i> to make land of Alan. Hence we have the 12 hides, thus: 11 h. + v. of Judith ( <i>D.</i> and <i>Inq.</i> ); $1\frac{1}{3}$ v. of Earl Alan ( <i>D.</i> ) or his sokeman ( <i>Inq.</i> ); v. of Harduin de Sealers ( <i>D.</i> ); $\frac{1}{3}$ v. of Girard under Earl Alan ( <i>D.</i> + <i>Inq.</i> ).

END OF TABLE I.



V. ON THE DOMESDAY GELDABLE HIDE, WHAT IT PROBABLY WAS AND WHAT IT CERTAINLY WAS NOT; WITH AN EXPLANATION OF THE DOMESDAY TERMS TERRA AD CARUCAM, CARUCATA, AND VIRGATA FROM INFORMATION CONTAINED IN CERTAIN MSS. OF THE 13TH CENTURY, INCLUDING THE HUNDRED ROLLS. Communicated by O. C. PELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

[February 9, 1885.]

WHAT I have ventured to put forward in this paper is founded on a comparison between the statements contained in *Domesday Book*, the *Inquisitio Eliensis*, the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, and those contained in certain MSS. of the 13th century. These MSS. are enumerated below, with the letters by which they are referred to in the Tables annexed to this paper.

DBK. *Domesday Bk. &c.* as printed by authority of Parliament in 4 vols.

EL. A *Liber Eliensis* of the year 1221, being Tiberius B. II. in the Cottonian MSS.

LE. Another *Liber Eliensis* of the year 1277, being Claudius C.XI. in the Cottonian MSS., of which another copy is in Caius College Library, though mutilated in some places. See Appendix post.

H.R. The *Hundred Rolls*. Printed in 2 vols.

E.M. Another MS. (in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Ely) of the reign of Ed. II., called *Extenta Manerii*, but relating to seven manors only.

D.P. The *Domesday of St Paul*, edited by the late Archdeacon Hale for the Camden Society.

P.G. The *Cartulary of St Peter's, Gloucester*, in the Rolls Series.

R.C. The *Cartulary of Ramsey Abbey*, at the Record Office, now in course of publication in the Rolls Series, but of which only the first volume is as yet printed.

R.M. *Ramsey* MS. being a Cottonian MS., Galba E. X.

Exon D. The Exon Domesday. Printed in 1816 by Order of Parliament and containing the original returns of the Domesday Commissioners from which portions of Domesday Book itself for the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire was compiled.

Some of these MSS. give the size of the virgate of the manor, in those manors to which they relate; and some of them give in addition the area of the lord's demesne farm in each manor, and the number of ploughs at work on such demesne.

It is obvious therefore that these MSS., written as they are "on the same lines" as D.Bk. (but going minutely into detail), give the clue to solve many doubtful points, as to the meaning of such words as *hida*, *carucata*, *terra ad carucam*, and *virgata*, and they are somewhat of a key to the Survey of 1086.

For the sake of easy reference I have arranged the contents of this paper under the following heads:

I. The Domesday geldable "Hida," "Terra ad carucam" or "carucata."

II. The areal "Hida," "Terra ad carucam" or "carucata" of the Lord and his men.

III. "Virgate."

IV. "Villanus."

V. The "Anglicus Numerus," or numbers "juxta estima-

tionem Anglorum" in relation to the Domesday geldable "hida," "terra ad carucam" or "carucata."

I. *The Domesday geldable "hida," "terra ad carucam" or "carucata."*

Domesday Book was a survey made of all the geldated lands and manors comprised in it, with a view to the taxation thereof. It is only natural to suppose then that the terms made use of in reference to the lands on which the taxation was laid must have been of a kind so certain and so sure, that when any portion of the Survey was sent to the king's officers, it would carry on the face of it the information required, without the need of a local interpreter to explain the meaning. Moreover, as the geldable Domesday hide, *terra ad carucam* or *carucata*, was the unit of assessment in D.Bk., there is, apparently, no more ground for saying that it varied in extent or contained an uncertain number of acres, than for saying that the pound of an income-tax schedule might as a unit of assessment contain 20 shillings in one county and 20 pence in another.

Supposing then that the Domesday geldable hide, &c. had one and the same meaning all over England, for the purposes of the taxation of land producing profit, it could not include any other land than *terra lucrabilis*, i.e. arable land, *pratium*, pieces of *silva*, and *pastura* appropriated from the waste, and therefore taxed.

This appears from the fact that manors in D.Bk. "defend themselves" for so many hides, plus in some cases small numbers of acres; a mode of expression which certainly does not apply to large extents of forests and wastes. Eyton and others must, I think, be wrong, when they include a whole county in the hidation of it, and go so far as to talk of hides of many hundreds or even thousands of acres. They seem to have deemed it necessary to include the whole of the land in the

several counties in the geldation contained in D.Bk. whereas we have distinct evidence (in the county of Huntingdon for instance) that a considerable portion (of arable land even) was *extra hydām*. In Devonshire too and Cornwall a very large proportion of the arable was *extra hydām*, and not (as has been suggested) included in hides of an abnormal size. It is also to be remarked that the entirety of the lands of manors is given in some manors in Yorkshire, and it is clear that generally only the *terræ* are geldated. At the same time appropriated pieces of *wara* or pasture land were certainly taxed, which is sufficiently plain in the entries in regard to Cottenham and other places in the Hundred Rolls and D.Bk. Also in D.Bk. itself (Tom. i. fol. 93a, Somerset) at Hamitone of 21 hides Baldwinus is said to have 1 hide *in communi pastura*.

Cottenham was hidated at the time of the Hundred Rolls and D.Bk. at twenty-seven hides; these hides are identified in the Hundred Rolls, and separated into hides of arable land and hides of pasture, &c. Thus the eleven hides of the Abbot and Convent of Croyland are described as *ut in terris pratis pasturis et mariscis*; and the Hundred Rolls go on to say, *unde dictus Abbas et Conventus tenent in dominio de dictis undecim hidis duas hidas arabiles, et quinque hidas in pratis, pasturis et mariscis pertinentibus ad predictam villam*.

These hides of pasture were no doubt Cottenham Common, but were very different from the fens and marshes which adjoined it, being most probably *terra ad carucam* as yet unploughed.

All the uncertainty in regard to this matter of size of D.Bk. hides has arisen from the fact that (from the time of Agard down to the present time) antiquaries, having stumbled upon allusions in old documents to *virgates* of sizes varying in different places, have multiplied such virgate by four, and then called the resulting number of acres a Domesday hide, in such county or place; but apart from this, they have never a reason

for what, in the absence of any, must be nothing more than an arbitrary division of land.

Moreover few of them in former times (as far as I know) had the opportunity of closely comparing the statements in D.Bk. with such old documents and with Court Rolls of the same time.

I think, however, it can be proved that the Domesday geldable hide, *terra ad carucam*, or *carucate* had a fixed and certain meaning; and that the perfectly true statements as to the varying size of the virgates of the manor are the very means by which the unvarying size of the geldable hide in D.Bk. may be tested and confirmed.

The geldable *hida*, *terra ad carucam*, or *carucata* then had in D.Bk. the meaning of *terra lucrabilis* (other than unappropriated *wara*) of a certain fixed amount, as will fully appear by the Tables annexed to this paper.

An acre of arable land however being very like a gun, and having as it were two barrels or parts, the one being *ad seminandum*, and the other *ad warectandum*, it is most important, for purposes of calculation, to observe, that in very many manors, particularly in the county of Kent, this land *ad warectandum* (in other words, the idle shift) was *extra hidam* and not geldated. Under what circumstances, and why this should have been the case, it is hard to say, unless the reason is to be found in the fact that in those manors the fallow lay in common, "jacet in communi" (see the suggestion in regard to Littleberri Manor contained in Note B to Table I.): but the fact is undoubted; and an acre of such land (with the sown land geldated and the fallow not) is in the Ely MSS., in some manors, called half an acre of *wara*; which word, in my last paper, I submitted might be the source from which the term *ad warectum* is derived. This state of things seems in the Domesday of St Paul to be referred to by the use of the expression *una hida in solanda*, i.e. the geldated hide of 120 acres plus the fallow. See Appendix post, p. 162.

The land of one plough, in ancient times, was called, very probably, "hida"; containing, as it did, what was necessary for one or more families. In the Anglo-Saxon translation of Bede, in regard to the Isle of Ely, six hundred *familie* is rendered six hundred *hide lands*; and it is therefore quite possible that the sustenance of each family, alluded to by Bede, was a virgate of the homines, comprised with others in one plough land or hide. Moreover, if the virgates of the homines, in those manors which are not included in D.Bk. in the Isle of Ely, are added to those that are, 600 would be a very near approximation to the number of such virgates all told. The area of only one *solung* or plough land of 240 acres might consist of 12 virgates of 20 acres each; and each of them might, with propriety, be called one of the hide lands or hida; each virgate having allotted to it a mansio and the plant necessary to cultivate. But, however that may be, the taxed hida, *terra ad carucam*, or *carucata* in D.Bk. appears to be 120 acres of profitable land.

The opinion that the taxed *hida* in D.Bk. meant, as I have just stated, 120 acres is somewhat supported by several distinct statements of later date; for instance, in Cambridgeshire, there is the case of Oakington, where the hide, in the *Placita apud Cantabrigiam* 18 Ed. I. is said to contain 120 acres; and again, at page 561 of the Hundred Rolls, at Shepreth, W. de la Haye is stated to hold one hide, *which contains one hundred and twenty acres*. In other counties also we find the same, for instance in the MS. of 1277, at Rattendon, in Essex, the parson is said to hold half a hide, *which contains sixty acres*: and further we have in the Inquisitio of Runwell Manor, in the Domesday of St Paul (Hale, p. 69), the positive assertion that a hide was 120 acres, made in the face of false measurements running thus:

Manerium istud, secundum juratores continet viii hidas, et hida continet sexcies viginti acras; set antiqua inquisitio dicit, quod non consuevit continere nisi quatuor viginti; *quia post modo exquisita* (searched out?) *sunt terræ, et mensurata.*

It is proper however to remark that this entry probably refers to the areal and not to the geldable hide, as in the Cottonian MS. Galba E. X there is at Bierne mention of a *hida*; not however the D.Bk. geldable hide, "d ccc. *acris*." On careful examination, moreover, it will appear that the scribe has miswritten the entry: it should run, *hida* de cc. *acris*: as we learn, from independent sources that this identical hide was 240 acres by the greater hundred, i.e. *una hida in solanda*, the idle shift not being geldated, and the whole amounting in area to 288. See below (p. 87) on the "Anglicus numerus."

The Domesday geldable hide of 120 acres was the kernel of Fleta's carucate, which seems to have been composed of the sown land, linked with its twin brother, the land *ad warectandum*, and sometimes *extra hydram*. This sum total of land *ad geldum*, and land *extra hydram*, appears to have been, in two shift manors, 240 acres, and, in three course manors, 180 acres. The carucate of 120 acres *ad seminandum* + 120 or + 80 acres *ad warectandum* was the Kentish *solin* or *subung*: which was nothing more than a carucate, consisting of the geldable hide with its idle shift very often *extra hidam*.

As an authority for this there is the statement, quoted in the second folio of D.Bk. of Kent: *In communi terra sunt cccc acrae et dimid', quae fiunt II solinos et dimid'*: i.e. 400 ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) or 600 acres: also in a charter quoted in a note to the General Introduction to D.Bk. fol. XLIX, we read, *Terram trium aratrorum (or carucarum) quam Cantiani Anglice dicunt three swolinges*.

By the introduction of the three-course system a greater amount of land was obtained *ad seminandum*, at the expense of the land *ad warectandum*: and though, apparently, the area of the real Domesday hide, for taxational purposes, never varied, as has been supposed, yet, by the introduction of the three-course system (supposing the fallow to be *extra hidam*), there might become, in the same area, more geldable hides, and consequently more carucates: the latter however being smaller than

before. A greater number of geldable hides also, of course, would arise out of the same area, if the fallow land was hidated, as at Tillingham<sup>1</sup>. The prominent part that this change of cropping had in fixing the number of Domesday hides in areas of *wara* will be shewn further on (see p. 96).

## II. *The areal "Hida," "Terra ad carucam," or "carucata" of the Lords and their men.*

The description of most manors in Cambridgeshire, and other counties, in D.Bk., begins with a statement shewing the number of hides, car. or carucatæ, at which the whole manor was taxed. This statement is followed by another, giving the number of such hides, &c., as were *in dominio*: it is plain therefore that, after deducting the area of such of these hides of the demesne as were geldated, and not *extra hidam*, and the geldated silva, pratum, pastura, &c., the remaining hides, &c., or rather their area, must have been held by the homines of the Lord, freely and servilely.

If we thus know the number of hides, ad geldum, left for the homines, after such of the Lord's hides in demesne as are *infra hidam*, are allowed for, we can thus find the area of the whole of their holdings, which must, as far as the *terra ad carucam* is concerned, be so many hides of 120 acres, in some cases, but in some others the total of so many imaginary plots of 120 acres each *ad geldum*, plus an equal number of imaginary plots of 120 acres *extra hydam* and *ad warectandum*, in a two-course manor, and of 60 acres in a three-course manor, in other words so many plots of 120 acres, or 240 acres each, in the one case, and 180 each in the other.

As each *terra ad carucam* represented a certain number of virgates, it follows that if the number of plough lands or *terre ad carucas* of the tenants given in D.Bk. is multiplied by the

<sup>1</sup> See Table I., Note B, p. 109.

number of virgates one of them contained, the result will shew the total number and size of the virgates, into which the whole area of the imaginary plots of 120, 240, or 180 acres each, worked by the homines, were divided. The foregoing and following remarks must however be considered in connection with the system of counting referred to (p. 87) under the heading of "Anglicus numerus."

The areal *terra ad carucam* of D.Bk. was thus the area of the land under the plough in any one manor, expressed in D.Bk. by a statement of the number of *terræ*, into which it was divided, such *terræ* being however sometimes called *carucatæ*. D.Bk. in Cambridgeshire not only gives the number of ploughs, but subdivides such statement into lord's ploughs and tenants' ploughs: such last mentioned ploughs being generally, in that and other counties, an association of two or more virgates of the manor to work one *terra*. It is proper to remark here that D.Bk. very often uses the word "villanus" to mean his estate and not merely his person, as we have repeated instances of the mention of halves of villani. So also very often there is, in the same manor, a double statement in D.Bk.: the one statement treating each virgate as a single *terra*, and the other treating the association of the oxen of two or more virgates, for purposes of work, as one *terra*, as in Cambridgeshire and elsewhere. It requires therefore some attention in each case to ascertain whether single estates or persons are meant, and whether single virgates are called *terræ* and *carucatæ*, or whether an association of two or more virgates is so meant.

The area covered, even by the tenants' associated ploughs (weighted as they would be by the additional work that they were bound by their *servitia* and *consuetudines* to do on the lord's demesne), would be (as it is necessary to remember, and as I endeavoured to shew in my former paper) less than the area covered by the lord's ploughs thus assisted. The *terra ad carucam* of the whole manor (being the area covered by the

lord's ploughs, thus assisted, plus the *terra ad carucam* covered by the tenants' ploughs) would therefore, as regards any one plough, be the mesne of all the ploughs, demesne and servile. For instance, the lord of some manor might have an area of 960 acres, covered by six ploughs, each taking 160 acres: and the homines of the same manor might also have an area of 960 acres covered by 12 associated ploughs (4 virgatarii forming one plough) each taking 80 acres: the two sets covering together 1920 acres (all in open fields with the acres and roods intermixed), being a mesne of 120 acres to each plough; demesne and associated. The *terra* in such a manor would be expressed in D.Bk. as *terra ad carucam* for 18 ploughs; or, if each virgate of the homines was treated *per se* as a *terra*, then as *terra* for 54 ploughs; or it might be expressed in both ways. See Table I., No. 70, 79.

That this is so must be obvious; but further, in some Inquisitions of Manors the assistance rendered by the *carucæ adjutrices* of the villani is itself estimated by *carucæ*. It is so estimated in the Inquisitions of Manors contained in the Ramsey Chartulary, at the Record Office: for instance in that of Slepe (St Ives) (Rolls Series, page 282) after setting out the several *culturæ* of the demesne, it continues thus:

quæ quidem culturæ coli possunt sufficienter cum tribus carucis propriis, et consuetudine carucarum villæ, et duabus precariis, quæ consuetudo ad valentiam trium carucarum æstimatur.

In the Tables to this paper are shewn in detail a few out of the many cases that are to be found in every county (the survey of which is in D.Bk.), and they seem fully to support these views.

They are cases of manors which appear to be unembarrassed with hides of appropriated pasture as in Cottenham: and if reference is made to such manors in the extracts from D.Bk. contained in Table III. post, it will be noticed that the terms *carucæ*, *carucata* and *terra ad carucam* are of constant occur-

rence; but, if careful discrimination does not attend the user of these words, the same mystery and ambiguity will follow, which have baffled attempts to estimate the areas referred to in D.Bk.

The words *caruca*, *carucata*, *terra ad carucam*, undoubtedly mean the land of one plough: but as I have shewn *ploughs are not all of the same strength*. There would be the smallest plough or *caruca* of all, consisting of one ox as at Trewallern in Cornwall, D.Bk. 123<sup>a</sup>, Table III. (post) No. 129, where two of such *carucæ* joined together and worked one *caruca* consisting (as appears by the Exon D. p. 214) of the two oxen.

There would be the plough of one virgate consisting of two oxen, which is repeatedly alluded to in D.Bk. as a *caruca*; for instance at Derbei, D.Bk. Tom. i. fol. 269, *in una quaque hida sunt VI caruc' terræ*, meaning that in each hide of 120 acres there were six virgates of 20 acres: so also (at D.Bk. Tom. i. fol. 235 b) we read, that in Medeltone in Leicestershire, *Ibi sunt VII hidæ et una carucata terræ et una bovata. In unaquaque hida sunt XIII carucatae terræ et dimidium*; the explanation being that the hides were in areas *juxta estimationem Anglorum*, i.e. by the greater hundred, viz. 144 acres, giving virgates of about 10<sup>a</sup>; and if the land was *wara*, then 288 acres, giving virgates of 20<sup>a</sup>. There would be the associated ploughs or *carucæ* of the homines (containing 1, 2, 3, 4 or more virgates), making up *terræ* of 60, 72, 80, 90, 96, 108 &c., which very often are meant when the word *carucata* is used in regard to the *terræ* of the homines. There would be the libera *carucata* or the terra free from services on the lord's land. There would be the supposed *carucata* of the whole manor of 120<sup>a</sup>, which common standard D.Bk. calls a *hida*, *terra ad carucam*, or *carucata, ad geldum*, and uses for the purposes of taxation, and which is the subject of this paper. There would be the lord's *carucata* often double the size of the *terra* of the homines, but varying according to the amount of help received from the *carucæ adjutrices* of the homines, and depending, amongst other things, upon how far such services

had been commuted for money payments. Lastly, there would be the pattern plough of the whole manor indicated by Fleta's carucate, consisting of 160 acres in a two-course manor, and 180 in a three-course manor. Every one of the foregoing *carucate* from the one ox plough of Trewallern to Fleta's carucate, is to be found in D.Bk.

The consideration of this fact may help to throw light on the word *hida*. If the supposed original and well known meaning most often attached to the word *hida*, viz. the land of one plough, be accepted, then all the foregoing remarks might, in substance, if not in name, apply as fully to the word *hida* as to the word *caruca* and *carucata*; and the *familia* of Bede (as suggested in the beginning of the paper) might rightly be construed *hida*, and *hide land*, and would be the same as the *carucata* or virgate of Derbei and Medeltune. Further we should have the *hide*, or *terra*, of the associated plough of two or more virgates (as it, and the word *carucata*, are in fact used in D.Bk. itself, in regard to Manors in some counties (see the Tables): we should have a libera *hida* answering to the libera *carucata*, and we should also have the subject of this paper, viz. the average standard and uniform geldable *hida* or *terra ad carucam* or *carucata* of D.Bk. viz. 120 acres for taxational purposes, the lord's hide, and the sown land and idle shift, or Fleta's carucate.

Upon a close examination of D.Bk. this supposition is found to be true in fact. In the Manorial surveys of most counties, contained in D.Bk., the taxable area (expressed by a certain number of geldable *hidæ*, *car.*, or *terræ ad car.*) is placed first and then such area is subdivided into or spread over *terræ ad car.*: thus in Bedfordshire "*Ammetelle pro v hidis se defendit Terra est VIII car.*", and in Nottinghamshire Werchesope, "*Habet Elfi III car. terræ ad geldum Terra VI car.*" But in very many manors in the counties of Dorset, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, York and in Wiltshire and perhaps elsewhere, the fore-

going formula is reversed and the actual number of *terræ* into which the whole area is divided is placed first under the name of *hidæ* or *carucatæ* and the number of taxable areas of 120 acres each is placed second under the terms "*terra ad x car.*," or "*hanc possunt arare x car.*," such *car.* implying uniform areas of 120 acres each. For instance in Dorsetshire "*Pidere geldavit pro x hidis terra est vi car.*," Tables II. and III. No. 167. So also in York. Rodreham "*Habet Acun i manerium de v carucat. ad geldum ubi possunt ere iii car.*" If *Pidere* had been in Cambridgeshire it would have been returned thus: "*Pidere se defendit pro vi hidis terra est x car.*" But further, this supposition is proved in another way, namely by the discovery of cases in D.Bk. where the word *hida* is in the same survey used in more than one sense. The survey of the Manor of Pavton in Cornwall is a case in point, Tables II. and III. No. 134. In this survey we find the word *hida* used as meaning, 1st the geldable hide or area of 120 acres, 2ndly the lord's hide or car., and 3rdly the virgates or car. of the villains. The actual survey runs thus in the Exon D. (see my Table III. No. 134). "*In ea sunt XLIII hid.: et reddidit geldum pro VIII hidis has possunt arare insimul LX car. De his habet episcopus in dominio i hid. et iii car. et villani habent XLIII <sup>hid.</sup> carr. et XL car.*" The solution is this.

There were 8 (*Anglico numero*) geldable hides of 120 + 24 (*extra hidam*) or a total of 1152 acres, 192 of which would be extra hidam. See post, *Anglicus numerus*. There were 44 *hidæ* or *car.*, i.e. 1 lord's hide or car. of 120 acres in demesne and 43 hides, car., or virgates of 24 acres belonging to the villains: but from the statement "*has possunt arare LX car.*" we are made aware that the total area must have been larger than the above, and on examination the manor is found to be in a three course. Working this out, we find that  $1152 + 576 = 1728$  ( $3 \times 576$ ) and that this, divided by 72 *car.* (i.e. 60 *Anglico numero*) gives as the virgate 24 as before. If from

the above area of 1728 there is deducted 180 (the lord's geldable hide of 120 plus 60 idle shift), there remains 1548 and if this is divided by 43 it gives 36 as the villains' *terra* (24 + 12 idle shift). The peculiar entry "XLIII <sup>hid.</sup> carr. et XL car." shews (if not indicating an erasure see Nos. 79 and 288 Table III.) that "hid." and "carr." meant the same thing: moreover, if the total area of 1728 is reduced one-sixth, as it would be reduced (see post, "Anglicus numerus") by the D.Bk. authorities, it would appear as 1440 (960 + 480) and when this is divided by the LX car. (*has possunt arare LX car.*) the virgate of the manor of 24 again appears: see also in the Tables the cases of Fuleham, Hesa, Enefelde, &c. in Middlesex, Nos. 214, 223, 224, Borne in Sussex, No. 306, and Newintone in Wiltshire, No. 321, and Liscarret in Cornwall, No. 135. There is a case in Surrey which shews that an area, which had been expressed *tempore Regis Edwardi* in Hides (meaning thereby virgates), is converted in D.Bk. into the uniform hide of 120 for taxational purposes. The case is that of Estreham, which is entered in D.Bk. as follows: "Estreham tunc se defendit pro v hid. et modo similiter pro i hid. et i virg. terræ." It will be noticed that 6 (i.e. 5 Anglico numero) hides or virgates of 24 = 1 hid. of 120 + 1 virg. = 144 and the sixth part being taken off as extra hidam (see post), there remains the geldable area of 120 acres or 5 virgates of 24 acres.

*Terræ* (in the Tables I. and II. attached to this paper) of the size of 45, 54, 64, 90, 108, 180, 216 point to the conclusion that the manors in which they appear were already in a three-course shift at the time of D.Bk.

In those few cases in which there were hides of appropriated pasture, as at Cottenham, the area was most probably of *wara*, i.e. 240; speaking generally however only the *terra ad carucam* was taxed; and even perhaps Cottenham common might, as *terra ad carucam* unbroken, be looked on as such. It

necessarily follows from these facts, and the fact, if true, that the D.Bk. geldable hide, *terra ad carucam*, or carucate, was a fixed quantity of 120 acres, that Eyton and others have erred largely in regard to the geldable hide, that Kemble's so-called hide of 40 acres was nothing more than half a *terra ad carucam*, and that the so-called "Gheld acre," which is said to be in area five acres, is a myth. (See Eyton on the Domesday of Dorset, pp. 14, 15, etc., and Kemble, Saxons in England, Appendix B, p. 490, and the case of Poleham in Dorset, on which he founds the above statement, post No. 168 in Tables II. and III.)

### III. *Virgatæ.*

The MS. of 1277, so far as regards Wilburton Manor, shows the tenants of that manor as holding *plene terræ* or virgates of 12 acres of *wara*, i.e. 12 acres originally fallow + 12 acres sown; (see Appendix post, p. 162); and I give here a transcript from the Crown Survey of the Manor of Wilburton, of Elizabeth's reign, shewing the contents of such a virgate, and how it might be made up by (in addition to its arable land) small pieces of pratum lying in the open fields, in some manors, and larger pieces of pastura in others.

#### CUSTOMARIL

Oliverus Morden tenet per copiam dat die anno regni Unam messuagium et unam virgatam terræ nuper Roberti Cokin; viz:—

Domus Mans. iii spac. unum horreum iii spac. unum stabulum i spac. et le Backside continent per estimationem ..... iii rods.

Terra arabilis in communibus campis de Wilburton vocatis Hall pond field fur close Field Whitecross field et Grunti fen field per estimationem ..... xxii ac.

Pratum jacens in les doles per est ..... ii ac.

Other virgates at Wilburton have, some a few more roods of pratum, and more arable, containing from 22 to 25 acres *in toto*; but on an average on the whole 22½ arable, plus 1½ of pratum, or 24 acres in all. The Computus Rolls and Court

Rolls (as far back as Ed. I.), of the Manor of Wilburton are in my possession, and fully confirm the Elizabethan entry.

These virgates, so often alluded to in old MSS., have apparently been (from the time of Agard to the present time) a source of some confusion. They have been supposed to be the virgates, or quarters of the Domesday geldable hide, whereas they undoubtedly were the portion allotted in the open fields of any one particular manor (but lying dispersedly in acre and rood strips) to the homines of the Lord long before the time of D.Bk. The component parts of a virgate being intermixed with those of other virgates, each was bound by necessity to follow the course of cropping (two, three or more) in vogue for the time being in a manor. The fact that the open fields consisted of unenclosed acre, or rood, strips independent of each other may give a clue to the question why the size of the virgates should vary in different manors. These are all as a rule found to consist of ten or twelve acres or a multiple of ten or twelve acres. They are either 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 acres, or 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 72 acres. The Angli had one method of counting (differing from that of their neighbours) by which 120 by the common hundred only made 100 by their system. This system is found even in D.Bk. itself, viz. Tom. i. foll. 336<sup>a</sup>, "*Hic numerus anglie computatur 1 centum pro CXX*": and again in the same folio, "*cc anglico numero CCXL*." When the land was first occupied by Angli, Jutes, and others, these acre and rood strips, existing perhaps long before their advent, would be distributed among the crowd of adventurers: what more natural than that they should have then been distributed according to the system of counting used by the new owners. In some settlements the men would receive 10, 20, or 30 acres; the Angli and their cousins would take 12, 24, or 36 acres. It might even be that in some cases the system of counting found on the spot would be used. At any rate if this surmise is correct (and there are good grounds for accepting it as correct)

the size of the virgate, if well ascertained, may be somewhat of a clue to the problem, how, after the destruction, or absorption of the ancient population, our villages were respectively re-peopled and by whom. When D.Bk. was made it was absolutely necessary to adopt one or other of the two systems as the basis of it; and 120 acres for the geldable hide, &c., and 15, 20 or 30 acres, &c., for the geldable virgate seems to have been adopted for the purposes of taxation; the two systems being made to fit to one common standard by the process alluded to in this paper (post p. 87 ff.). There appears to be some confirmation of this view in an entry in the Hundred Rolls: at page 561 at Shippere, in the county of Cambridge, William de la Haye is said to hold a hide, *quæ continet sexies viginti acras de terræ et prati*; this statement is immediately followed by another, running thus: *Villani ejusdem quilibet eorum tenet dimidium virgatæ terræ custumariæ, quæ continet XVIII acras*. Unless this statement, that the hide contained 120 acres, had happened to have been placed so closely to the further statement that a virgate was 36 acres, the entry might, and probably before now would have been quoted as an authority that the area of the Domesday geldable hide at Shepreth was four times the amount of 36, i.e. 144 acres, as has been incautiously done in regard to similar entries in the Hundred Rolls.

The Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire state a hide, i.e. a *terra ad car.* to consist, in certain manors, of a certain number of virgates; and they also state that a virgate in the respective manors contained respectively such and such a number of acres: but the latter virgates are in actual area no more the virgates of the Domesday geldable hide than the virgate of Shippere, of 36 acres, could be in area the virgate of a geldable hide of 120 acres: because the areal virgate of 36 contained six acres which was *extra hidam* altogether. (See below, p. 89.) There is another case in the Hundred Rolls, viz., that of Shelford Magna in Cambridgeshire: the entries in regard

to which are here placed in juxtaposition with the entries in regard to the same manor in L.E. 1277.

(*Hundred Rolls, 1279.*)

(*M.S. L.E. 1277.*)

MAGNA SHELFORD.

MAGNA SHELFORD.

DE SERVIS.

DE DIMIDIIS VIRGATIS.

Nicholas Dilkes.....	15.....	18
William Almer.....	15.....	18
Robert King.....	15.....	18
Richard Bode.....	15.....	18
John Wray.....	15.....	18
Hereward Samar.....	15.....	18
Suneman ad Pot.....	15.....	18
William Blize.....	15.....	18
Henry Godfrey.....	15.....	18
Richard Hochele.....	15.....	18
William King.....	15.....	18
William Samar.....	15.....	18
Thom: fil Walt:.....	15.....	18
John Samar.....	15.....	18

ALII SERVIS.

DE TENENTIBUS NOVEM ACRAS.

Albertus Molendinus.....	7½.....	9
Abel Faukes.....	7½.....	9
John Lessy.....	7½.....	9
William Lessy.....	7½.....	9
Adam Rolf.....	7½.....	9
Richard Hug.....	7½.....	9
John Turburn.....	7½.....	9
Folkes.....	7½.....	9
Richard De Bery.....	7½.....	9
John Chauter.....	7½.....	9
William Rolf.....	7½.....	9

The explanation is simple enough—both statements are true—because the H.R. statement is only that of the Domesday geldable land, and so a full virgate of 36<sup>a</sup> answers thus to the 30<sup>a</sup> of Domesday, and contains 30<sup>a</sup> of taxed land plus 6<sup>a</sup> *extra hidam*. But, nevertheless, one of two antiquaries (calculating from the size of the virgate of the manor) would make the Domesday geldable hide to be 120<sup>a</sup> and the other would make it 144. Each would calculate according to which of the two MSS. they respectively got hold of. This shews the danger

of error that may arise from taking the area of a virgate of the manor as the area of the taxed virgate of the D.Bk. hide, or vice versâ, and may also explain perhaps the use of the term *plena terra*, as meaning a *terra* containing not only the geldable land but the land *extra hidam*.

I have a very strong suspicion that all virgates were, originally, ten acres of *wara*, i.e. ten acres in each of the two fields of a manor—the sown and the fallow; these ten acres being either on the common way of counting, or *juxta estimationem Anglorum*, viz. ten or twelve acres; and that a virgate of thirty indicates that the allotment of ten acres, or twelve acres in each of the three fields, was made at a time when the land was already in a three-course shift.

I find no indication of the virgate itself being altered in size; neither do I see how such an alteration could be made, after once the land was allotted out, and had passed into the hands of the holders. An alteration in the holdings of men in *quantity* is a very different thing from changing the mode of cultivation on them. We know, perfectly well, that the change of cultivation has been made in scores of manors, and that the size of the virgate has come down to recent times unchanged. At any rate the repeated assertion, that the virgate of a Domesday geldable hide was always 30 acres is a statement of what certainly is a fallacy. That 30 acres was a virgate of the Domesday geldable hide is true only in those cases where the virgate of the manor was 30 or 36 acres: but the virgate of the Domesday hide was as often as not 20 or 24; and six of 20<sup>a</sup> and five of 24<sup>a</sup> are just as often to be met with as 4 of thirty. But though the area of one virgate might not be altered, their component parts might be re-arranged; for instance, the component parts of three virgates might be so re-arranged on a change of cropping as to form two virgates: thus taking three virgates of 20 acres in a two course shift, on the manor going into a three course they might be arranged thus (20 + 10) +

$(20 + 10) = 2$  virgates of 30. So also 2 virgates of 24 might become 3 of 16 (see the *libere tenentes* of Aylington 2 H.R. 656 and No. 73 in Tables I. and III. *post*). This would be especially easy in those cases where the villani held half virgates. Many false calculations as to the geldable unit of D.Bk. have been made on the assumption that the virgate of D.Bk. was 30 acres in all cases. The tables shew that, in a statement in D.Bk. of a virgate standing *per se*, such for instance as 1 h. + 1 v., the meaning is  $120^a + 1$  virgate of the manor, i.e. not necessarily 1 h. +  $30^a$ , but possibly 1 h. + 20, as at Hardwick, No. 25, or as at Wilburton (No. 43) 3 (h. + 24) = 432 acres. (See also Escelforde, No. 19.)

If a virgate of  $30^a$  is the indication of a three-course system of cultivation, the views as to when that system was introduced into England must somewhat change; as a *terra* of  $60^a$  might just as well be 3 virgates of  $20^a$  as two of  $30^a$ , so the virgate of  $30^a$  itself might be  $10^a + 10^a + 10^a$  in its original allotment. From the above remarks it is plain that great caution is necessary before we accept as conclusive of the matter the statement in MSS. (such as D.Bk., H.R., and R.C.), that a virgate is 30 acres, &c., in area. In very many cases these MSS. speak only of the taxed land, there being an addition of one-fifth at least, (see *post*, *Anglicus numerus*), and if of *wara* a considerable deal more (a third or a half) to be made before we arrive at the total area contained in the virgate. There are instances to be found in the MSS. which give the virgate as 30, but which manifestly speak only of the geldated part of a virgate, in area  $60^a$ , and if *Anglico numero*, as well as of *wara*, a *plena terra* of  $30^a + 6^a + 36^a$  or  $72^a$ : it is worthy of remark that the paging of the MS. R.C. is itself "*Anglico numero*."

There is a virgate of  $32^a$  to be found occasionally in MSS., which, at first sight, appears not to support the theory of virgates being multiples of ten, or twelve; but on examination this is not so, as such virgate represents the sown or geldated portion only of an areal virgate of 48 (a virgate

of *wara* by the greater hundred, i.e. 40 Anglico numero). The manor having gone from a two to a three course, 32 becomes the sown portion, and (if the fallow lies in common—"jacet in communi" and therefore untaxed) the sum total of the taxed land in such areal virgate. Broughton in the Ramsey Chartulary in the Rolls Series, p. 333, is a case in point. The entries are as follows: "In villa de Broughtone sunt septem hydæ et dimidia virgata terræ extra hydam" (meaning in effect seven hides with seven half virgates extra hydam) "Sex autem virgatæ et dimidia terræ faciunt hydam; et triginta et duæ acræ faciunt virgatam." The total area was therefore  $192 + 96 = 288$  (a hide of *wara* or "solanda" by the greater hundred as at Bierne, No. 76, ante, p. 71). In the Cottonian MS. Vespasian E. II. fol. 660, containing the survey of Chatteriz, which shows a virgate of 32, there is contained this odd entry: "Nescimus quot acræ seminantur." See also the cases in Tables I. and III, Nos. 3, 24, 87, 106, 111, and the note to the small "ready reckoner" immediately preceding Table I.

The Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, and the R.C. call the actual area of a terra of the manor a hide; but it is not necessary (after the proofs I have given) to go into that subject further than to repeat that this terra is not the Domesday geldable hide. The terra contains sown, and idle shift; and unless the latter for some reason has been geldated it remains "extra hidam." In those cases, where it is still "extra hidam," it will be found that the virgates of sown land, i.e. the geldated virgates, are generally half the number, or size, or  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the number, or size, of the virgates of the villani, containing, as the latter do, sown land, and idle shift, the area of the latter varying of course as the manor was in a 2 or 3 course shift.

To those who take the trouble to work out the areas of arable land, contained in D.Bk., and compare them with those of the surveys, contained in the MSS. of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries, it will be very plain that there was but little

change during those centuries in most manors; and it is surprising how very often there appears to be no change at all. Wilburton is by no means an exception or anything like an exception; and it is not too much to say that (speaking of that manor and of scores of others), of the same land that was under the plough at the time of Domesday there is less of it now in that state than there was then.

#### IV. "*Villanus*."

The word "*villanus*" in D.Bk. does not necessarily imply a reference to *one person* only. It very often means an estate of one or more villani worked by one plough, such villani being in the MSS. called "*socii*" and "*participes*." Thus in Belesham, Table III., No. 1, it evidently meant in area the estate of 4 villani at least associated together in one plough; and there are to be found in D.Bk. repeated instances of halves of villani (Burewelle, Table III., No. 2, Grantsete, No. 21, for instance) where the word must have meant estates, and not persons. There are some cases in which it may be that the number only refers to the land "*infra hidam*," and other cases, as in the Ely manors, where it seems to mean the estate of *libere tenentes* in one plough, leaving the great body of the "*operarii*" entirely unnoticed, except so far as is indicated by the number of ploughs. In other cases the estates of the *operarii* only are noticed, leaving the *libere tenentes* entirely unnoticed except by the number of car. otherwise unfilled: this fact is made quite clear by a comparison between the details of some of the Manors in Cambs., Hunts. and Bucks. contained in the Hundred Rolls and in D.Bk. respectively: for instance, Lechamstead, 18 hides D.Bk. 144<sup>b</sup>, and 2 H.R. p. 338; Acle, 3 hides D.Bk. 147<sup>b</sup>, and 2 H.R. p. 339; Mortune, 5 hides D.Bk. 153<sup>a</sup>, H.R. p. 341; Stratford, 8 hides D.Bk. 149<sup>b</sup>, 2 H.R. 342, &c.; and see a very curious case, Saltreyea, or Saltrede, 7½ hides + ½ v. D.Bk. 204<sup>b</sup>, No. 84, Table III., and 2 H.R. p. 659. The population of the country at the time of D.Bk. has in consequence been greatly underestimated

(to the extent I should say of at least one-third), and though of course it is only natural to expect to find in the Tables that the number of virgates, as worked out, should approximately agree with the number of "villani" as stated in D.Bk., it must not, in those cases where they do not so tally, be hastily assumed that the calculation is falsely made.

V. *The "Anglicus Numerus," or numbers "Iuxta estimationem Anglorum" in relation to the Domesday geldable "hida," "terra ad carucam" or "carucata."*

In order to explain this well it is needful to recall to mind how the MSS. called Domesday Bk., and the H.R., and the succeeding MSS. (such as The Domesday of St Paul, the Ely MSS. and the Ramsey Chartulary) differ in character, though agreeing in substance. Domesday and H.R. were MSS. dealing generally with areas of land liable to taxation: the other MSS. deal generally with actual areas of taxable, and un-taxable, land in possession of the Lords and their men. Again, a document like the Domesday Bk. was a "Schedule" for the purposes of an assessment on the whole country, so we must naturally think of it as formed on one and the same plan of counting throughout the whole, or that at least it would have been the aim of the Norman King's Officers to form it so. The later MSS. on the other hand deal with the actual areas (the "plenæ terræ") belonging to their Lords, and of necessity speak of such areas according to their actual contents in the common Norman numbers of the day. The difficulty<sup>1</sup> thus presented to

<sup>1</sup> A like difficulty appears in the treaty of peace between Alfred and Guthrum the Dane, and was dealt with perhaps in the like way. See 2 Vol. Thorpe's *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, pp. 481—483: "De Weregildis, Twelfhindi hominis est twelf-hund scillinga, i.e. duodecies c sol, qui faciunt libras xxv. Twihindi hominis wera est twa-hund, scilicet ducenti sol ex v scil denariis qui faciunt iiii lib. et. xl. d." See post p. 96. The A.-Saxon scilling was 4 peninga. In Ina's laws, sec. v. (Thorpe, 1 vol. p. 140) an ox's tail is valued at 1 scill. of 4 peninga: so in sec. xi. of the Conqueror's laws, p. 472. See the Justinian Code, l. x. tit. 70, p. 5, and Cod. Theod. l. xii. tit. 7, p. 563, as to the division of the libra of gold into 72 sol.

the King's Officers (or it may be to the juratores of the original returns) by this matter of counting, is seen at a glance in the following table of areas, shewn both in numbers of the common counting now in use, and also in numbers of the counting expressed by the words "Anglico numero," or "juxta æstimationem Anglorum."

Actual areas of acres stated in the Tables. Common Counting.		The like areas but expressed "Juxta estimationem Anglorum."
Bovate . . . . .	6	5 Bovate
do . . . . .	8	$6\frac{2}{3}$ do.
do. . . . .	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$ do.
do. . . . .	10	$8\frac{1}{3}$ do.
do. . . . .	12	10 do.
do. . . . .	15	$12\frac{1}{2}$ do.
do. . . . .	16	$13\frac{1}{3}$ do.
do. . . . .	18	15 do.
do. . . . .	20	$16\frac{2}{3}$ do.
Bovate of wara or Common Virgate	24	20 Common Virgate or Bovate of wara
do. . . . .	30	25 do.
do. . . . .	32	$26\frac{2}{3}$ do.
do. . . . .	36	30 do.
Virgate of wara or terra . . . . .	48	40 Terra or Virgate of wara
do. . . . .	54	45 do.
do. . . . .	60	50 do.
do. . . . .	72	60 do.
Terra . . . . .	75	$62\frac{1}{2}$ Terra
do. . . . .	90	75 do.
do. . . . .	96	80 do.
do. . . . .	108	90 do.
Domesday geldable hide, terra [ad car., or carucate	120	100 Note! The geldable hide, terra ad car., or carucate, is reached, not by expanding 100 up to 120, but by shrink- ing 144 to 120
Terra . . . . .	144	120 Terra
do. . . . .	160	$133\frac{1}{3}$ do.
do. . . . .	180	150 do.
do. . . . .	192	160 do.
do. . . . .	216	180 do.
do. of wara . . . . .	240	200 do. of wara
do. ,, . . . . .	288	240 do. ,,

All these numbers are to be met with in working out the Tables I. and II. and a case of a virgate of  $26\frac{2}{3}$  is to be found in Picotsfee 1st column of 2 H.R. p. 468.

The Norman King's Officers charged (as no doubt they were) with the task of forming (from the primary returns sent to them from all parts of the country) an assessment, which would be of one uniform standard (coinciding with the new division of the libra introduced from the continent, ante p. 87 and post p. 96), and one too that should be equal, (fear, favour, or affection having their field of action, if any, in the drawing up of the primary returns in the country) had to consider how these two points should be reached<sup>1</sup>. They seem in very many cases, and presumably in all, to have gone towards their object in one of two ways. In some cases they appear to have stated the number of hides, terræ ad car., or carucatæ, or areas, at one sixth less of the actual number, 6 hides or car. being reckoned as 5: this course they pursued more especially where the areas could be reduced without leaving fractions, or where one or more persons occupied substantial blocks "extra hidam," as at Chyllesla, No. 68. In other cases they treated as "extra hidam" the sixth part in each individual area in cultivation: thus 144 acres would be for the purposes of taxation reduced to 120, the virgate of 36 to 30, the hide of wara of 288 to 240, and so on; the surplus acreage was actually placed "extra hidam" (see Wardebusc in Hunts. in Table I., No. 101, and R.C., Rolls

<sup>1</sup> In the Inquisitio of Broctone (contained in the R.C., Rolls Series, p. 334) is the following passage: "Thomas Cocus de Wystowe tenet unam virgatam terræ, pro qua facit homagium, et sectam curiæ de Broughtone; et dat sex solidos per annum, quæ etiam solebat dare *hydagium*, auxilium vice comitis, et pontagium. Quæ servitia, a tempore Johannis Russel, tunc temporis firmarii de Broughtone, qui eandem virgatam terræ, ob favorem Henrici Pyncernæ, fraudulentè posuit extra hidam, omnia hæc tenentur." Though the Danish Ora contained 20 denarii of 24 units there are many places in D.Bk. where the word denarii is used to mean the old Saxon peninga of 20 units; see end of note p. 96.

Series, p. 308). They thus (if acting honestly) would arrive at an equal, and at the same time a uniform, assessment. There are distinct proofs of the King's Officers thus acting in D.Bk. itself: some of the cases I have met with I have put in the Tables; but if it was possible to compare D.Bk. with the original returns in England, or with succeeding manuscripts such as H.R., L.E., or R.C., I have no fear but that many more would be found. Of instances of the first method of reduction there is that of Cliftun in Yorkshire, D.Bk. Tom. I. folio 313<sup>a</sup>. being the last in the tables. The exact entry is: "In Cliftun supra dicto manerio adjacet soca horum Fuleforde una carucata et tres bovatae Aseri quatuor carucatae Chetelsthorp quatuor carucatae Languelt una carucata et dimidium Chelchefeld duo carucatae et duo bovatae Morebi una carucata. Distone quatuor carucatae. Hi tria fuerunt maneria tamen sunt in soca de Cliftun. Simul ad geldum quindecim carucatae una bovata minus et octo carucatae possunt ere." If, for the purposes of simplicity, we add a bovine to each side of the equation we shall then have 18 carucatae in area reduced by the King's Officers to 15 carucatae ad geldum. The details of this Manor which was in a 3 course are these:

## Actual Area.

VIII Car. "Anglico numero"	1152	8 × 144
Idle shift	576	

---

1728 acres

1728 acres are 18 carucates of 96 (12 bovates of 8<sup>a</sup>)

## Explanation of taxation

VIII Car. ad geldum	960	8 × 120
Idle shift "extra hidam"	480	

---

1440 acres

1440 acres are 18 carucates of 80 (12 bovates of 6<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>). A bovine of 6<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> "Anglico numero" equals 8<sup>a</sup> and 80 "Anglico numero" is 96, and 18 of 80 equals 15 of 96. In most counties (except Dorset, Middlesex, Sussex, Surrey, York and Wiltshire) the entry would have run VIII "hid." or "car." ad geldum terra est ad XVIII car. See note to Dorset in Table II.

So too at Chillelesla, No. 68, in Hertfordshire, the actual total area was 6 areas of 120 acres of wara, and so amounting altogether to 1440. The King's Officers have reduced this in D.Bk. to 5 hides of geldable land, i.e. 600 acres: the process being as follows: half goes off as untaxed fallow in a two course manor, the areas being areas of wara, and the fallow "jacens in communi," then the remaining 720 is reduced one-sixth by reducing the number of geldable hides from 6 to 5: this sixth remained in the Lord's demesne entirely untaxed.

The following are of the other method. Wilburton is a case of this description, Tables I. and III., No. 43: the actual area all told was, as appears from the details of it contained in the MS. L.E., (see a translation of it post in the Appendix), p. 162, and shewn at p. 22 in my last paper, 864<sup>a</sup>. made up thus at the time of D.Bk.:

Lord's arable (including Lord's pratum of 39 <sup>a</sup> ) . . . . .	423
Cottagers 1 <sup>a</sup> each . . . . .	9
Libere tenentes . . . . .	108
4 Sochmanni . . . . .	24
Operarii . . . . .	300
	<hr/>
	864

On reference to the primary return, Table III. No. 43, contained in the Inquisitio Eliensis, Ellis D.Bk. Tom. iv. page 506, it appears that "VI car. ibi est terra," divided into "quatuor car. in dominio," and "quatuor car. hominum." These six car. of the Inquisitio Eliensis of 120; "juxta estimationem Anglorum" 6 (144) exactly equal 864 ac.; or, as D.Bk. puts it, 3 Lord's car. of 144 (120, "Anglico numero,") plus 4 average car. of 108 acres to tenants exactly make the 864<sup>a</sup>. The 8 ploughs of the Lord and men of the Inquisitio Eliensis have an average terra of 108 acres each over the manor. If a sixth part is taken off a terra of 108 it becomes 90, and that is just to what the King's Officers have in D.Bk. reduced the terra of the car. of 108, belonging to the libere tenentes (the IX vill. quisque de x acris). But the case does not end there; the holdings of

the homines were holdings of "wara", i.e. the fallow was not taxed; the manor was in a three course shift, and the actual acreage of the tenants' car. (4 car. of 108) was 432: so the King's Officers take off a third for fallow, which they make "extra hidam": deducting this 144 from 864 there remains 720 acres, off which they take a sixth as at Cliftun, and elsewhere, and the total is reduced to 600, or 5 hides of 120, at which it stands ad geldum. The Lord's III. hidæ et i. virg. is really 3 (120 + 24) not 360 + 24. There are other cases like this in D.Bk.

In the case of Broctune in Hunts, D.Bk. Tom. I. fol. 204\*, Table III. No. 74, there are 9 hides ad geldum. The Lord pays on the Lord's land (4 hides) as we learn from D.Bk. that he had 4 car. This leaves tenants' land on which the gheld of five more hides was to be paid. The H.R. (taking the geldable virgate of D.Bk.) says it is thirty acres, which of course it must be if we accept the theory that the Domesday geldable hide, or carucate, is 120 acres; and six would go to an areal carucate of 180 in a three course shift. But as regards the actual areas the R.C., Rolls Series, p. 333, says this: "Sex autem virgatæ et dimidia terræ faciunt hydram; et triginta et duæ acra faciunt virgatum." The two statements are both right, if the geldable Domesday hide was 120 acres; and it is explained thus (see also ante, p. 85). Six areal virgates of 48 give 288, i.e. a hide of wara "juxta æstimationem Anglorum." The sum total of 5 hides of wara "Anglico numero" would be 1440. The King's Officers take off one half for fallow which reduces it to 720; they then take off the sixth, which reduces it further to 600, which are 5 hides of 120 ad geldum. The singular way in which quadraginta et octo is turned in R.C. into triginta et duæ et dimidium shews that the manor had gone into a three course between the time of D.Bk. and the R.C. Before leaving this case I may say that I have a suspicion that H.R. and D.Bk. also sometimes for convenience sake transposed numbers, thus 30 of 32 = 32 of 30.

The last case that I will allude to is that of Ellingtune in Huntingdonshire; Tom. I. fol. 204<sup>b</sup>, Table III., No. 94. Leaving out 1 hide which the King had taken for forest and another that the milites had, there were 8 hides "ad geldum"; of these the Lord had 2, leaving 6 to the men: the actual area of the homines was 864. The R.C. says that 6 areal virgates of 24 went to a hide; the H.R. (not following D.Bk. but being equally right) say 5, reducing 6 to 5 instead of reducing 24 to 20. The facts were that off every virgate the King's Officers take and place "extra hidam" a sixth, i.e. 4 ac. making the virgate, 20 acres, of which there would be of course six in the geldable hide of 120. It will be noticed in this case and at Broctune that the number of hides is not reduced, but the amount of acreage put "extra hidam" reduces the whole to the same extent. Moreover the 5 of 24 of the H.R. = the 6 of 20 of D.Bk.

There are several other cases to be found in the Tables, but it is not necessary to go into detail any further than is to be found in the Tables themselves.

I cannot refrain from inserting here a passage which alludes to the method of counting to be found in East Anglia even at the present day. It is to be found in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition of the *Life of Frank Buckland*, at p. 309, and is as follows: "The crab fishers of Cromer have a peculiar arithmetic, thus two crabs are counted as one. The two crabs being called a cast, six score crabs are called a hundred. At Cromer, therefore, a hundred crabs means 240": but our forefathers were more advanced than that when they made a hide of wara, "Anglico numero," to equal 288 acres.

It is proper I should mention that I have not attempted (except where it appears necessary) to shew in every case in the tables the actual acreage of the arable areas, by adding on the sixth put "extra hidam" by the King's Officers: if I had it would greatly have increased the size of this communication,

already I fear, too long. I have therefore contented myself with working the cases out in taxed acres. For instance, in Barrington (D.Bk. 193<sup>a</sup>), Tables I. and II., No. 6, I have given in the tables (for purposes of shewing this) the D.Bk. entry, according to taxed acres, and also according to actual acres. The H.R. give the virgate as 40. D.Bk. also gives 40 acres as terra for 6 boves: there is no real discrepancy between the two entries. If a fifth is added to 40 it makes the actual area 48 as the size of the areal virgate; this again has to be reconciled with the statement as to Barrington, contained at folio 200<sup>b</sup> D.Bk., which says, that 20 acres is "terra" for 3 boves: all the statements are reconciled as shewn in the table. The area was one of wara probably in a 3 course shift, and if so the taxed, i.e. sown part of the virgate, was 32, the actual area 48. The taxed part of the bovate was  $6\frac{2}{3}$  and the actual area 8<sup>a</sup>, so that there were 3 taxed bovates in 20 taxed acres and 3 areal bovates in 24<sup>a</sup>. But it must be clearly understood that this reduction of the sixth part is not in the nature of an assessment, but that a sixth part in actual acres was put "extra hidam," and that this sixth part might, as at Wardebusc, Tables I. and III., No. 101, and R.C., Rolls Series, p. 308, be held independently by a third person, or it might be taken entirely of the lord's dominium, as at Enefelde in Middlesex, Tables II. and III., No. 224. Moreover, in some cases in MSS., the definite names of "sexacra" and "sexlond" was given to this sixth part, thus in the Domesday of St Paul (Hale, page 46) there will be found an entry shewing that Ralf fil lefede held "1 acram sexacram extra hidam," and in the same page "2 sexacras extra hidam;" so too, at page 49, there is a list of persons who hold eight acres of "sexacras," and another in regard to "sexlond." It is worthy of remark, however, that at page LXVII of the same book Archdeacon Hale has yielded to the mistaken suggestion of a friend and has confessed to an error of transcription where there has been no error at all.

Though the idea that any other land was geldated in D.Bk. beyond arable land, or special pieces of pasture, &c., evidently has no sounder basis than that the unit of assessment varied: yet the tenants sometimes paid a different hidage towards the King to that which they paid towards the Lord, as the MSS. express it, "isti homines adquietant erga Regem v hidas," *Chronicon Peterburgense*, p. 161: and sometimes the Lord would have a portion of his demesne "ad geldum," and the rest "extra hidam": of this class there are several in the Tables being principally in the county of Huntingdon.

As I think it is probable that "ready reckoners" must have been in use in Anglo-Saxon days, and that with the assistance of one properly constructed (dealing with two course and three course shifts, and the two systems of counting) D.Bk. might easily be read, I have placed one (imperfect as it is in only reaching to one hide of wara) immediately before Table I.: it will help to explain the principles on which this paper is based, if it does nothing else.

There are added to this paper three Tables: Table I. contains (in certain counties) only manors of which I have ascertained what was the actual area of the virgate of the terræ of such manors from some one of the MSS. denoted, and referred to in the Tables under letters EL, LE &c., as explained at the beginning of this paper: Table II. contains manors in every other county in England (in D.Bk.), but of which I have had, as a rule, no MS. to refer to for ascertaining the actual area of a virgate therein; but the areas are worked out on the same principle as those in Table I., and I think they must be generally correct: Table III. contains a short extract from D.Bk. in regard to each manor to be found in Tables I. and II., sufficient for reference, and for understanding such Tables, without entailing on the reader the time and trouble of a visit to some Public Library to make the reference for himself.

## A "READY RECKONER."

Anglico Numero, same taxation											Norman Numbers, same taxation											F means fallow; S means surplusage; Wara means fallow untaxed.
Wara, 3 course				Wara, 2 course				Simple			Bovate	Simple	Wara, 2 course			Wara, 3 course						
Total	Extra hidam		Infr. hid. D.Bk.	Total	Extra hidam		Infr. hid. D.Bk.	Total	Extr. hid.	Infr. hid. D.Bk.		D.Bk.	Infr. hid. D.Bk.	Infr. hid. D.Bk.	Infr. hid. D.Bk.	Extr. hid. F	Total	Infr. hid. D.Bk.	Extr. hid. F	Total		
	F	S			F	S					F										S	F
24	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	24	12	2	10	12	2	10	Bovate	10	10	10	20	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	20	Note. If the surplusage arising from the Anglicos numerus is taken off by reducing the number of areal hides or car. (for instance, where 6 hides or car. are reduced to 5) there would of course be no further reduction in the individual areas; consequently there would be five virgates of 24 in every 120 instead of 6 of 20+4* ex. hi.: so too in the same event the numbers marked * would be developed: see remarks, ante, pp. 84, 85, on the abnormal virgate of 32: and so on in regard to all the virgates and areas expressed in <i>twelves</i> , or fractions of twelves.			
24	*8	0	*16								„	15	15	15	30	20	10	30				
36	12	4	20	36	18	3	15	18	3	15	„	20	20	20	40	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	40				
48	16	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	48	24	4	20	24	4	20	Virgate	30	30	30	60	40	20	60				
48	*16	0	*32								„	40	40	40	80	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	80				
72	24	8	40	72	36	6	30	36	6	30	„	60	60	60	120	80	40	120				
96	32	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	96	48	8	40	48	8	40	„	80	80	80	160	106 $\frac{2}{3}$	53 $\frac{1}{3}$	160				
96	*32	0	*64								Terra	120	120	120	240	160	80	240				
144	48	16	80	144	72	12	60	72	12	60	„	160	160	160	320	213 $\frac{1}{3}$	106 $\frac{2}{3}$	320				
192	64	21 $\frac{1}{3}$	106 $\frac{2}{3}$	192	96	16	80	96	16	80	„	180	180	180	360	240	120	360				
192	*64	0	*128								„	240	240	240	480	320	160	480				
216	72	24	120	216	108	18	90	108	18	90	„	320	320	320	640	400	240	640				
288	96	32	160	288	144	24	120	144	24	120	„	480	480	480	960	640	320	960				

As in primitive Anglo-Saxon matters of account 72 scillinga of 4\* peninga each of 20 units (=240 denarii of 24) went to one libra or pound the division of their pound would coincide with that of their hide of Wara and one acre would answer for one penig. Owing to the diversity in the way of accounting throughout the different kingdoms Alfred and Guthrum (see \* note at page 87 ante) appear to have so stated their account of "weregilds" that 1 scilling should equal 5 denarii (=6 pen.), 1 scilling Mercian=4 denarii (or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  Mercian sceatta), and 1 thrymsa=about 3 denarii. A uniform libra would thus consist of 240 denarii or 48 Wessex scillinga, 250 Mercian sceatta, 60 Mercian scillinga, or 80 thrymsas. See 2 Thorpe's *Ancient Laws*, &c. 481—483. Moreover, allowing 20 grains in 4 A.-S. sceatta to the original penig, the divisions of the A.-S. libra would coincide with the old *customary* (Apothecaries) weight; thus 5760 grains=288 peninga=24 scillinga=1 libra: 6 smaller peninga equalling 1 solidus of 5 denarii, and 6 of the larger peninga of 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  equalling the 12 denarii of the Norman shilling. As to the solidi of 5 and 12 denarii, respectively, see sec. xxxiv. 3 of *Leges Regis Henrici Primi*, 1 vol. of Thorpe's *Ancient Laws*, &c. p. 537, "erga hundredum xxx sot ex vit, qui faciunt v manc, ut sot den xii computetur," and sec. lxxvi. 4 "eujus halsfang sunt cxx sot qui faciunt hodie sot L," page 581. From the paragraph in Alfred's treaty headed "De eodem in Mercennorum Laga," 2 Thorpe, p. 484, it appears that the original Mercian penny contained only 20 grains or units, 4 such pennies going to a shilling of account, and 72 shillings to one libra. The Roman lentes or units would also appear to be about one-sixth less than our units. Ten acres in D.Bk. are often taxed at 12<sup>d</sup>, being 3 scillinga of 4 peninga (=1 den. per acre). See Papesuorde, f. 199<sup>a</sup> D.Bk., and many other places.

TABLE I.

TABLE I.

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	MS. (se-ante)	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.			
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	Size in MS.	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.			Extr. hid.	
Folio		CAMBS.			(Of 120)															
190 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Belesham	9	5	4	480	480	960	12	80	4	*48	20	20	6	20	20	1		* See Note A at end of this Table.
192 <sup>b</sup>	RC	Burwell	10 (1 + 1 v)	*3 h + *40 <sup>a</sup>	*6 $\frac{2}{3}$	800	400 + 240	1440	12	120	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	40	36	*30 =	4	30	6	2		* By the greater hundred. The real virgate was 24, but the manor was in a 3 course, and it had become 36, so the 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ villains of D. Bk. means 42 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates). The two Churches had two virgates. See H. R. p. 499, i. e. *40.
194 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Abintone	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	300		300	5	60	2	10	30	30	4	30		3		
200 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Barton	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	30	90	3	30	1	3	30	30	6	20	10	4		
194 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Badburgeham	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 24 <sup>a</sup>	*1 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 24 <sup>a</sup>	*2	240	48	288	3	96	4	12	24	24	5	24	4	5		* By greater hundred, but the sixth "extra hidam." 4 car. of 96. Gone into a 3 course. 18 villani of 16.
	HR	Barrenton Pre D. Bk.	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	1	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	80	80 + 16 + 96	160 + 192	2	80	2	4	40	40	6	20	20	6		See ante. * By greater hundred.
193 <sup>a</sup>		3 course	2	1	1	120	8 + 64	192	2	96	3	6	32	*40 or 33 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	32	16			
200 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Brune	13	5	4 + 4	960		960	10	90	3)	32	30	30	4	30		7		
195 <sup>b</sup>		Burch	5	3	2	240		240	4	60	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	24		5	24		8		See Inq. Com. Cant. p. 20. Each virg. had 1 <sup>a</sup> added. See Note A.
202 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Carlton	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	180	360	6	60	2	12	30	30	4	30	30	9		
189 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Chingeston	1 + 3 v	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	90		90	1	90	3	3	30	30	4	30		10		Inq. C. C. $\frac{1}{3}$ virg. = 20.
191 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Cottenham	10	6	4	480		480	6	80	4	24	20	20	6	20		11		H. R. p. 409, 2 hides = 240.
202 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Crochestune	6	3	3	360		360	6	60	2	12	30	30	4	30		12		
189 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Cumbertone	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	120		120	2	60	2	4	30	30	4	30		13		
191 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Dodinton	*5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	300		300	5	60	5	25	12	12	5	12		14		The acreage no doubt by the greater hundred as the virgate is 12 <sup>a</sup> , and the sochmanni had the surplus "ex hi."
192 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Dunham	*4	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	72 + 180	432	4	108	9	36	12	14	20	6	6	15		* Anglico numero. 2 <sup>a</sup> additional in each virgate. See Note A. 18 of 24.

192 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Ely	*10	*5	*5	600	120 + 360	1080	2 12	108 72	3 2	30	36	36	6	20	16	16	* Greater hundred. The "quisque de XV acris" of taxed land are really "quisque de XVIII acris"
192 <sup>b</sup>	RC *273 HR 482	Ellesworth	*9+1 v +5 <sup>a</sup>	4	5+1 v +5 <sup>a</sup>	635	310	945	15 3	45 90	1½ 3	31½ +5 <sup>a</sup>	30	30	6	20	10	17	* Compare H.R. and R.C. Tenants 7½ hides of 90+2½ of 108.
189 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Fordham	5½	4	1½	180		180	4	45	1½	6	30	30	4	30		18	
191 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Escelforde	9 (1 +24 <sup>a</sup> )	*5	*4	480	96	576	8	72	2	16	36	36	4	30	6	19	* By greater hundred 24 of 24.
193 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Foxetune	*5 +*40 <sup>a</sup>	*1 +*40 <sup>a</sup>	*4	480	96	576	6	96	2½	16	36	36	4	30	6	20	* Anglico numero. 8 car. of 96.
196 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Grantesete	2+3 v	2	3 v	60	30	90	3	30	1½	4½	20	30	6	20	10	21	3 (1½ virg.) = "3½ villains," and note 3½ vill. "habent" 3 car. See ante, "villanus," p. 86.
191 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Gratadene	*5	*2½	*2½	360		360	6 or 5	60 or 72	2	12 or 10	30 or 36	36	4	30	6	22	* Anglico numero. See H.R. p. 535, and MS. E.L. it appears the land was wara, so there would be twice the amount of land, and villains 24 instead of 12.
192 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Heilla	2	1+v +10 <sup>a</sup>	½+20 <sup>a</sup>	80	80	160	2	80	4	8	20	20	12	10	10	23	
196 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Hecteslai	*3 432	1½ 180 +60	1½	180	12	192	6	32	1	6	32	32	4	30	2	24	* Anglico numero. 3 course 9 car. of 48. Tenant had 12 <sup>a</sup> and the Lord had 60 "ex. hi."
191 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Hardwick	3+v +12 <sup>a</sup>	1½ +12 <sup>a</sup>	1½ +1 v	200	200	400	2 2	120 80	6 4	20	20	20	12	10	10	25	
197 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Haslingfield	5	2	3	360		360	4	90	3	12	30	30	4	30		26	
191 <sup>a</sup>	EM	Havocestun	*8½	*5	*3½	420	84	504	2 6	36 72	1½ 3	21	24	24	6	20	4	27	* Anglico numero.
192 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Lindona	4	2½	1½	180	180	360	2	90 +90	9	18	20	20	6	20	20	28	
191 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Littleport	2½	1	*1½	180	72+ 180	432	4	108	4½	18	24	24	6	20	28	29	* Anglico numero, and common hundred.
						180	180	360	4	90	4½	15	20						
191 <sup>b</sup>	EM	Melbourne	2+1 v	1+1 v	1	120	120	240	3	80	2	6	40	40	6	20	20	30	
191 <sup>a</sup>		Pampisford	2 +3½ v	1 +1½ v	1½	180	180	360	4	90	3	12	30		4	30	30	31	
195 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Papworth	5	2½	2½	300		300	5	60	2	10	30	30	4	30		32	
190 <sup>b</sup>	EM	Swaffham	3	1 +3 v	1+1 v	150		150	2 1	60 30	2 1	5	30	30	4	20		33	This was probably wara, and double the quantity of land and villains. See H.R. 484.
192 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Stow	2	1	1	120		120	3	40	2	6	20	20	6	20		34	Probably by the greater hundred, like Barrenton.
191 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Stretham	5	3	2	240	240	480	5	96	4	20	24	24	12	10	14	35	

TABLE I. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	MS. (see ante)	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates							No. in Tab. III.
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	Size in MS.	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	
Folio		CAMBS. (continued)			(Of 120)													
202 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Trumpington	2	1		120		120	2	60	2	4	30	30	4	30		36
191 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Tripflow	*5½	3	2½	300		300	5	60	2	10	30	30	4	30		37
193 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Warateuorde	2 + ⅔ v	1 + ⅔ v	1	120		120	2	60	2	4	30	30	4	30		38
190 <sup>b</sup>	EM	Waratinge	4½	3	*1½	180	36	216	3	72	4	12	18	18	8	15	3	39
194 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Winepol	*2 + *2½ v	*2	*2½ v	100	20	120	1½	80	2	3	40	40	3	40		40
195 <sup>b</sup>		Wicham	5	3	2	240	240	480	8	60	1½	12	40		6	20	20	41
191 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Wivelingham	7	4	3	360		360	4	60	2	12	30	30	4	30		42
192 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Wilburton	*5	3 (1 + 1 v) 360 + 72	*2	240	144 + 48	432	4	108	4½	18	24	24	9	13½	10½	43
201 <sup>b</sup>	HR	Teversham	3½	2	1½	180		180	2½	72	3	7½	24	24	5	24		44
		BEDFORD-SHIRE																
210 <sup>b</sup>	RC	Barthona	11	3	8	960		960	9	108	4½	40½	24	24	5	24		45
210 <sup>b</sup>	RC	Cranfield	10	2	*8	960		1152	*10	96	2	24	48	48	5	24		46
210 <sup>b</sup>	RC	Schytington	10	2	*8	960	192	1152	12	96	2	24	48	48	5	24		47

\* Sic, Hamilton's Inq. Com. Cant. p. 106. There are just 24 half virg. in H. R. 543, = 12 virg.

\* Anglico numero. 6 villains of 36 = 12 of 18.

\* Anglico numero, i.e. 48, the sixth part being "extra hidam."

See the details of this Manor ante, p. 91.

\* Anglico numero.

12<sup>a</sup> over "extra hidam." Stolen by John de Roches. The villains' estate was 2 virg.

\* "juxta estimationem Anglorum."

Essex																			
12 <sup>b</sup>	DP	Belcham	5	2	3	360	360	720	12	60	2	24	30	30	4	30	30	48	
12 <sup>b</sup>	DP	Chingeforda	6	*2+2	2	240		240	4	60	2	8	30	30	4	30	30	49	* There was 1 hide boscus, see ms., and P. de Valoniis 1 hide, see D.Bk.
13 <sup>b</sup>	DP	Berlinga	2	1	1	120		120	2	60	2	4	30	30	4	30	30	50	
			+1½ v	+1½ v															
12 <sup>b</sup>	DP	Ædulvesnasa	27	7	*20	2400	2400	4800	20	120	4	160	30	30	4	30	30	51	* See ms. The 2½, or 20 virg., of the Prebend of Snetting is included in the 20 hides. All the remaining 140 virgates appear in the ms. In the seven hides of the Lord was one of boscus. See Note C.
									10	240	8								
12 <sup>b</sup>	DP	Nasestocha	4+100	2½	2	240		240	4	60	3	12	20	20	6	20		52	
12 <sup>b</sup>	DP	Tillingham	20	14	*6	720		720	10	72	2	20	36	30	4	30	6	53	* 6 hidæ "trium solandarum," i.e. 3×240=720, see Note B. The 14 hides of the Lord included the area of 3 Prebends, afterwards endowed, and some hides of pasture. 60, by the greater hundred, is 72 by the lesser, as a plough land; and the virgate of 30 is 36; 10 terræ of 60, i.e. 2 virgates of 30 (both by the greater hundred)=720 by the lesser.
12 <sup>b</sup>	DP	Wicham	2+4 v or 3(h-v)	1+3 v	1+1 v	144		144	3	48	2	6	24	24	5	24		54	
				2	1	120		120	3	40	2	6	20	24	6	20	4		144-24=120 taxed area.
GLOUCESTER-SHIRE																			
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Aldersorde	*11	*3	*8	960	192	1152	13	72	1½	24	48	48	3	40	8	55	All the Gloucester virgates seem to be 20, or 40, Anglico numero.
									2	108	2½								
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Bocheland	*10	*4	*6	720	144	864	12	72	2	24	36	36	4	30	6	56	* By greater hundred 3 car. of 192 =576=480 by greater hundred.
				3 car															
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Frowcester	*5	*3½	*1½	200	40	240	1	24	1	10	24	24	6	20	4	57	* Anglico numero. Lord's car. 4 of 120.
									6	36	1½								
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Boxwell	*5	*1	*4	480	96	576	12	48	1	12	48	48	3	40	8	58	* By greater hundred. The Lord had 2 car. of 72.
			720	144															
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Hamme	*7	*3½	*3½	420	84	504	7	72	1½	10½	48	48	3	40	8	59	* By greater hundred. Lord 3 car. of 168. Villains held ½ virg.
			1008	3 car															
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Duntesburn	5	3	2	240		240	5	48	2	10	24	24	5	24		60	
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Ledene	4	2	2	240	240	480	8	60	1	8	60	*50	4	30	30	61	* By the greater hundred.
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Amenel	*2		*2	240	48	288	3	96	2	6	48	48	3	40	8	62	* Anglico numero.

TABLE I. (*continued*).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	MS. (see ante)	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates							No. in Tab. III.			
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	Size in MS.	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.				
Folio		GLOUCESTERS. ( <i>continued</i> )			(Of 120)																
165 <sup>b</sup>	PG	Culne	4	*2	*2	240	48 + 288	576	12	48	1	12	48	48	5	24	24	63		* Anglico numero, 3 Lord's car. of 192.	
		HERTS.																			
364 <sup>a</sup>	DP	Canesforde	10	5	5	600		600	5	120	4	20	30	30	4	30		64			
136 <sup>a</sup>	DP	Cadendon	10	4	6	720		720	6	120	4	24	30	30	4	30		65			
136 <sup>a</sup>	DP	Erdeley	6	3	3	360		360	5	60	2)	10	30	30	4	30		66		The seventh plough took 60 <sup>a</sup> of the demesne.	
136 <sup>a</sup>	DP	Sandun	*10 1440	5 600	7	840		840	14	60	1	14	60	60	2	60		67		* By greater hundred 10=12, like Chyllelesla. I put the actual acreage: 60 <sup>a</sup> over and above his 600 was in the Lord's hands, being the land of the 14th plough of the homines. 2 vill. to each virg.	
135 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Chyllelesla	5 1440	2 720	3	360	360	720	6	120	2	12	60	60	4	30	30	68		The Lord had 720 also: his hides of wara were 2+1 (taken off by officers, see ante).	
135 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Haddam	4	2	2	240	240	480	8	60	2	16	30	30	4	30	30	69			
135 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Hatfelda	40 (120) 4800	20 (160) 3200	20 (80) 1600	1600		1600	20	80	2	40	40	40	3	40		70			
		HUNTS. Note below																			
205 <sup>a</sup>	HR 638	Alwalton	5	*1 288 i.e. 96 ad geld + 192 ex hi	4	480 + 24 Rec- tor		504	7	72	3	21	24	+25	5	24		71		* Greater hundred, and wara. 1 <sup>a</sup> of land added to each virg. The Lord's 2 car. consisted of 4 average car. of 72, i.e. 2 of 144. Total, 11 car. of 72. See note A. †	

205 <sup>a</sup>	HR 644	Adone	*5 720	*1½ 216	*3½ 504	420	84	504	7	72	3	21	24	24 i.e.	5 6	24 20	4	72	* Anglico numero, Lord's 3 car. of 72=2 car. of 108. Total, 12 car. of 60=10 of 72. The Rector and the libere tenentes had the seventh car. unnoticed in D.Bk.
204 <sup>b</sup>	HR 656	Adelintune	*10 1200 +240	4 car (432) ex hi	*7 *3	1008 192		1008 240	14 6	72 72	3 3	28 +14 18	24 24	24 24	5 5	24 240		73	* Anglico numero, in a 3 course. The Lord 4 car. of 108. There were 28 estates of villains of 1½ virg. each, and the libere tenentes are entirely unnoticed except in the number of the villain car., i.e. 20 of 72.
204 <sup>a</sup>	HR 600 RC 335	Broughton 2 course  3 course  do.	9  9	4  4	*5  *5	600 900	720 + 120 540	1440 1440	10 10	**144 144	3 3	30 30	48 48	48 30	6 4	20 30	23 18	74	* Anglico numero. ** The R.C. says that the half virgate, i.e. 16 <sup>a</sup> in these hides of wara are "extra hidam." 5×288=1440, and in a 3 course. Note. There are 30 virgates of 30 in the taxed land, see H.R. 600 and R.C. 335, quantities tally.
204 <sup>a</sup>	LE	Bluntisham	6½ 780	3½	3	360		360	3	120	8	24	15	15	4	30		75	A villain's holding was two virg.
204 <sup>b</sup>	HR 630	Bierne	*4 960 + 192	*1 240 + 48	*2	240	240 +96 or	576 576	6 3	96 96 +96	2 4	12 12	48 48	48 48	6 5	20 24	28 24	76	* Anglico numero, and hides of wara. The Knights had the other hide, minus ½ a virgate which the seventh plough of the homines took (see extract from R.M., Table 111.). At time of H.R. the tenants' 2 hides were in a 3 course, 3×192.
204 <sup>b</sup>	HR 630	Breninctune	4	1½ 160	2⅔	320	160	480	6	80	2	12	40	40	4½	26⅔	13⅓	77	
206 <sup>a</sup>	HR 636 670	Caldecote	*3½	*1½	*2	288		288	4	72	3	12	24	25	5	24		78	See Note A. There was 1 <sup>a</sup> added to each virg. * Anglico numero, and see H.R. pp. 636, 670, and note to "ready reckoner," ante.
205 <sup>b</sup>	HR 621	Chenebalton	*10 2400	800 ex hi 5 (160)	10	1200	1200	2400	5 20	160 80	4 2	60 2	40 40	40 40	6	20 20	20	79	* Hides of wara each villain had ½ virg. Total, 120½ virg. Grand total, 20 car. of 160.
205 <sup>a</sup>	HR 654	Chesterton	4½	1½	1½	180		180	3	60	2	6	30	30	4	30		80	3 car. of land to libere tenentes, otherwise unnoticed.

Note. There are repeated entries in D.Bk. of the following kind: In dominio sunt (x) car. "præterea predictas hidis," "exceptis his hidis," "extra hidis." The meaning of such entries is disclosed by the R.C. for instance at Slepe (post, No. 87). R.C. at p. 282, speaking of the dominium, states, "coli possunt sufficientur cum tribus carucis propriis et consuetudine carucarum villæ et duabus precariis carucis quæ consuetudo ad valentiam trium carucarum estimatur." The meaning being evidently that over and above the help derived from the tenants' hides or ploughs, the Lord had three ploughs of his own. The demesne was therefore at Slepe worked by strength equal to eight ploughs.

TABLE I. (continued).

A. Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	MS. (see ante)	Names	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.		
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	Size in MS.	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.		Extr. hid.	
Folio		HUNTS. (continued)			(Of 120)														
204 <sup>b</sup>	HR 601	Houghton	(*7)	*4 480	(*5)	(600)													
	RC 363	cum	*14	+480 +96	*10	1200	240	1440	15 +3	80 80	4 4		20	20	6	20		81	
204 <sup>b</sup>	HR 601	Witton	(*7)	(4 × 144) ex hi	(*5)	(600)		or	20	72	3	60	24	20	6	20	4		* Anglico numero. 4 hides of wara in demesne, of which the libere tenentes had the 480 of taxed land, leaving the Lord 4 car. of 144 ex. hi. The 10 bordarii had 10 virgates of 24 "ex. hi." Compare R. C. pp. 272, 363.
205 <sup>a</sup>	HR 646	Newetone	5	*1 288	4	480		480	5	96	4	20	24	26	5	24		82	See Note A. 2 <sup>a</sup> of land to each virgate. * Anglico numero, and wara. Total, 8 car. of 96.
204 <sup>a</sup>	HR 603 RC 320	Riptune	*10 1440	2 car + 2 ex hi 480	8	960		960	12	80	4	48	20	20	6	20		83	* Anglico numero. 18 car. of 80. Villain meant villains' estate, there were also libere tenentes.
204 <sup>b</sup>	HR 659	Sautre	7½ +½ v 38 virg 912	*2 288 4 car	3 1½	360 216		360 216	5 3	72 72	3 3	15 9	24	25	5	24		84	See Note A. 1 <sup>a</sup> of assart to each virgate. * Ang. num. See p. 659, H. R., which shows the other 3 car. to have belonged to libere tenentes, &c. Total, 12 car. of 72+2 virg. of assart (1 to Lord, 1 to tenants). Lord, 2 car of 144 = 4 of 72.
204 <sup>a</sup>	HR 598	Stivekel	7	2 car + 2 ex hi 480	*2	*240		240	6	40	2	12	20	20	6	*20		85	* Domesday and H. R. taxable numbers. Knights had three hides. The Lord 2 of wara.
204 <sup>a</sup>	RC 392	„	**7	2 car + 2 ex hi 576	**2	**240	**48	288	6	48	2	12	24	24	6	**20	4	86	** Anglico numero. Actual area, i.e. in cultivation. Knights had 3 of 144, or 4½ of 96. Total, 10 of 96+1 of 48=1008. Lord 2 of wara. 24 car. of 80, or 20 of 96. 3 homines had 4 hides, probably the land of the Prior of St Ives. A villain's estate 2 virg.
204 <sup>a</sup>	HR 603 RC 281	Slepe	16 1920	5⅓ 640	10⅔	1280		1280 or	16 20	80 64	5 4	80 80	16	16	7½	16		87	

205 <sup>a</sup>	HR 648	Sybiston	*21 360	1 60(+60 ex hi)	1	120	or	120 180	1 2	120 90	4 3	4 6	30 30	30 4	30	88	* Anglico numero. The libere tenentes unnoticed had 1 hide, i.e. two car. of 60. Total, 4 car. of 90.		
204 <sup>a</sup>	RC 340	Upwode	10	2+ (3 car ex hi)	8	960		960	16	60	2	32	30	30	4	30	89	The consuetudo villæ=3 car. 1½ car. to villains, 2 to libere tenentes.	
207 <sup>b</sup>	HR 634	Wasinglei	*21 360	1 car 60+60	240	240		240	4	60	2½	10	24 30	25 30	5 4	24 30	90	1 <sup>a</sup> added to each virgate. See Note A.	
204 <sup>a</sup>	HR 605 LE	Colne	6	4	2	240	or	240 240	5 8	48 30	3 2	15 16	16 15	16 15			91	The ms. L.E. gives 15 to virgate and Inquisitio Eliensis 8 car.	
206 <sup>b</sup>	HR 652	Conington	9	2½	6½	780		780	13	60	2	26	30	30	4	30	92		
203 <sup>b</sup>	HR 658	Denton	5 5	1 1	4 2	480 240		480 240	5 5	96 48	4 2	20 10	24 24	25	5	24	93	See note A. An acre to each virgate. I am not sure of this case. Probably there were some hides of pasture as D.Bk. says (unless it is a misprint) that there was terra for 2 car.	
204 <sup>b</sup>	HR 630 RC 268	Ellington	10	2+1	7	840		840	14	60	3	30+ 12	20	20	or 5 6	24 20	94	Ramsey Chartulary says six virgates (Anglico numero?), H.R. say five. There would be six also in 144. Knights 1 hide and libere tenentes 1 hide=12 virg.	
					or	840	168	1008	14	72	3	30+ 12	24	24	6	20	4		
205 <sup>a</sup>	HR 639	Fletton	5	*1½ 216	3½	420		420	6	72	3	18	24	25	5	24	95	1 <sup>a</sup> of land added to each virgate. See Note A. * Anglico numero.	
205 <sup>a</sup>	HR	Glatton	8 960 <sup>a</sup>	2 288	672 <sup>a</sup>	672		672	14	48	2	28	24	24	5	24	96	Lord's two hides "juxta estimationem Anglorum."	
203 <sup>b</sup>	HR 631	Gidding	*5 720+ 360	*1⅔ 200+ 160	*1⅔	200 +40	120	360	3	120	4	12	30	30	6	20	10	97	* Anglico numero, 3 course wara. The libere tenentes had the odd (*1⅔) 360 in 2 (car. of 180) unnoticed in D.Bk. except by the car.
204 <sup>a</sup>	HR 602	Halliwell	8	*3	6	720		720	6	120	8	48	15	15			98	* The consuetudo villæ=1 car. The six car. included a lot of libera terra, besides the villains' land. Compare Ramsey Chartulary, p. 295 with H.R. 602, there were only 26 villani of 15 <sup>a</sup> (Aug. numero), this must have been so as appears in H.R.	
	RC 295	"				720		720	8	90	5	40	18	18					
205 <sup>a</sup>	HR 643	Wodestun	*5 720	⅔ + 120	4⅔	528		528	4 3	96 48	4 2	16 6	24	25	5	24	99	* Anglico numero, 1 <sup>a</sup> of land "ex. hi." to each virg. See Note A. The Lord had 2 car. of 96, i.e., 72 ad. geld. +120 ex. hi. Libere tenentes 6 virg.	

TABLE I. (concluded).

A. Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk.	MS. (see ante)	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates							No. in Tab. III.				
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	Size in MS.	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.					
Folio		HUNTS. (continued)																				
204 <sup>a</sup>	RC 352	Wistow	9 1080 + 360 ex hi	$\frac{3}{4}$ + 3 car præter 2 in dnio	(Of 120) $8\frac{1}{4}$	990		990	11	90	3	33	30	30	6	20	10	100		The Lord had 3 car. Consuetudine villæ + 2 of his own = 5 of 90. The tenants 11 of 90, total 16 of 90.		
204 <sup>b</sup>	HR 601 RC 305	Wardebuse	*10 (12) 2880 i.e. 1200 + 1200 + (480) $\frac{1}{8}$	4 480 + 480 + 360	6	720	360	1080	12	90	3	36	30	30	6	20	10	101		* Anglico numero, and hides of wara in a 3 course, so the sixth part of the 2880 was put extra hidam: actual proof of this appears in the R.C., which says, in the year 1251, "In villa de Wardeboys sunt decem hydæ terræ præter dominium Abbatis et decem virgatæ et dimidia virgata terræ "extra hydam," 10 ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ virg.) = 15 virg. = 450 "ex. hi." "quas quidem decem virgatas et dimidiam terræ persona liberi acremanni et cotarii tenent," 24 (*20) car. extra, 3 car. in dominio equal 27 car. Lord 11 of 120 or 7 of 180 + 60 <sup>a</sup> over. Comp. H. R. 601 and R. C. 330, quantities tally.		
		libere tenentes unnoticed in D.Bk. except by no. of car.					480	480	4	120	4	16	30	30	4		30					
		NORFOLK																				
213 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Brugeham	4	3	1	120	120	240	3	80	2	*6	40	40	12	10	10	102		* 12 ( $\frac{1}{2}$ virg).		

213 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Dereham	5	3	*2	240	96 + 240	576	8	72	3	24	24	24	12	10	14	103	* Anglico numero.
213 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Nordualde	*6	*4	*2	240	288 +48	576	3	96	4	12	48	48	12	10	14	104	* Anglico numero. Lord's car. 4 of 288, in 1277 2 "bonæ carucæ" took 488 acres.
213 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Pulham	15	4 3 × 160	11	1320		1320	15	80	4	66	20	20	6	20		105	
213 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Thorp	3	1¼	1¼	160	80	240	7½	32	1½	10	24	16	7½	16	8	106	
212 <sup>b</sup>		Waltona	4	2	*2	240	96 + 240	576	3	192	8	24	24	24	12	10	14	107	The actual area was (480, Anglico numero) 576.
212 <sup>b</sup>		Feltwell	*6 1440	2⅔ 768	2⅓	280	280 + 112	672	7	96	4	28	24		6	20	28	108	* The ms. in Trinity Coll. O. 2. 1, gives the hides as five: the calculation is added to show that the size of the virgates tallies with the numbers of five, and that the officers neglected to take off the sixth hide.
	LE	"	5 1200	640	280	280	280	560	7	80	4	28	20	20	6	20	20		
		SUFFOLK																	
381 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Brandon	5	3	2	240	240	480	3	80	4	12	40	40	6	20	20	109	There are just 12 plenæ terræ in LE.
382 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Berkyngs	7	*2	5	600	600	1200	15	80	2	30	40	40	6	20	20	110	* 3 car. of 160=480=2 hides 240 + 240 idle shift.
381 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Glamesford	8	4	*4	480	96	576	5	96)	3	18	32	32	3	40	8	111	* Anglico numero: see note 10 "Ready Reckoner."
381 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Herthyrst	5	2	3	360	180 or 540	540	6	90	3	18	30	30	6	20	10	112	
381 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Rattedsane	6	3	3	360	or 360	360	3	120	6	18	20	20	6	20		113	
384 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Hecham	11	3	6	720	720	1440	14	80	2	36	40	40	6	20	20	114	* Lord's car. 3 of 180, i.e. 3 × (120 + 60).
384 <sup>b</sup>	LE	Weringheseta	*4	2	2	240		240	3	80	4	12	20	20	6	20		115	* Includes Peverel's hide.
		SURREY																	
34 <sup>a</sup>	DP	Barnes	6	3	3	360		360	4	90	3	12	30	30	4	30		116	Like Dorset return.

TABLE I.

Note A. The Survey of 1277, and of Domesday, tally exactly with each other, and with that of 1221.

Every one of the 48 virgates of Domesday (and just the number of 48) also appears in the later mss.: and the names of the persons then holding them are given. They are as follows; among the operarii, 34 virgates, or plenæ terræ, with the names given: 13 dimidia, with the names given: among the "libere tenentes," two held by Nichol (quæ fuerunt operabiles tempore Nigel Ep.). Among the "censuarii," Hovel, Thomas, and Goselinus, each one, Goselinus, and Emma, together one, Gode, Walterus, and Elyas, together half one, and Edmer, for the privilege of driving pigs, from Balsham to Somersham, and back, the remaining one; making just 48 in all. Here is one of the many instances which shew how very wide of the mark the calculations as to the population have been. Each terra, on an average, must have contained 4 virgates, and each virgate, at least, one operarius.

Balsham also shews, that the hide included only terra lucrabilis (as defined in the paper). The acreage of the whole parish is over four thousand acres; the terra lucrabilis of Domesday only 1920; but with the ways, pratum &c. possibly amounting to 2400. The Survey of the Parish also shews, that a virgate, as a rule, never varied, though the holders of virgates might receive an addition to their land: at the time of the Surveys of 1221, and 1277, each of the holders of virgates had received an addition of two, or three, acres of "debile dominicum"; but the original virgate of 20<sup>a</sup>, was not changed thereby from 20 acres to 22, or 23 acres, but remained, and is recorded as, the same. In many other Manors the virgates are to be identified in the later mss., as at Balsham. Notably in the Manor of Ædulvesnasa in Essex (consisting of the manors of Thorp Horlock and Waleton).

Note B. Tillingham. "Cum sex hidis trium solandarum." This is one of the cases, referred to in the paper, as supporting the theory, that in some manors, the whole, and in others a portion of the fallow land was taxed, as well as the cropped land.

At Tillingham, it appears, that, though the bulk of the fallow land of the Manor was not taxed, yet there were, in the same manor, three "solandæ," which held six hides. Three solandæ, (or Kentish sulungs of 240 acres, i.e. 120 sown + 120 idle shift), amount to 720 acres, being also the amount of the acreage of six hides of 120 acres each; so, it is evident, that the 360 of fallow land was taxed, as well as the 360 of cropped land.

Again we learn, by Hale's book, p. 93, that Sutton defended itself against the King for three hides, "preterea solanda de Chese-wick, quæ per se habet duas hidas."

On the other hand, at Draiton, a Manor in which all the other fallow land was untaxed, we find, at page 99, that it defended itself against the King for eight hides, "Cum una hida de solande." Taking the solanda to be 120 + 120 acres, and noting the fact, that the Manor was rated at 10 hides in D.Bk., it would appear, that the quantity of land was the same, both at the time of D.Bk., and in 1222, but that, at some time, in the interval, fallow land, to the amount of 120 acres, ceased to be taxable.

In the absence of any other reason for this variety of taxation of the same quantities of land, one may, possibly, be found, in the entry (referred to at page 36 in my last paper) contained in No. 6165 of the Ad. MSS. at the British Museum. The extract is from an extent of the Manor of Littleberri, in Essex, taken at the instance of the Crown.

"Et sunt ibidem cxxl acræ terræ arabilis quæ valet per annum xl. pr. per Ac: 11<sup>d</sup> quando seiantur, et quando non seiantur, valet per annum xx pr. per ac. 1<sup>d</sup>. Item sunt ibidem cxxl acræ terræ arabilis, quarum quælibet acra valet 11<sup>d</sup>, quando seiantur, et quando non seiantur, nihil valet, quia jacet in communi."

The ms. is speaking of the Lord's land on the open fields; therefore if the Lord's land therein, when not sown, lay "in communi" he would not be taxed on his fallow: on the other hand if the tenants had no right of common over the fallow but it lay "in

separali" for the Lord's fold, then their fallow would be "wara" and "extra hidam." Similar entries are to be found in other MSS.

In many other cases the same variety of taxation existed, and, in estimating the quantities under plough, that fact has to be borne in mind, and calculations made accordingly.

I may add that, in many of the surveys contained in the MS. L.E. at Caius College and, if I remember right, in the copy at the British Museum, in the margin there is drawn a hand pointing to an entry recording the fact whether, or not, the sheep of the operarii had a right to lie in the Lord's fold: very often they had no such right (see Appendix, post p. 164). Sheep walks, or the rights to fold on the fallow, were granted (since D.Bk. I believe) to different persons, and were, generally, in the nature of common appurtenant to particular farms. I cannot help thinking that these entries had reference to the fact whether the land was wara or not.

Note C. I have in this note worked out a comparison (between D.Bk., and the survey of 1222 contained in the Domesday of St Paul, page 38 of Hale's Book) for the Manor of Adulvesnasa; because it is a manor referred to in Mr Seebohm's Book, and because the details tally so very closely at both periods.

Adulvesnasa, *D.Bk. fol. 136, Essex.*

"xxvii hide vi. car. in dominio. Inter homines LX. car. modo xxx. Silva ccc. porc. Past. ccc. ov."

Ædulvesnasse. Statement in Domesday of St Paul, A.D. 1222.

"Se defendit pro xxvii. hidis (cum duabus hidis et dimid. de prebenda de Snetting)."

From this it appears, that the hidage of 1189 tallied with that of 1222, (including the two prebends of Snetting), which had been created, or endowed, in the interval out of the 20 hides.

Details, as per D.P. in 1222.

There are xxvii hides to account for: there was a hide of boscus, pastura, and pratium, as per D.Bk., and D.P.; this leaves xxvi hides to account for: thus:—

vi car in dominio of D.Bk. = 6 hides. These hides appear in D.P., in Hale's Book, as under

Thorpe demesne	180	(1 car*)	i.e. 120 + 60	= 1 hide
Waleton demesne	720	(3 car*)	i.e. 360 + 360	= 3 hides
Tenants of Thorpe dem.	246	}	(2 car?)	i.e. 240 + 120 (96) = 2 hides.
Tenants of Waleton dem.	90			
			6 car	6 hides

There is left 20 hides to account for. Of these, Snetting prebend has  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides. There is left  $17\frac{1}{2}$  hides to account for thus:

virg. = 30	Thorpe hydarrii, 41 virg.	= 1230
	Kirkly ,, 44 virg. + 7 <sup>a</sup>	= 1327
	Horlock, ,, 42 virg. + 8 <sup>a</sup>	= 1268
Includes virg. of Akermanni {	Waleton ,, 12 virg. + 15 <sup>a</sup>	= 375
		<u>4200</u>

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 17\frac{1}{2} \text{ hides } i.e. 17\frac{1}{2} \times 120 + 120 = 4200 \\ \text{Snetting prebend } 2\frac{1}{2} \times 120 + 120 = 600 \end{array} \right.$$

4800 worked

before D.Bk., by 60 ploughs, giving a terra of 80<sup>a</sup>, but, at the time of D.Bk., by 30 ploughs (see above); giving 10 terræ of 240 + 20 of 120.

The theory of the paper being, that the Domesday arable hide had, sometimes, an idle shift "extra hidam;" and that, originally, that idle shift was equal to the hide, *i.e.* 120 + 120, if this was so, each hide (plus idle shift) would, the virgate being 30, contain eight virgates. Each virgate would originally have a mansio. In a case, therefore of nine hides, with their idle shift, we should look for 72 mansiones in these nine hides. A confirmation of this view is to be found at LXXV of Hale's Domesday of St Paul: speaking of the hydarrii of Thorp, he says, "the holders of the nine hides possessed also among them 72 messuages, or dwelling houses," quoting from a MS. i. 95.

At Thorp Kirkby, Horlock, and Waleton, there were 140 virgates, which, taking four virgates (of 30) in a hide, would give 35 hides, if none of their areas were "extra hidam": but if half of them were idle shift, and "extra hidam" then  $17\frac{1}{2}$  hides would be just the

\* *Sic* by the MS.

quantity of taxed hides, as per D.Bk. and ms. The fallow, or idle shift, was sometimes hidated, and sometimes "extra hidam": in such last cases, practically it worked out thus: there was a hide taxed, and a hide (speaking areally) "extra hidam"; in all 240, or 180, as the case might be.

Hale states, at page xiv., that the actual extent of the land much exceeded the quantity at which it was rated: this is just what it should be according to the theory of the paper if correct.

Setting off the cases, where there would be no idle shift, (such as hidated boscus, pastura &c.), as against cases, where the idle shift was "extra hidam," and was still 120, (and not as in a three-course Manor 60), we should expect there to be, in the Domesday of St Paul Manors,  $\frac{1}{3}$  in amount "extra hidam," as in a three-course Manor, and it seems that is just what there was, according to Hale; see page xiv. of his Book.

There were 24,000 acres, and 16,000 of them taxed; leaving just one-third, or 8000 acres "extra hidam." Ellis and others must, I think, have greatly under-estimated the land under plough and the population.

## TABLE II.

TABLE II.

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terra		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.		
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.			
Folio		BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE			(Of 120)														
143 <sup>b</sup>		Suneborn	4½	3 + 3 v	3 v	90		90	1½	60	2	3	30	4	30			117	Lord had 3 virg. of tenants.
152 <sup>b</sup>		Hibestanes	*2	*½	*1½	180	36	216	3	72	2	6	36	4	30	6	6	118	* Anglico numero.
151 <sup>a</sup>		Merstone	3	1	2	240		240	4	60	1½	6	40	3	40			119	
151 <sup>b</sup>		Radcliffe	*5	*3¾	*1¼	150	30	180	5	36	1	5	36	4	30	6		120	* Anglico numero.
152 <sup>a</sup>		Hamscle	*10	*5	*5	600	120	1440	20	72	2	40	36	8	15	15 + 6		121	* Anglico numero, and includes a lot of libera terra. See 2 H.R. p. 343.
152 <sup>b</sup>		Hambledene	*20	*5	*15	2160		2160	27	80	2	54	40	3	40			122	* Anglico numero.
			2400 + 480	240 ad geld + 480 ex hi															
		BERKSHIRE																	
61 <sup>b</sup>		Soleham	2	1½	¼	96		96	2	48	2	4	24	5	24			123	
60 <sup>b</sup>		Bisteham	8	3½	4½	576		576	4	96	3	18	32	3¾	32			124	The Lord's car. 2 of 192 each. 10 of 96, 3 course.
60 <sup>b</sup>		Ollavinton	*3		3	360	72	432	*5	72	2	12	36	4	30	6		125	* Numero anglico.
63 <sup>b</sup>		Acenge	2	1	1	120		120	5	24	1	5	24	5	24			126	

58 <sup>a</sup>		Waltham	3	2	1	120	120	240	4	60	2	8	30	8	15	15	127
		CORNWALL															
123 <sup>a</sup>	213	Rekaradoc	*2 288	*1 v 48 + 48	*2 v	80	16 + 16 +80	192	3	64	1½	4	48	6	20	8 + 20	128
123 <sup>a</sup>	214	Trewallern	1 <sup>a</sup>	½ <sup>a</sup>	½ <sup>a</sup>	½ <sup>a</sup>	½ <sup>a</sup>	1 <sup>a</sup>	¼	1 <sup>a</sup>							129
123 <sup>a</sup>	211	Lege	1½	½	1	120	120	240	4	60	2½	10	24	10	12	12	130
124 <sup>b</sup>	232	Elerchi	*1	*¼	*¾	90	90 or	180	4 15	45 12	3 1	12 15	15 15	16 16	7½ 7½	7½ 7½	131
102 <sup>a</sup>	123	Clista	3 v	1½ v	1½ v	45	45	90	*5 6	18 15	1 1	*5 6	18 15	16	7½	7½	132
121 <sup>b</sup>	244	Dunhuet	1	1 v	4 v	96		96 or	8 4	12 24	½ 1	4 4	24 24	5 5	24 24		133
120 <sup>b</sup>	181	Pavtone	*8	*⅝	*7⅓	860	172 + 430 + 86	1548 or	43 3 37	36 72 36	1½ 3 1½	64½ 3 64½	24	9	13⅓	10⅔	134
	207	Liscarret	2 480	⅘ 128	1⅞	176	176	352	11 or 5 8	32	4	44	8	30	4	4	135
		CHESHIRE															
267 <sup>b</sup>		Sumreford	1 v		1 v	30		30 30	3 1	10 30	⅓ 1	1 1	30 30	4 4	30 30		136

See Exon. Domesday to explain these.

\* Anglico numero, and wara. There were 3 bovates of 16<sup>a</sup> in each virgate, 15 car. Anglico numero=18 car.: 18 car. of 16=288. There were 4½ car. of 64. See Cliftun in Yorkshire, last case in Table II.

There were two acres with the idle shift and 2 oxen worked it. Several cases like it in Cornwall.

Total 360<sup>a</sup>, or 15 car. of 24, or 18 of 20, or 6 of 60.

\* Most probably Anglico numero. The Lord had 1 car. of 60 or 72, the tenants 15 car. of 12, or 18 of 12, if Anglico numero, or 4 of 54. One geldable hide of 120+120=4 of 60.

\* If Anglico numero, then 6 of 15.

The Lord had 2 of 12 in 1 car. of 24.

\* Anglico numero. The Lord's hide 120 acres, and the tenants, Anglico numero, as at Shepreth, referred to ante. See Exon. Domesday which explains the figures. There were 72 (i.e. 60 Anglico numero) car. of 24<sup>a</sup>. A 3 course Manor. The XLIII. car. are entered in E. D. thus "XLIII hid car," showing that the word "hida" in the sense of Bede's "familia," was still in use in Cornwall.

Hides of wara. This works out, like Pavtone, the details of which see ante under the head of "Terra ad carucam." 60 car. in 480 (2 hides of wara) gives 8, probably a bovate. Lord's car. 2 of 40, 1 of 48.

TABLE II. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.			
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.				
Folio		CHESHIRE (continued)																		
264 <sup>b</sup>		Calders	*3		(Of 120) *3	360	72	432	*10	36	1	12	36	4	30	6	137		* Anglico numero; and 10 car.=12.	
265 <sup>a</sup>		Pontone	1	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	48		48	2	24	1	2	24	5	24		138		Lord's land 72 <sup>a</sup> , i.e. six bovates of 12 <sup>a</sup> .	
265 <sup>b</sup>		Tereth	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	30	30	60	2	30	2	4	15	8	15	15	139			
265 <sup>a</sup>		Bretberrie	1		1	120		120	3	40	2	6	20	6	20		140			
266 <sup>b</sup>		Bramale	1		1	120		120	6	20	1	6	20	6	20		141			
266 <sup>b</sup>		Aldredelie	1	2 bov	6 bov	90		90	6	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	30	4	30		142			
								or	1	90	3	3	30	4	30					
		DERBYSHIRE																		
275 <sup>b</sup>		Bernulfestune	2	1	1	120		120	4	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	15	4	15		143		Sixteen bovates of 15 <sup>a</sup> .	
276 <sup>a</sup>		Ettewelle	5	3	2	240		240	8	30	2	16	15	8	15		144			
								or	2	120	6	12	20	6	20					
277 <sup>b</sup>		Horselei	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180		180	6	30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	20	6	20		145		The Lord 18 bovates of 10, and villains the same. Total 4 car. of 90.	
								or	2	90	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	20	6	20					

277 <sup>b</sup>		Denebi	2		2	240		240	4	60	2	8	30	4	30	146	
							or	240	{ 2 1	60 120	2 4	8	30	4	30		
278 <sup>b</sup>		Calehale	1		1	120		180	1½	120	8	12	15	12	10	5	147
278 <sup>b</sup>		Ednunghale	2		2	240		360	8	45	1½	12	30	6	20	10	148
							or	360	3	120	4	12	30	6	20	10	
		DEVONSHIRE															
101 <sup>b</sup>	108	Doules	7	1	6	720		720	24	30	1½	36	20	6	20		149
102 <sup>a</sup>	109	Peintona	20	6	14	1680		1680	42	40	2	84	20	6	20		150
103 <sup>a</sup>	113	Walcoma	1½ 135 +135	¼ 30 +30	⅞	105	105	210	7	30	2	14	15	8	15	15	151
103 <sup>b</sup>	168	Dona	2	½	1½	180	180	360	7½	48	2	15	24	10	12	12	152
							or	360	5	72	3	15	24	5	24		
104 <sup>a</sup>	170	Flueta	*½	*¼ v	*1¼ v	52½	73½	126	3½	36	1	3½	36	8	15	21	153
							or	126	2	36	1						
									1	54	1½						
104 <sup>a</sup>	177	Otritona	14	2	12	1440		1440	20	72	3	60	24	5	24		154
							or	40	36	1½	60	24	5	24			
		most likely	*14 2016	*2 288	*12 1728	1440	288	1728	*20 *40	72 36	3 1½	60 60	24 24	6 5	20 24	4 4	
104 <sup>b</sup>	189	Alwinetona	1¼	½	*1½	150	30 + 180	360	18	20	1	18	20	12	10	10	155
							or	360	9	40	2	18	20	12	10	10	
117 <sup>b</sup>	440	Lege	¼	⅛	⅜	22½	22½	45	5	9							156
	177	Brantona	*1 120 +24 ex hi	⅛ ¼ 30 +24	⅜ ¾	90		90	5	18	1	5	18	8	15	3	157

Total 12 bovates of 15.

These should be compared with Exon. D. The car. are small and not so large as the associated ploughs in other counties.

15 car. Anglico numero=18, giving 15<sup>a</sup> to a car.

\* Anglico numero. Total area 144, with 4 virgates of 36=6 of 24. The Manor had gone into a 3 course shift.

Lord's pl. 6 of 40 by the common hundred=5 of 48, i.e. 40 Anglico numero.

\* Anglico numero. The Lord having 6 of 48. 25 car. Ang. numero=30 car. i.e. 6 to Lord and 24 to tenants.

\* Anglico numero. The Lord had 2 ploughs of 60, so the total acreage was 480<sup>a</sup>. The Lord's land was by the common hundred, as at Shepreth ante—20 pl. Anglico numero=24, which gives 20<sup>a</sup> to the car.; so too, 480 reduced to 400, Anglico numero, gives 20<sup>a</sup> to each of 20 ploughs.

Like Great Shelford in Cambs. ante.

\* Anglico numero. The Lord had the advantage of the land ex. hi. There were 8 car. of 18: the Lord, 3 the villains 5.



83 <sup>b</sup>	51	Pomacanolā	4 480	2 $\frac{2}{5}$ 288	1 $\frac{3}{5}$	192	192	2	96	2	4	48	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	159	The Lord 2 car. of 144. Five average hides or car. of 96.
83 <sup>b</sup>	52	Tarente	3 360	2 $\frac{7}{10}$ 324	1 $\frac{3}{10}$	36	36	$\frac{1}{2}$	72	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	5	24	160	Five average hides or car. of 72.
77 <sup>b</sup>	34	Retpole	3 360	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 180	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	180	2	90	3	6	30	4	30	161	Three average hides or car. of 120.
78 <sup>b</sup>	37	Eltone	*10 1200 + 240 ex hi	*5 640 +128 ex hi	*5 -1 v	560	112 672	7	96	2	14	48	3	40	8 162	* Anglico numero: 12 hides reduced to 10. Two "extra hidam" 18 (15 Anglico numero) of 80=1440, so 15 of 96 (80 Anglico numero)=1440, 40 Anglico numero=48.
78 <sup>b</sup>	37	Portesan	*9 1080 + 216	*3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 450 + 90	*5 $\frac{1}{4}$	630	126 756	7	108	3	21	36	4	30	6 163	Twelve average hides or car. of 90 Anglico numero, i.e. 108=1296. * Anglico numero.
78 <sup>a</sup>	39	Osmentone	10	4	6	720	720	6	120	4	24	30	4	30	164	* Anglico numero=18 of 120, of which 15 only are taxed, the Lord having 2 and the tenants 13. There were twenty-four hides or car. of 90, i.e. 20×108. The Lord had 240 (+360 extra hidam). His holding was 600, i.e. 10×(108 minus 1 v.). The tenants had 14 hides of 108 (90 Anglico numero)+1 virgate=1560 or 13 car. By this arrangement the Lord had the advantage of all the land extra hidam.
78 <sup>a</sup>	40	Miteltona	*15 1800 + 360 ex hi	2 240 + 360 ex hi	13	1560	1560	14 +1 v 13	108 120	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 52	48 30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	48 30	165	
78 <sup>a</sup>	40	Liscoma	2	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	80	80	1	80	4	4	20	6	20	166	Three car. or hidæ of 80=240=2 hides or car. of 120.
82 <sup>b</sup>	46	Pidere	*6 720 + 144	*3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 450 + 90	*2 $\frac{1}{4}$	270	54 324	3	108	3	9	36	4	30	6 167	* Anglico numero. There were (10 Anglico numero, i.e.) 12 hides or car. of 72. The 144 acres extra hidam were very likely entirely in the Lord's car., who had 3 car. of 180 or 6 (60+30). If 144 is taken from 540 it leaves 396, to which, if the tenants' 324 is added, it makes 720, or 6 hides of geldable land. The virgate of the geldable hide was 30, the areal virgate 36. The 396 is six hid. or car. of 60+an areal virgate of 36. The tenants' 324 is 3 hid. or car of (60 Anglico numero) 72=216+3 areal virgates of 36.

TABLE II. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terae		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	
Folio		DORSETSHIRE (continued) Pidere geldable	6 720	$3\frac{3}{4}$ 450	(Of 120) $2\frac{1}{4}$	270		270	3	90	3	9	30	4	30		This is another solution, taking the geldable land only, and taking the virgate to be the virgate of the average car. and not of the geldable hide, i.e. 18 <sup>a</sup> . There were 720 acres in 10 hides or car., ∴ each car. was 72 acres. The Lord's 6 hidæ+1 virg. = 6 × 72 + 18 = 450. The villains 3 hidæ + 3 virg. = 3 × 72 + 54 = 270. It will be seen that 450, 270, 90, 30, Anglico numero = 540, 324, 108, 36.
81 <sup>b</sup>	42	Poleham	8	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{3}{8}$	528		528	$5\frac{1}{2}$	96	4	22	24	5	24	168	There were 8 geldable car. of 120 contained in 10 hides or car. of 96. The tenants held originally $5\frac{1}{2}$ car. or hides of 96 = 528. The Lord originally had 4 of 96 = 384 + 36 (1 virg. of his car. of 144) + 12 <sup>a</sup> , i.e. (10 <sup>a</sup> Anglico numero) total 432, or 3 car. of 144 (120, Anglico numero), but it appears from Exon. D. that the tenants had $\frac{1}{3}$ of this 12 <sup>a</sup> . It will be observed that the virg. of 36 <sup>a</sup> + 12 <sup>a</sup> makes the $\frac{1}{3}$ hide or car. of 96. This is the case on which Kemble in his Saxons in England, App. B. 490,

	Most likely	*8 960 + 192 ex hi	*3 432	5*	600	120	720	6 1	96 144	4) 6)	30	24	6	20	4	
	HAMPSHIRE															
50 <sup>b</sup>	Riple	2	1	1	120		120	1	120	8	8	15	4	15		169
						or	120	2	60	4	8	15	4	+15 15 +15		
43 <sup>a</sup>	Lamere	3	1½	1½	216		216	3	72	2	6	36	3½	36		170
51 <sup>a</sup>	Hentune	3 v		¾	90		90	3	30	2	6	15	4	15		171
						or	90	2	45	3	6	15	4	+15 15 +15		
51 <sup>b</sup>	Depedene	1		1	120		120	5	24	1	5	24	5	24		172
49 <sup>b</sup>	Acangre	1 + 24 <sup>a</sup> 144	¾ 72	¾	72		72	3	24	2	6	12	5	12		173
51 <sup>a</sup>	Falelei	*1 + 3 v 216		*1 + 3 v	180	36	216	12	18	¾	9	24	6	20	4	174
48 <sup>a</sup>	Fulsescote	3	1½	1½	180		180	4	45	3	12	15	4	15		175
46 <sup>b</sup>	Sirelei	1		1	120		120	8	15	½	4	30	4	15		176
						or	120	2	60	4	8	15	4	+15 15 +15		

finds his general assertion that a hide was 40. But he wrongly takes for granted that the virgate of the Lord's car. is the same as the virgate of the tenants' car.—a terra of 80 and ¼ terra 40, Anglico numero= 96 and 48 respectively.

Most likely \* Anglico numero, and 10 car. Anglico numero=12 car. of 96. The surplusage caused in the tenants' land by the A. N. viz. 192<sup>a</sup> gives 48<sup>a</sup> to the 5½ car. or hides of 96, making 6 of them, and gives a seventh plough of 144.

Lord's car. 144 (2 average car. of 72).

There were, tempore Regis Edwardi, 5 average car. or hides of 60; of these 3 were now in forestu, and the other 2=1 geldable hide of 120.

Lord's car. 2 of 36.

\* Anglico numero.



3 <sup>b</sup>	Cheringes	8 1920	$\frac{9}{10}$ 216	$7\frac{1}{10}$	852	852	1704	10 17	48 72	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	48	5	24	24	186	There were 40 terræ of 48 <sup>a</sup> =1920, i.e. 8 solins of 240, but the manor probably had gone into a three course, and the Lord must have given $\frac{1}{2}$ a terra to his tenants, retaining a solin of 216. The tenants thus had $35\frac{1}{2}$ terræ of 48=1704, i.e. 10 terræ of 48 and 17 of 72. Most probably Anglico numero.
7 <sup>b</sup>	Haslow	6 1440	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 360	$4\frac{1}{2}$	540	540	1080	9 15	120 72	5 3	45 45	24 24	10	12	12	187	Most probably Anglico numero.
8 <sup>b</sup>	Cetcham	6 1440	$2\frac{1}{4}$ 540	$3\frac{3}{4}$	450	450	900	10	90	3	30	30	8	15	15	188	The Lord's car. 3 of 180 or 6 of 90. Most likely Anglico numero.
4 <sup>a</sup>	Briestede	* $1\frac{1}{2}$ 432	* $\frac{1}{2}$ 144	1	120	24+ 120	288	8	36	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	12	12	10	10	189	* Anglico numero. The Lord's terræ 2 of 72, i.e. 4 of 36. There were 12 (i.e. 10, Anglico numero) car. of 36.
6 <sup>b</sup>	Cerletone	*1 120 +168	$\frac{2}{3}$ 48+48 +48 ex hi	$\frac{2}{3}$	72	72	144	3	48	2	6	24	10	12	12	190	Lord's car. 144. The villains held $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates. There were *5 car. of 48. The Lord had 3. * Anglico numero.
7 <sup>b</sup>	Alnoitone	3 360+ 360	$\frac{3}{4}$ 180	$2\frac{1}{4}$	270	270	540	6	90	3	18	30	8	15	15	191	Eight car. of 90. The villains 6 and lord 2.
3 <sup>b</sup>	Gelingeham	6 1440	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 360	$4\frac{1}{2}$	540	540	1080	15	72	3	45	24	10	12	12	192	Lord's car 2 of 180 <sup>a</sup> , probably Anglico numero, i.e. 2 of 216.
9 <sup>a</sup>	Wicheham	*4 1152	*1 288	*3	360	72+ 360 +72	864	9	96	4	36	24	12	10	10	193	* Anglico numero. Lord 2 car. of 144.
5 <sup>a</sup>	Litelcert	* $2\frac{1}{2}$ 720	* $\frac{3}{4}$ 180	* $1\frac{3}{4}$	210	42+ 210 +42	504	7	72	3	21	24	12	10	10	194	* Anglico numero. 3 solins of 240=2 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 288.
235 <sup>a</sup>	LEICESTER-SHIRE Erendesbi	$\frac{1}{2}+45^a$		$\frac{1}{2}+45^a$	105	105	210	7	30	1	7	30	8	15	15	195	14 bovates of 15 <sup>a</sup> .
237 <sup>a</sup>	Brandinestor	* $\frac{2}{3}$	* $\frac{1}{3}$	* $\frac{1}{3}$	40	8+ 40 +8	96	3	32	2	6	16	18	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{1}{3}$	196	* Anglico numero. Total area 192, i.e. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 288, i.e. 1 hide of wara Anglico numero, the bovate was 16 <sup>a</sup> , i.e. 9 in 144 <sup>a</sup> . The manor was probably in a 3 course, and 2 bovates to a virgate.
230 <sup>b</sup>	Setintone	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	96	96	*192	8	24	1	8	24	10	12	12	197	* 16 bovates of 12 <sup>a</sup> .
231 <sup>a</sup>	Burbece	* $1\frac{1}{4}$	168 <sup>a</sup>	$\frac{8}{3}$	80	16+ 80 +16	192	8	24	1	8	24	12	10	4+ 10	198	* Anglico numero, 144+36=180+180 (idle shift)=360=22 $\frac{1}{2}$ car. of 16. The Lord had 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ car. of 16=168. The homines 12 car. of 16 <sup>a</sup> =192. Probably in a 3 course 16+8.

TABLE II. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	
Folio		LEICESTERS. (continued)			(Of 120)												
236 <sup>a</sup>		Dalbi	1	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	24	24	48	$\frac{1}{2}$	96	4	2	24	10	12	12	199
237 <sup>a</sup>		Bladi	$\frac{1}{2} + 12^a$	$\frac{2}{10}$	$\frac{3}{10}$ + 12 <sup>a</sup>	36 <sup>a</sup> + 12 <sup>a</sup>	36 <sup>a</sup> + 12 <sup>a</sup>	96	6	16	$\frac{2}{3}$	4	24	10	12	12	200
235 <sup>a</sup>		Fostone	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	30	30	60	5	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	10	12	12	201
237 <sup>a</sup>		Westham	* $\frac{1}{2}$ + 1 car 72 144	$\frac{2}{10}$ 48	$\frac{3}{10}$ + 12 <sup>a</sup>	36 <sup>a</sup> + 12 <sup>a</sup>	36 <sup>a</sup> + 12 <sup>a</sup>	96	4 1	18 24	$\frac{2}{3}$ 1	4	24	12	10	12	202
		LINCOLNSHIRE															
347 <sup>a</sup>		Bortone	*4 + 6 bov 648	*11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 216	*3	360	72	432	3	144	4	12	36	4	30	6	203
349 <sup>a</sup>		Lecheburne	*10		*10	1200	240	1440	16	90	3	48	30	4 $\frac{4}{5}$	25	5	204
349 <sup>b</sup>		Tadewelle	*5 1440	*3 864	*2	240	48 + 288	576	3 or 8	192 72	6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 36	16 + 16	9	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{2}{3}$	205
354 <sup>a</sup>		Stainton	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$ or	60 72	60 72	120 144	3 1	40 144	2 6	6 6	20 24	12 12	10 10	10 2	206

9 car. of 16, i.e. 9 bovates in the area of 144. Probably 3 course 16+8=24.

\* Anglico numero.

Lord 1 car. of 2 car. of 108. \* Anglico numero. \* 5 car. of 108 bovate=12<sup>a</sup>.

\* Anglico numero, 10 car. = 12 car.

\* Anglico numero. The Lord had 6 of 72 or 12 of 36. There were 20 car. of 72, so the Manor was probably in a 3 course. Total, 90 bovates of 16, Lord 54. Soca, 36. Hides of wara.

The bovate was 10<sup>a</sup>. Manor in a 3 course probably. The area probably was Anglico numero, and the bovate 12<sup>a</sup>.

344 <sup>a</sup>	Wellestone	*12	*3½	*8½	990	198	1188	11	108	4½	49½	24	6	20	4	207	* Anglico numero. The Canonici had 5 car. of 108 bovate=12 <sup>a</sup> .
344 <sup>b</sup>	Gozeberde- cherga	1 + 6 bov	½	1½	144		144	3	48	2	6	24	5	24		208	Car. consisted of 10 bovates of 12 <sup>a</sup> , villains 12 bov.
338 <sup>a</sup>	Chirchetone	*8 1920 +384	*2 576	*6	720	720 + 288	1728	18	96	4	72	24	12	10	14	209	* Anglico numero. The Lord 4 car. of 144. Villains 108 bov. of 16.
342 <sup>a</sup>	Torp	10 bov	5 bov	5 bov	75		75	1	75	5	5	15	4	15 +15		210	
342 <sup>b</sup>	Sotebi	4		4	480		480 or	6 4	80 120	4 6	24 24	20 20	6 6	20 20		211	
345 <sup>b</sup>	Scotere	*8 1152	*3 432	*5 720	600	120	720	6 1	108 72	6 4 =	40 20	12+6 36	8	15	3	212	* Anglico num., 1152=12 car. of 96. It appears in the Liber Niger of Peterborough, page 164, that the Lord's car. were of 6 oxen only, i.e. 108. Total, 64 bov. of 18.
	MIDDLESEX																The returns in this county are mostly, though not all, made as in Dorset. See Note to that county, Table II., ante. The Manors are given in detail, and fully support this paper. There appears to be much land out of cultivation at the time of Domesday.
127 <sup>a</sup>	Stibenhede	*25 3000 + 600 ex hi	3 360 +600 ex hi +† 48	22-1v	2592		2592 or	18 21 1	144 120 72	3 2½ 1½	54 54	43	2½	48		213	* Anglico numero. Total, 25 car. of 144, with areal virgate of 48. The Lord worked 14 hides of 72=7 of 144; the 46 cottagers had one hide of 60 (i.e. 12+48 worked by Lord). The 7 villani had 3½ hides of 72. The 22 car. of the villains were 21 of 120, and one of 72, which with the † 48 makes 120 and 2640 of geldable land.
127 <sup>b</sup>	Fuleham	40	13	27	3240		3240	36	90	3	108	30	4	30		214	The total area of the geldable hides of the villains and francigenæ was 27 of 120 <sup>a</sup> , i.e. 3240 <sup>a</sup> , and there were 36 villain and frank car. or hides, giving 90 to each car., of these the francigenæ had 23 (2070), the 5 villains and coterii 5½ (495), leaving a balance of 675 to 30 virgates of 47 villains, that is 22½ acres to each virgate, or in other words, the quarter of 90 acres.
128 <sup>a</sup>	Stanes	19	11	8	960		960	11	90	3	33	30	4	30		215	The villains had one virgate of the demesne, or the eleventh plough took only 60 acres.
128 <sup>a</sup>	Ecclesia St Petri	11 1320	7½ 888	3⅔	432		432	6	72	3	18	24	5	24		216	The Lord's land was 9 of 96+24. That of tenants 4½ of 96. Total, 13½ of 96.
129 <sup>a</sup>	Cheneton	5	2⅔	3⅔	345		345	3	120	4	11½	30	4	30		217	½ virgate was in the hands of the Lord.

TABLE II. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.	
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.		
128 <sup>b</sup>		MIDDLESEX (continued) Hermodes- worde	*20 2400 + 480 ex hi	3 360 + 480	(Of 120) 17	2040		2040	10 7	120 120	4 4	40 28	30	4	30	218	There were 20, Anglico numero, i.e. 24 hides (of which 20 would be geldable), and 30 average hides or car. of 96. Of these the Lord had 5 of 96, being the 4 "extra hidam," and 3 of 120 geldable. The homines had the 17 remaining geldable of 120.	
128 <sup>b</sup>		Tiburne	*3 432	*2 240 + 48	*1	120	24	144	2	72	2	4	36	4	30	6	219	* Anglico numero. The Lord's car. was 288, two hides of 144; there were 6 (i.e. 5, Anglico numero) of 72.
128 <sup>b</sup>		Handone	16 1920	8	8	960		960 and	8 4 1	72 72 96	3 3 4	24 16	24	5	24	220	The area was 20 average hides or car. of 96. The homines 12 of 72+1 of 96.	
130 <sup>b</sup>		Toteham	*5 720	ex hi	5	600		600	8 4	60 30	3 1½	30	24	6	20	221	* Anglico numero. The Lord had the 2 car. extra hidam. 12 car. of 60.	
128 <sup>b</sup>		Greneforde	7 840	3	4	480		480	6½ 5	72 96	3 4	19½ 20	24	5	24	222	Most probably Anglico numero. The villains had 6½ hides or car. of 72, and 12 <sup>a</sup> over. The Lord 5 of 72. There were 11½ hides or car. of 72, and 12 <sup>a</sup> over.	
127 <sup>a</sup>		Hesa	*40 5760 i.e. 4800 + 960 ex hi	2 240 + 960	38	4560		4560	26 12	120 120	3⅓ 3⅓	126⅔	36	3⅓	36	223	* Anglico numero. There were 40 car. of 144 (i.e. 120, Anglico numero) giving a total area of 5760, and a virgate of 36. This area was composed of two hides or car. of 144 and 57 of 96. Of these the Lord had 2 of 120 taxed land and 10 of 96. Total 1200, leaving 4560 to his men. Of this there was 1 of	

129 <sup>b</sup>	Enefelde	*20 2400 + 480	*5 $\frac{3}{5}$ 672 + 480	14 $\frac{3}{5}$	1728	1728	16	108	3	48	36	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	36	224
129 <sup>b</sup>	Northala	*10 1200 + 240	*2 $\frac{1}{5}$ 336 + 240	7 $\frac{1}{5}$	864	864	6 2	108 108	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	225

144, and 16 hides of 96 (i.e. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  of 96), total 1680, and 40 virgates of 36, or 1440, making 3120 in cultivation and 1440 out of cultivation. Total, 4560: this area divided by geldable hides of 120 gives 38 car. hides or car. of 120. The Lord's 1200 equal 10 more, giving altogether 48 (i.e. 40, Anglico numero) of 120, or 5760, of which 960 would be untaxed, all in dominio, leaving 240 or 2 carucae to be taxed of the Lord's land. Thus the tenants bore most of the taxation.

\* Anglico numero. The Juratores, instead of taking the sixth part from the terra ad car. of the whole Manor, take it entirely off the Lord's dominium. The terrae ad car. are 24 of 120 = 2880, of which 480, i.e. 4 × 120, is untaxable on the principles detailed in this paper: 2880 divided by the 30 hides or car. gives 96 (80 + 16) as the average car. or hide of the Manor, i.e. 80 Anglico numero. The Manor was in a three course. The villains and francigenae have 16 car. of taxable land of 108 each = 1728, or 12 × 144, with an areal virgate of 36, leaving 1152 to the Lord, i.e. 4 × 288, or 4 hides of wara by the greater hundred or 2 of 96 + 12 of 80 = 8 of 144. It will be seen that the Lord has the whole of the 480 extra hidam. The 30 car. of 80 of taxable land + 30 × 16 untaxable land (480) gives 2880. The men had 14 $\frac{2}{5}$  × 120 taxable, the Lord 5 $\frac{3}{5}$  of 120 also.

\* Anglico numero. The total area is 1440 (i.e. 10 × 120 + 24 ex. hi.) with virgate of 48. There are 15 hides or car. of 96 (i.e. 80 + 16 ex. hi.). The Lord has 8 hides or car. of 72, or 6 of 96 = 576 = 2 hides of wara, Anglico numero, i.e. 2 of 288, of which 240 would be extra hidam. The tenants have 864 = 9 of 96 = 8 car. of 108. The Manor was in a three course. The Lord's 6 of 96 + tenants' 9 of 96 make up the 15 of 96. The Lord getting all the land ex. hi. The presbyter had with the villanus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  hid of 144 = 216.

TABLE II. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicos numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.		
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.			
Folio		MIDDLESEX (continued)																	
129 <sup>b</sup>		Rislepe	*20 2400 +480	*7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 880 +176	(Of 120) *12 $\frac{2}{3}$	1520	304	1824	12 5	108 108	3	36	36	4	30	6	226	* Anglico numero. The Lord's 11 hidæ were 11 of the 30 average car. of 80+16 ex. hi. The tenants had 12* short: 5 hides out of cultivation? 19 of 96 in a 3 course.	
		Scepertone	*7 840 +168	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 210 +168	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	630		630	5 1	108 90	3 } 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	4	30		227	* Anglico numero. The Lord got the advantage of all the land (168) ex. hi., and had 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides or car. of 108. The villains had 6 car., 1 of 90 and 5 of 108. The presbyter had 18, i.e. 15, Anglico numero.	
		NORTHAMPTON- SHIRE																	
227 <sup>a</sup>		Aienho	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	240	240	480	5	96	4	20	24	10	12	12	228		
221 <sup>b</sup>		Wermintone	*7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1080	*3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 504	*4	480	96	576	8	72	4	32	18	8	15	3	229	* Anglico numero. The Lord's car. 3 of 120 and 1 of 144.	
221 <sup>a</sup>		Undele	*6 864	*2 288	*4	480	96	576	9	64	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	24	24	6	20	4	230	* Anglico numero, 9 car. of 96.	
221 <sup>a</sup>		Cotingeham	7	2	5	600		600	10	60	3	30	20	6	20		231	The Lord's car. 2 of 120 or 4 of 60.	
221 <sup>a</sup>		Glintona	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	180	360	5	72	3	15	24	10	12	12	232	3 hides of wara=720=30 virgates of 24=12x60.	
227 <sup>a</sup>		Wacherlei	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	180	360	4	90	3	12	30	8	15	15	233		
227 <sup>a</sup>		Wapeham	2	3 v	1+3 v	180	90	270	3	90	6	18	15	12	10	5	234		

224 <sup>b</sup>	Cerlenton	10	4	6	720		720	10	60	2)	24	30	4	30		235	
								1	120	4)							
225 <sup>b</sup>	Cortenhale	3½	1¾	1¾	210	210	420	7	60	2	14	30	8	15	15	236	
226 <sup>b</sup>	Pascelle	*8	*2	*6	720	144	864	18	48	1	18	48	3	40	8	237	Gone into a 3 course shift: 24 (i.e. 20, Anglico numero) car. of 48. 6 car. of 48 in dominio, i.e. 2 car. of 144.
		1152	288				or	12	72	1½	18	48	3	40	8		
219 <sup>b</sup>	Nortone	7 + 1 v	3	4 + 1 v	504	504	1008	21	48	1½	31½	32	3¼	32		238	
	NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE																
285 <sup>b</sup>	Marneham	2	¾	1½	160	160	320	8	40	2	16	20	12	10	10	239	The total area was 480, i.e. 240 + 240 ex. hi. The villani had 7 car. of 40 = 280, the sochmanni 40 or 1 car., the Lord 4 car. of 40, i.e. 160 (80 + 80). The average car. 120.
287 <sup>b</sup>	Lentune	½		½	60		60	2	30	1	2	30	4	30		240	
287 <sup>b</sup>	Griseleia	½		½	60	60	120	4	30	1	4	30	8	15	15	241	
289 <sup>a</sup>	Laxintune	3		3	360	360	720	6	120	4	24	30	8	15	15	242	
289 <sup>b</sup>	Bartone	195 <sup>a</sup>		195 <sup>a</sup>	195 <sup>a</sup>	195 <sup>a</sup>	390	5½	60	2)	13	30	8	15	15	243	Radulf held 2 virg. of 30.
								2	30	1)							
285 <sup>a</sup>	Werchesope	3	¾	2⅝	315	315	630	20	30	2)	42	15	8	15	15	244	There were 8 car. of 90, the Lor having one.
		720	90					2	15	1)							
285 <sup>b</sup>	Hochretone	1	¾	¾	72	72	144	4	36	1½	6	24	10	12	12	245	The villains had 12 bovates of 12 <sup>a</sup> . The Lord 2 car. of 48, or 1 average car. of 96. 2½ × 96 = 240. The villains 1½ of 96 = 144.
		240	96														
288 <sup>a</sup>	Radeclive	1½		1½	180	180	360	6	60	2	12	30	8	15	15	246	There were 24 bovates of 15 <sup>a</sup> .
	OXFORDSHIRE																
155 <sup>b</sup>	Dadintone	*30	18½	*11½	1380	720	2100	19	108	3	58	36	4	30	6	247	* Anglico numero. The xxx car. Anglico numero = 36. The tenants had all the land extra hidam. Originally the Lord had 10 car. of 216, the tenants 20 of 108, so each would have 2160, and the tenants would be 1440 + 720.
		3600	2220					1	48	1½							
		+ 720	18	*12	1440	720	2160	20	108	3	60	36	5	24	12		
158 <sup>a</sup>	Bernecestre	15½	3	12½	1500		1500	14	90	3)	50	30	4	30		248	Probably the Lord had 6 car. of 90, of which 180 would be ex. hi. as idle shift.
								2	120	4)							
157 <sup>a</sup>	Cibbaherste	3	2	1	120		120	2	60	2	4	30	4	30		249	
161 <sup>a</sup>	Mongewell	10	7	3	360		360	6	60	2	12	30	4	30		250	

TABLE II. (*continued*).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.	
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.		
Folio		OXFORDSHIRE ( <i>continued</i> )			(Of 120)													
161 <sup>a</sup>		Burtone	3	2	1	120	120	240	10	24	1	10	24	10	12	12	251	
160 <sup>b</sup>		Covelie	4½	½	4	480		480	8	60	3	24	20	6	20		252	The Lord's hide of Warland = ½ geldable hide, i.e. 60+60 extra hidam = 120. Total area 600.
160 <sup>a</sup>		Bradewelle	24 (1 + v)	*8	*16	1920	384	2304	24	96	2	48	48	3	40	8	253	* There were 24 of (120+24), in other words, 24 hides, Anglico numero, of which the odd virg. in each hide would be extra hidam. The Lord had 6 of 192, i.e. 6 of 160, Anglico numero, the villains had 24 of 80, Anglico numero, i.e. 96. The total area 2880+576=3456, the 576 being ex. hi., i.e. 24 virgates of 24.
159 <sup>a</sup>		Redrefeld	5	2	3	360		360 or	5 3	72 120	2 } 3½ }	20	36	3½	36		254	
		RUTLAND																
293 <sup>b</sup>		Gretham	*3	2 car ex hi	*3	360	360 + 144	864	8	108	4½	36	24	12	10	14	255	* Anglico numero.
293 <sup>b</sup>		Overtune	3½	*1¼	2¼	270	270	540	9	60	4	36	15	8	15	15	256	12 car. of 60. * Anglico numero.
293 <sup>b</sup>		Cotesmore	3	3 car ex hi	2½	300	300	600	20	30	2	40	15	8	15	15	257	The iii sochi had 60 acres.
293 <sup>b</sup>		Hameldune	4	5 car ex hi	4	480	480	960 960	40	24	1	40	24	10	12	12	258	Three or more villains joined in one virgate.

293 <sup>b</sup>		Okeham	4	2 car ex hi	4	480	480	960	27 10	30 15	2) 1)	64	15	16	7½	7½	259	16 car. of 60. Three or more villains in one virgate.	
293 <sup>b</sup>		Redlinctune	4	4 car ex hi	4	480	480	960	16 32	60 30	4 2	64 64	15 15	4 4	15 +15	15 +15	260	The bovat 7½. Three or more villains in one virgate.	
SHROPSHIRE																			
253 <sup>a</sup>		Conendoure	13	7	6	720	720	7) 3)	72	2	20	36	3½	36			261	The Lord's car. seem generally to be returned as equal to those of the villani in area.	
254 <sup>a</sup>		Stodesdone	9	2½	6½	792	792	11	72	2	22	36	3½	36			262	Lord had 4 of 72.	
258 <sup>a</sup>		Wistanestou	2		2	240	240	8 4	30 60	1 2	8 8	30 30	4 4	30 30			263		
260 <sup>b</sup>		Stoches	7	3	4	480	480	8	60	3	24	20	6	20			264	There were 14 car. of 60, of which the Lord had 1 of 120, and 4 of 60, or 5 of 72.	
258 <sup>b</sup>		Feltone	*¾	*1½ v	*1½ v	45	9	54 or 1	3 18 54	1 3 3	3 3 3	18 18 18	8 8 8	15 15 15	3		265	* Anglico numero. Lord's car. 54. 6 (i.e. 5 car. Anglico numero) of 18 in all.	
255 <sup>b</sup>		Pantesberie	6	2	4	480	480	8	60	2	16	30	4	30			266		
252 <sup>b</sup>		Hesleie	3		3	360	360	3 5	120 72	5 3	15 15	24 24	5 5	24 24			267	Or 10 virg. of 36.	
253 <sup>b</sup>		Archelou	7	2	5	600	600	15	40	2	30	20	6	20			268	21 car. of 40.	
253 <sup>b</sup>		Dodintone	12	2½	9½	1140	1140	6) 13)	60 60	3 3	18 39	20 20	6 6	20 20			269	24 car. of 60.	
					*9½	*1140	228	1368	19	72	3	57	24	6	20	4		* Probably Anglico numero.	
SOMERSET-SHIRE																			
93 <sup>b</sup>	401	Broford	⅓		⅓	15	15	½	30	1	1	30	4	30			270		
93 <sup>a</sup>	393	Hateware	1	⅔	⅓	40	40	½	80	2	1	40	3	40			271		
96 <sup>b</sup>	409	Geveltone	8	4	4	480	480	5	96	2	10	48	2½	48			272		
95 <sup>b</sup>	336	Manheve	*5	*2½	*2½	300	60+ 360	720	10	72	3	30	24	12	10	14	273	* Anglico numero, 12 car. of 60, or 10 of 72.	
98 <sup>a</sup>	357	Locumbe	*1	*½	*½	60	24+ 60	144	*2½	48	3	9	16	18	6⅔	9⅓	274	* Anglico numero.	
95 <sup>b</sup>	336	Udecombe	3	1½	1½	180	180	360	6	60	4	24	15	16	7½	7½	275		
97 <sup>a</sup>	349	Strengestone	1	¾	¼	30	15	45	1	45	3	3	15	12	10	5	276	The Lord 2 car. of 45=90=3 virg. of 30	
97 <sup>a</sup>	351	Ila	2	1	1	120	120	120	1	120	8	8	15	8	15		277		
96 <sup>b</sup>	347	Worspring	6¼	4¾	1½	180	180	360	6	60	2	12	30	8	15	15	278		

TABLE II. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.	
			No	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.		
Folio		STAFFORDSHIRE			(Of 120)													
247 <sup>a</sup>		Lecefelle	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	1890		1890	63	30	1	63	30	4	30		279	Villains, 48 virg. Canonici, 15.
246 <sup>b</sup>		Bertone	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	180	360	9	40	2	18	20	12	10	10	280	Lord's car. 2 of 180, or 9 of 40.
246 <sup>b</sup>		Lec	*1		*1	120	120	288	12	24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	16	18	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	281	* Anglico numero.
							+ 48		6	48	3	18	16					
247 <sup>b</sup>		Haltone	2	1	1	120		120	1	120	5	5	24	5	24		282	
									2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	2	5	24	5	24			
249 <sup>a</sup>		Branselle	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	15	15	30	2	15	1	2	15	8	15	15	283	Each villani had 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>a</sup> .
									1	30	2	2	15					
250 <sup>b</sup>		Stagrighesholle	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	30	30	60	2	30	1	2	30	8	15	15	284	
									1	60	2	2	30					
250 <sup>b</sup>		Torp	3	1	2	240		240	4	60	2	8	30	4	30		285	
248 <sup>a</sup>		Ridvare	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$	30	15	45	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	6	20	10	286	The villani had 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ each.
246 <sup>b</sup>		Hornluestone	4	2	2	240		240	4	60	4	16	15	4	15		287	8 average car. of 60.
														+ 15				
		SURREY																
34 <sup>b</sup>		Estreham	1 + 24 <sup>a</sup>	$\frac{1}{2}$ + 12 <sup>a</sup>	$\frac{1}{2}$ + 12 <sup>a</sup>	72		72	2	36	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	24	5	24		288	The Lord's car. 72. Note 5 (Anglico numero 6 car.) of 24, i.e. is the same (similiter) as 144 acres, or 1 hide of 120 + 1 virg. of 24. See Table III.

36 <sup>a</sup>	Witlei	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1170		1170	13	90	3	39	30	4	30		289	The Lord's 2 car. of 135 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 90). Note xx car. Anglico numero, 24 car. of 60=12 hides of 120.
34 <sup>b</sup>	Boreham	3	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	216		216	3	72	3	9	24	5	24		290	Lord's car. 1 of 144, or 2 of 72.
34 <sup>b</sup>	Tenrige	2	1 $\frac{2}{10}$	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	132	132	264	11	24	2	22	12	10	12	12	291	Lord's car. -3 of 72 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of average car. of 48), the Manor in 3 course shift. Note 10 car. or hides of 48=2 hides of wara, i.e. 480.
34 <sup>b</sup>	Chelesham	2	1	1	120	120	240	4	60	3	12	20	12	10	10	292	See last case. Ten hides or car. of 24=12 of 20=4 of 60.
32 <sup>a</sup>	Sandestede	*5	*1	*4	480	96	576	8	72	3	24	24	6	20	4	293	* Anglico numero. Lord's 1 car. of 144 =2 average car. of 72. Note 18 car. or hid. of 40 (or 15, Anglico numero, of 48)=5, Anglico numero, hides of 120, i.e. 720.
36 <sup>b</sup>	Pechingeorde	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	60		60	2	30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	20	6	20		294	Average car. 40 gone into 3 course. Lord's car. 60.
35 <sup>a</sup>	Limeurde	$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	60		60	2	30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	20	6	20		295	Six bovates of 10 <sup>a</sup> .
36 <sup>b</sup>	Ticesei	*2 576	*1 288	*1	120	120 +48	288	*5	48	3	18	16	18	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	296	Note! 20 hid. or car. of 24=480=2 hid. of wara. 8 average car. of 60. * Most probably Anglico numero, i.e. 8 car. of 72.
	SUSSEX																
18 <sup>a</sup>	Medehei	3 v	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ v	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ v	45	45	90	2 4	45 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	3 3	30 30	8 8	15 15	15	297	
18 <sup>a</sup>	Werlinges	*5 720	*1 $\frac{1}{4}$	*3 $\frac{3}{4}$	450	90	540 =	15 18	36 30	2 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	30 30	18 18	8 15	3	298	* Anglico numero. Lord's car. 2 of 90. Total, 16 average car. of 45.	
28 <sup>b</sup>	Chingestune	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	450		450	10	45	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	30	4	30		299	Lord 2 car. of 135 (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ average car. of 90) =270. Total, 8 car. of 90.
22 <sup>a</sup>	Lodinton	*4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 540 + 108	*3 432	*1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	36	216	*5	36	1	*5	36	4	30	6	300	* Anglico numero, i.e. 6 average ploughs of 108. The villains had 6 (i.e. 5, Anglico numero) of 36. The Lord had 2 of 216 or 4 of 108, the villains 2 of 108.
22 <sup>a</sup>	Horstede	5+3 v	2+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ v	2+ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ v	405		405	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	3	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	4	30		301	
19 <sup>b</sup>	Dodimere	*6 864	1 144	*5	600	120	720	15	48	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 5	48 24		302	See the remarks as to the abnormal virgate of 32, ante page 84.
	idem	6	1	5	600	120	720	*15	40	2	20	20	*5	20			* Anglico numero. These were 12 (10, Anglico numero) car. of 72.
	idem	6 720	1 120	5	600		600	15	40	2	20	20	6	20			* Anglico numero, 18 car. ** 6, Anglico numero. Average car. 10 of 720 or 12 (10, Anglico numero) of 60.

TABLE II. (*continued*).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicos numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terra		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.	
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.		
Folio		SUSSEX ( <i>continued</i> )			(Of 120)													
23 <sup>b</sup>		Tolintone	*5	*1 $\frac{2}{3}$	*3 $\frac{1}{3}$	400	80	480	5	96	4	20	24	6	20	4	303	* Anglico numero. Lord's car. 2 of 120.
23 <sup>b</sup>		Peteorde	9	4 2 Lord 2 mi- lites	5	600		600	6 2	90 30	3 1	20	30	4	30		304	12 average car. of 90.
24 <sup>a</sup>		Estone	*15 18 2160	3 ex hi 360	15	1800		1800	14 9	90 60	3 2	60	30	4	30		305	* Anglico numero = 2160 = the 36 "hidæ" or average car of 60, stated in D. Bk. The Lord had the 3 hides "super hidam," with 3 car. of 120.
23 <sup>b</sup>		Borne	12	3	9	1080		1080	15	72	2	30	36	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	36		306	36 average car. or "hidæ" of 40, stated in D. Dk. = 1440, and 30 average car. of 48 = 1440. This and the preceding case shew the old use of the word "hidæ" applied to the terra ad car., and the conversion of the same into the uniform geldable hide of 120. There are many other cases to be found in Sussex and elsewhere. The cutting down from the one hundred to the other appears in the number of ploughs. 30 car., Anglico numero = 36 car., and 40, Anglico numero = 48.
		Anglico numero	1728 36 × 48	432	1276	1080	216	1296	18	72	2	36	36	4	30	6		

WARWICKSHIRE																		
243 <sup>b</sup>		Newebold	8	2½	5½	660		660	11	60	3	33	20	6	20	307	Average car. 60: 16 of them.	
		Anglico numero	1152	360	792	660	132	792	11	72	3	33	24	6	20	4	Lord 3 car. of 120.	
244 <sup>a</sup>		Ulverlei	8	1	7	840		840	17½	48	1½	26¼	32	3¾	32	308	Lord's car. 1 of 120=2½×48. Total, 20 car. of 48.	
									or 7	120	3¾	26¼	32					
242 <sup>b</sup>		Holehale	1		1	120		120	15	16	1	15	16			309	Probably in 3 course like Broctune,	
		Anglico numero	1		1	120		144	18	16	1	18	16	18	6¾	9½	ante, No. 74.	
							+24		6	48	3	18	16					
242 <sup>a</sup>		Servelei	3	1½	1½	225		225	7½	30	1	7½	30	4	30	310	The Lord had 4½ car. or virgates of 30=135=1½ car. of 90. The villains 7½ of 30=225=2½ of 90.	
									2½	90	3	7½	30	4	30			
241 <sup>b</sup>		Etone	*3	*1⅔	*1⅓	160	32	192	8	24	1	8	24	6	20	4	311	* Anglico numero. There were 5 car., Anglico numero, i.e. 6 of 72, of which the Lord had 3 car. of 80. The tenants had 2 car. of 96.
			432	240														
241 <sup>b</sup>		Contone	3	1	2	240		240	5	48	2	10	24	5	24	312	There were 6 car. of 72 (60, Anglico numero), of which the Lord had 2.	
		Anglico numero	432	144	288	240	48	288	6	48	2	12	24	6	20	4		
									4	72	3	12	24	6	20	4		
241 <sup>a</sup>		Rocheberei	*2½	*⅔	*1⅔	200	40	240	5	48	2	10	24	6	20	4	313	* Anglico numero. 6 average car. of 60, of which the Lord had 2, the villains 4.
			360	120														
WILTSHIRE																		
72 <sup>a</sup>	41	Sutone	*4	384	1⅔	192		192	2	96	2	4	48	2½	48	314	Several of the Manors are returned as in Dorset, see note to that county.	
			576														* Anglico numero. The Lord had all the land extra hidam, viz. 96 acres. The Lord had 2 car. of 192, i.e. 4×96=3×120+24.	
72 <sup>a</sup>		Stortone	6	3¾	2¼	270		270	3	60	2)	9	30	4	30	315	Returned as in Dorset. 8 hidæ or car. of 90=720=6×120.	
									1	90	3)							
70 <sup>b</sup>		Opetone	6	3⅓	2⅔	320		320	4	80	4	16	20	6	20	316	Returned as in Dorset. 9 "hidæ" or car. of 80=6 of 120.	
70 <sup>b</sup>		Sumreford	*3	*2	*1	120	24	144	2	72	3	6	24	6	20	4	317	* Anglico numero. 3, Anglico numero =3 (120+24).
71 <sup>a</sup>		Ochreburne	8	4⅔	3½	384		384	3	128	4	12	32	3¾	32	318	Returned as in Dorset. 10 "hides" or car. of 96=8 car. of 120.	
70 <sup>a</sup>		Rode	8	4⅔	3½	384		384	4	96	2	8	48	2½	48	319	Returned as in Dorset. 20 of 48=8 of 120. The Lord had 4 car. of 144, or 6×96.	

TABLE II. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk.	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	
Folio 67 <sup>a</sup>		WILTSHIRE (continued) Credvelle	*25 3000 + 600 ex hi	8½ 1020 + 600 ex hi	(Of 120) 13½  1620	1620		1620	18	90	3	54	30	4	30	320	* Anglico numero. Returned as in Dorset. There were 40 "hidæ" or car. of 90: Ebrardus had 3 hides of 120=4×90=360. The Lord had 18 of 90, the villains 18 of 90, which make up 25 car. of 144 (Anglico numero 120), or 40 hides of 90. The Lord got all the land extra hidam.
70 <sup>a</sup>		Newentone	*7 840 + 168 ex hi	4½ 540	1½ 180	180		180	3	60	2	6	30	4	30	321	Dorset return. * Anglico numero. The average hidæ or car. was 90, eleven of them, the eleventh however being Anglico numero, i.e. 108. The seventh geldable hide was held by Girardus, and it was a solanda, Anglico numero, i.e. 288. There were 3 car. or hides in it, viz. 90, 90, 108. So the area was 540+180+288=1008=7 hides of 144, and the car., or hides, were Lord 6 of 90, villains 2, Girardus 3. It will be noticed that the 168 <sup>a</sup> "super hidam" increases the 7th geldable hide of 120 (held by Girardus) up to 288, or a hide of wara by the greater hundred. The "valet" is entered thus: "Valuit x lið modo xviii lið Ab Anglis appreciator xii lið"; x Anglico numero = xii.

66 <sup>b</sup>	Cristemeleforde	10	7	3	360		360	6	60	2	12	30	4	30	322		
66 <sup>a</sup>	Chedelwick	3	2 $\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	72		72	1	72	3	3	24	5	24	323		
68 <sup>b</sup>	Uptone	6	3 $\frac{9}{10}$	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	252		252	2	108	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	5	24	324	The Lord had 3 car., 2 of 144 each, and 1 of 180. Total, 468; described in D.Bk. as 6 "hida" and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ virg. There were 10 car. or hida of 720. ∴ average car. 72. 180=144+24+12, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ virg.	
WORCESTER-SHIRE																	
173 <sup>a</sup>	Rippel	25	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1260		1260	30	30	1	42	30	4	30	325		
173 <sup>b</sup>	Halhegan	7	*3	4	480		480	10	48	1	10	48	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	326	* Includes 2 hides of Radmanni.	
177 <sup>a</sup>	Hanlege	3	1	2	240		240	8	30	1	8	30	4	30	327		
177 <sup>a</sup>	Dudelei	1	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	75	75	150	10	15	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	30	8	15	15	328	Lord's car. 90.
173 <sup>b</sup>	Herfertun	3	1	2	240	240	480	6	80	2	12	40	6	20	20	329	Lord's car. 2 of 120. Probably Angloico numero.
174 <sup>a</sup>	Ardolvestone	15	8	7	840		840	15	48	1	15	48	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	330		
								2	48	1	2						
								1	24	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$						
173 <sup>b</sup>	Overberie	6	3	3	360		360	10	30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	20	6	20	331	The Presbyter had the eleventh plough of 60. Manor in a 3 course.	
								1	60	3							
176 <sup>b</sup>	Stotune	3	1	2	240		240	5	48	2	10	24	5	24	332		
YORKSHIRE																	
307 <sup>b</sup>	Estorp Soca	*15	*1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1620	324	1944	27	72	3	71	24	6	20	4	333	See remarks on Dorset as to the method of return in that county and this. * Angloico numero=18. The Lord's car. 216 <sup>a</sup> , i.e. 3 car. of 72, or 9 virgates. 30 car. altogether.
307 <sup>b</sup>	Rodreham	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	180		180	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	3	8	24	5	24	334	The Lord's 1 car. = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ car. of 72, so there would be 5 car. of 72.	
307 <sup>a</sup>	Chercam	4	2	2	240		240	4	60	3	12	20	6	20	335	The Lord had 2 of 120.	
304 <sup>a</sup>	Delton	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	420		420	7	60	2	14	30	4	30	336		
310 <sup>b</sup>	Catrice	10	6	4	480		480	4	120	3	12	40	4	30	337		
312 <sup>b</sup>	Finegala	4		4	480		480	6	80	2	12	40	3	20	338		
						or	480	5	80	2	12	40	6	+20			
								2	40	1				20			
														+20			

TABLE II. (continued).

A Domesday Geldable Hide (or carucate) appears to be 120 acres of land taxed and therefore called "infra hidam." The surplusage caused by the Anglicus numerus was always, and the idle shift was sometimes, untaxed and therefore "extra hidam."

D. Bk	Exon. D.	Name	Hides in Domesday			Area of tenants' land			Tenants' Terræ		Tenants' Virgates						No. in Tab. III.			
			No.	Lord's	Tenant	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.	Total	No. in D. Bk.	Area of each	No. in each terra	Total No.	Size of ditto	No. in one hide	Infr. hid.	Extr. hid.				
Folio		YORKSHIRE (continued)																		
315 <sup>a</sup>		Chipesch	*10		(Of 120) *10	1200	240	1440	3 } 15 }	80 80	4 4	12 60	20 20	6 6		20	339	* Anglico numero.		
304 <sup>a</sup>		Ettone	4		4	480		480	3 } 2 }	120 60	3 } 1½ }	11	40	3	40		340	8 car. of 60.		
315 <sup>b</sup>		Scanhalla	3	$\frac{3}{4}$	2½	270		270	3	90	3	9	30	4	30		341	Lord's car. 90. 4 of 90=360=3×120.		
315 <sup>b</sup>		Fareburne	2	1½	$\frac{4}{5}$	96		96	1	96	4	4	24	5	24		342	Lord's car. 144, i.e. 1½ of 96.		
315 <sup>b</sup>		Nortone	*3	*1	*2	240	48	288	6	48	2	12	24	6	20	4	343	* Anglico numero. 6 (i.e. 5, Anglico numero) of 72=432. Lord 2 car. of 72.		
313 <sup>a</sup>		Cliftun	*8		*8	960	480	1728	18	96	2	36	48	3½	32	16	344	* Anglico numero: actual area. See ante p. 90. A bovate is added to each in order to simplify matters. The areal bovate was 8, the geldable bovate 6½, i.e. 18 of the former in the 120 (Anglico numero, i.e. 144), and 18 of the latter in the geldable hide of 120. The geldable portion of the virgate was 32, the areal 48, as at Broctune, ante.		
		geldable area	8		8	960	480	1440	15	96	2	30	48							

## TABLE III.

BEING EXTRACTS FROM DOMESDAY WHICH REFER TO MANORS INCLUDED  
IN TABLES I. AND II.

Ante  
No. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

- 1 *Belesham*, 190<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt ix hidæ. Terra xix car. In dominio v hidæ et ibi sunt v car. et ii plus poss. esse. Ibi xii vill. et xii bord. cum xii car.
- 2 *Burewelle*, 192<sup>b</sup>. Ibi x hid. et i virg. Terra est xvi car. In dominio iii hidæ et xl acr. et ibi iii car. Ibi xlii vill. et dim. cum xii car.
- 3 *Abintone*, 194<sup>a</sup>. Ibi v hidæ. Terra est viii car. In dominio ii hid. et dim. et ibi sunt iii car. Ibi xi vill. et v bord. cum v car.
- 4 *Bertone*, 200<sup>a</sup>. iii hid. et dim. Terra est vi car. In dominio iii car. et iii vill. cum xiii bord. habent iii car.
- 5 *Badburgh*, 194<sup>a</sup>. ii hid. et dim. et xxiiii ac. Terra est iii car. In dominio est una et xvii vill. et iii bord. cum iii car.
- 6 *Barentone*, 193<sup>a</sup>. ii hid. Terra est iii car. In dominio i hida et ibi i car. Ibi viii bord. et v cot. cum ii car.
- 7 *Brune*, 200<sup>b</sup>. Pro xiii hid. se defend. Terra est xv car. In dominio v hid. et ibi sunt ii car. et alia ii poss. ere. Ibi viii vill. cum iii bord. et vii sochis qui tenent iii hid. habent iii car et adhuc iii poss. fieri.
- 8 *Burch*, 195<sup>b</sup>. Ibi v hid. Terra est viii car. In dominio iii hid. et ibi sunt iii car. Ibi vii vill. cum x bord. habent iii car.
- 9 *Carleton*, 202<sup>a</sup>. iii hid. Terra viii car. In dominio i hid. et dim. et ibi sunt ii car. et xii vill. cum ii bord. habent vi car.
- 10 *Chingeston*, 189<sup>b</sup>. i hid. et iii virg. Terra est ii car. In dominio est una et unus vill. et iii bord. cum i car.
- 11 *Coteham*, 191<sup>b</sup>. Pro x hid. se defend. Terra est viii car. In dominio vi hid. et i car. Ibi xvi vill. et x cot. cum vi car.
- 12 *Crochestune*, 202<sup>a</sup>. vi hid. Terra est ix car. et dim. In dominio iii hid. et ibi sunt ii car. et tertia pot. fieri. Ibi vii vill. cum vii bord. et ii cot. habent iii car. et adhuc iii et dim. poss. fieri.
- 13 *Cumbertone*, 189<sup>b</sup>. Ibi ii et dim. Terra est v car. In dominio sunt dua et tertia potest fieri. Ibi vii vill. et v bord. cum ii car.
- 14 *Dodinton*, 191<sup>b</sup>. v hid. Terra est viii car. In dominio ii hid. et dim. et ibi iii car. Ibi xxiiii vill. cum v car. Ibi viii sochi de i hida.
- 15 *Duneham*, 192<sup>a</sup>. Ibi iii hidæ. Terra est viii car. In dominio ii hidæ et dim. et ibi iii car. Ibi xv vill. quisque de xii acris cum iii car.
- 16 *Ely*, 192<sup>a</sup>. Pro x hid. se defend. Terra xx car. In dominio v hidæ et ibi v car. et vi potest fieri. Ibi xl vill. quisque xv acr. cum xiii car.
- 17 *Elesworde*, 192<sup>b</sup>. Ibi ix hidæ et i virg. et v acr. Terra xxii car. In dominio iii hidæ et ibi iii car. et quarta potest fieri. Ibi xix vill. et xvii bord. et i franc. habens iii virg. Hi simul xviii car. habent.

- Ante  
No. CAMBRIDGESHIRE (continued).
- 18 *Fordham*, 189<sup>b</sup>. Pro v hid. et dim. se defend. Terra x car. In dominio ii car. et iii adhuc poss. fieri. Ibi vi vill. et xv bord. de xv acris cum iii car.
- 19 *Escelforde*, 191<sup>a</sup>. Pro ix hid. et xxiii acris se defendit. Terra est xi car. In dominio v hidæ et ibi sunt iii car. Ibi xx vill. et vii bord. cum viii car.
- 20 *Foxetune*, 193<sup>a</sup>. v hid. et xl acr. Terra est viii car. In dominio i hida et xl acr. et ibi sunt ii car. Ibi xvi vill. et xi bord. cum vi car.
- 21 *Grantesete*, 196<sup>a</sup>. ii hid. et iii virg. Terra est vi car. In dominio sunt iii et iii vill. et dim. cum xiii bord. et xvi cot. habent iii car.
- 22 *Gratadene*, 191<sup>b</sup>. Pro v hid. se defend. Terra est ix car. In dominio ii hidæ et dim. et ibi i car. et ii poss. fieri. Ibi viii vill. et iii bord. cum vi car.
- 23 *Helle*, 192<sup>a</sup>. Ibi ii hidæ. Terra est v car. In dominio i hid. et i virg. et x ac. et ibi iii car. Ibi x vill. cum ii car.
- 24 *Hectelei*, 196<sup>a</sup>. iii hid. Terra est ix car. In dominio i hid. et dim. et ibi sunt iii car. et vi vill. cum x bord. habent vi car.
- 25 *Harduic*, 191<sup>b</sup>. iii hid. et i virg. et xii acras. Terra est vi car. In dominio i hid. et dim. et xii acras et ibi sunt ii car. Ibi vii vill. cum iii car.
- 26 *Haslingefelde*, 197<sup>a</sup>. v hidæ. Terra est vi car. In dominio sunt duæ et viii vill. cum xviii cot. habent iii car.
- 27 *Havochestun*, 191<sup>a</sup>. Pro viii hid. et dim. se defend. Terra est xii car. In dominio v hidæ et ibi sunt iii car. et xvi vill. et iii bord. cum viii car.
- 28 *Lindone*, 192<sup>a</sup>. Ibi iii hidæ. Terra est vi car. In dominio ii hidæ et dim. et ibi iii car. Ibi ii sochi et xiii vill. cum ii car.
- 29 *Littleport*, 191<sup>b</sup>. Tenet Abbas de Ely pro ii hid. et dim. Terra est vi car. In dominio i hida et ibi ii car. Ibi xv vill. et viii cot. cum iii car.
- 30 *Melbourne*, 191<sup>b</sup>. ii hidæ et i virg. terræ. Terra est v car. In dominio i hid. et i virg. et ibi i car. et dim. potest fieri. Ibi vi vill. et ix bord. cum iii car.
- 31 *Pampisford*, 191<sup>a</sup>. ii hidæ et iii virg. et dim. Terra est vi car. In dominio i hid. et i virg. et dim. et ibi sunt ii car. Ibi xii vill. et v bord. cum iii car.
- 32 *Papeworde*, 195<sup>a</sup>. Ibi v hidæ. Terra est vii car. In dominio ii hidæ et dim. et ibi sunt ii car. Ibi x vill. et v bord. cum v car.
- 33 *Suafam*, 190<sup>b</sup>. iii hid. Terra est v car. In dominio i hida et iii virg. et ibi sunt ii car. et v vill. et ii bord. cum iii car.
- 34 *Stow*, 192<sup>b</sup>. ii hid. Terra est v car. In dominio ii car. sunt et v vill. et vi bord. cum iii car.
- 35 *Stretham*, 191<sup>b</sup>. Pro v hid. se defend. Terra est ix car. In dominio iii hid. et ibi iii car. Ibi xii vill. quisque x acr. et xi vill. de i hida hi habent v car.
- 36 *Trumpintone*, 202<sup>a</sup>. ii hid. Terra est iii car. In dominio i hid. et i car. et iii villani cum i bord. v cot cum ii car.
- 37 *Trepeslau*, 191<sup>a</sup>. vi hid. et dim. Terra est viii car. In dominio iii hidæ et ibi sunt iii car. Ibi xii villani et v bord. cum v car.
- 38 *Warateuorde*, 193<sup>b</sup>. ii hid. et ii part. unius virg. Terra est iii car. In dominio i hid. et ii part. unius virg. et dim. car. est ibi et alia dim. pot. fieri. Ibi ii cot. et xv bord. cum ii car.

Ante  
No. CAMBRIDGESHIRE (*continued*).

- 39 *Waratinge*, 190<sup>b</sup>. Ibi III hid. et dim. Terra est VII car. In dominio III hid. et ibi II car. et adhuc duæ poss. fieri. Ibi VI vill. et III bord. cum III car.
- 40 *Winepol*, 194<sup>b</sup>. II hid. et dim. et II virg. et dim. Terra est III car. In dominio II hid. et ibi I car. et adhuc dim. potest fieri. Ibi II vill. cum I bord. habent I car. et dim.
- 41 *Wicham*, 195<sup>b</sup>. Pro VII hid. se defend. et modo pro V hid. Terra est XII car. In dominio III hid. et III car. et quarta pot. fieri. Ibi XI vill. cum VIII bord. habent VIII car.
42. *Wivelingham*, 191<sup>b</sup>. Pro VII hid. se defendit. Terra est VII car. In dominio III hid. et ibi II car. Ibi XII vill. cum V car.
- 43 *Wilbertone*, 192<sup>a</sup>. Ibi V hidæ. Terra est VII car. In dominio III hid. et I virg. et ibi III car. Ibi III sochi et IX vill. cum III car. Ibi VIII cot. et VII servi.
- The same*. Inquisitio Eliensis, p. 506 (Public Records Print), Wilbertona pro V hid. se defendit. VI car. ibi est terra III car. et III hid. et una virg. in dominio III car. hom. IX vill. quisque X acr. et III alii vill. de una virgata.
- 44 *Teversham*, 201<sup>b</sup>. III hid. et dim. Terra est III car. et dim. In dominio II hidæ et ibi sunt II car. Ibi V vill. cum XVII bord. hab. II car. et dim.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

- 45 *Bertone*, 210<sup>b</sup>. Pro XI hid. se defendit. Terra XII car. In dominio III hidæ et ibi sunt II car. et tertia pot. fieri et XX vill. habent IX car. Cum isto Man. reclamat Abbas XII ac. prati quæ ibi jacuere T. R. E. sed Joh. de roches eum injuste desaisuit.
- 46 *Cranfelle*, 210<sup>b</sup>. Pro X hid. se defend. Terra XII car. In dominio II hid. et II car. sunt ibi. Ibi XVIII vill. habent X car.
- 47 *Sethlindone*, 210<sup>b</sup>. Pro X hid. se defend. Terra est XIII car. In dominio II hid. et ibi sunt II car. et XXVII vill. habent XII car.

## ESSEX.

- 48 *Belcham*, 12<sup>b</sup>. V hid. Semper II car. in dominio et XII car. hom. XXIII vill. X bord. et V servi.
- 49 *Chinghefort*, 12<sup>b</sup>. VI hid. Semper II car. in dominio. Tunc III car. hom. modo III. Tunc VII vill. modo VIII. Tunc III bord. mod. VI. De hoc manerio abstulit petrus de Valoniis I hid. et VII ac. prati quæ pertinebant manerio.
- 50 *Berlinga*, 13<sup>b</sup>. II hid. et dim. XV ac. minus. Tunc II vill. modo null. Tunc V bord. modo IX. Semper I serv. et I car. in dominio et II car. hom.
- 51 *Ædulvesnasa*, 13<sup>b</sup>. XXVII hid. Tunc LXXXVI vill. modo LXIII. Tunc XL bord. Modo L. Semper VI servi et VI car. in dominio. Tunc inter homines LX car. modo XXX.
- 52 *Nasestocham*, 12<sup>b</sup>. V hid. XX ac. minus. Semper XII vill. et XI bord. Tunc III serv. modo II. Semper III car. in dominio et III car. hominum.
- 53 *Tillingham*, 12<sup>b</sup>. XX hidæ et VI ac. Semper XX vill. et VIII bord. et III serv. Tunc III car. in dominio modo IV. Semper X car. hom.
- 54 *Wicham*, 12<sup>b</sup>. III hid. I virg. min. Tunc I car. in dominio modo II. Tunc III car. hom. modo III. Tunc VI vill. modo V. Tunc III bord. modo X.

Ante  
No. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

- 55 *Aldersorde*, 165<sup>b</sup>. Ibi xi hidæ. In dominio sunt iii car. et xxi vill. et v bord. et ii francig. cum xv car.
- 56 *Bocheland*, 165<sup>b</sup>. Ibi x hid. In dominio sunt iii car. et xxii vill. et vi bord. cum xii car.
- 57 *Frowecestere*, 165<sup>b</sup>. Ibi v hidæ. In dominio sunt iiiii car. et viii vill. et vii bord. cum vii car.
- 58 *Boxewelle*, 165<sup>b</sup>. Ibi v hidæ. In dominio sunt ii car. et xii vill. et i Radchenista habentes xii car.
- 59 *Hamme*, 165<sup>b</sup>. Ibi vii hid. In dominio sunt iii car. et xxii vill. et iiiii bord. cum vii car.
- 60 *Duntesburn*, 165<sup>b</sup>. v hid. In dominio iii car. et viii vill. cum v car. Ibi xvi servi.
- 61 *Ledene*, 165<sup>b</sup>. Ibi iiiii hidæ. In dominio ii car. et viii vill. cum viii car.
- 62 *Omenie*, 165<sup>b</sup>. ii hid. Ibi ii car. et v vill. cum iii car.
- 63 *Culne*, 165<sup>b</sup>. Ibi iiiii hidæ. In dominio sunt iii car. et xi vill. et vii bord. cum xii car.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

- 64 *Canesforde*, 164<sup>a</sup>. Pro x hid. se defendit. Terra est x car. In dominio v hidæ et ibi sunt ii car. et adhuc iii poss. fieri. Ibi viii vill. cum iii bord. habent ii car. et adhuc iii car. possunt fieri.
- 65 *Cadenden*, 164<sup>a</sup>. Pro x hid. se defend. Terra est x car. In dominio iiiii hidæ et ibi est una car. et adhuc iii poss. ere. Ibi xxiii villani habent vi car.
- 66 *Erdelei*, 164<sup>a</sup>. Pro vi hid. se defend. Terra est x car. In dominio iii hid. et ibi sunt ii car. et tercia pot. fieri. Ibi xii vill. habent vii car.
- 67 *Sandone*, 136<sup>a</sup>. Pro x hid. se defend. Terra est xx car. In dominio v hidæ et ibi sunt vi car. Ibi presbyter cum xxiiii vill. habent xiii car. et adhuc una pot. fieri.
- 68 *Cheleselle*, 135<sup>a</sup>. Pro v se defendit. Terra est x car. In dominio ii hidæ et ibi sunt iii car. et quarta pot. fieri. Ibi xii vill. cum ix bord. habent vi car.
- 69 *Haddam*, 135<sup>a</sup>. Pro iiiii hid. se. defend. Terra est xiiii car. In dominio ii hidæ et ibi sunt iii car. et quarta potest fieri. Ibi xv vill. habent viii car. et nona pot. fieri. Ibi xv bord.
- 70 *Hetfelle*, 135<sup>a</sup>. Pro xi hidæ se defendit. Terra est xxx car. In dominio xx hidæ et ibi sunt ii car. et iii adhuc poss. fieri. Ibi presbyter cum xviii vill. et xviii bord. habent xx car. et adhuc v car. poss. fieri.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

- 71 *Alwaltune*, 205<sup>a</sup>. v hid. ad geld. Terra ix car. et in dominio terra ii car. preterea has v hid. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xx vill. habentes vii car.
- 72 *Adone*, 205<sup>a</sup>. v hid. ad geld. Terra xii car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. in una hid. et dim. hujus terræ et xviii vill. cum vi car. Ibi ecclesia et presbyter.
- 73 *Adelintune*, 204<sup>b</sup>. x hid. ad geld. Terra xxiiii car. et in dominio terra iiiii car. extra predictas hidas. Ibi nunc in dominio iiiii car. et xxviii vill. habentes xx car.
- 74 *Broctune*, 204<sup>a</sup>. iiiii hid. ad geld. Terra vii car. et ii bov. Ibi est terra sochorum v hid. ad geld. Terra viii car. et vi bov. Nunc in dominio habet Abbas iiiii car. et x soch. et xx vill. habentes x car.

Ante  
No. HUNTINGDONSHIRE (*continued*).

- 75 *Bluntisham*, 204<sup>a</sup>. vi hid. et dim. ad geld. Terra viii car. et exceptis hidis in dominio terra ii car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et x vill. et iii bord. cum iii car. Ibi presbyter et ecclesia.
- 76 *Bierne*, 204<sup>b</sup>. iii hid. ad geld. Terra iii car. Ibi nunc in dominio i car. in una hida hujus terræ et xi vill. et iii bord. cum vii car.—De hac terra tenent ii milites iii virg. et dim. et ibi habent unum villanum et iii bord. cum ii car.  
Extract from Cottonian mss Galba E x page 54 “Henricus de Winchentone tenet terram Eulardi et terram ejusdem Goselinus (previously named and that land said to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide +  $1\frac{1}{2}$  virg. as stated in D.Bk.) et habet dimidium virgatæ (24 acres) quæ fuit dudum ad operationem.” The total was therefore 288 acres or i hide of vara Anglico numero. At page 17 of the same ms there is this entry, referring to the same hide, “ad Bierne Henricus de Winchentona i hidam d ccc acris et ii culturas de dominio.” As previously stated this is an error for “i hidam de cc acris,” i.e. 240 Anglico numero or 288: the scribe should really have written ccxl, but being puzzled he put the near approach to the quantity of 288 by writing d ccc.
- 77 *Breninctune*, 204<sup>b</sup>. iii hid. ad geld. Terra vii car. Ibi nunc in dominio i car. in una hida hujus terræ et xi vill. et iii bord. habent vi car.
- 78 *Caldecote*, 206<sup>a</sup>. v hid. ad geld. Terra vi car. Ibi nunc in dominio i car. et x vill. et ii bord. habentes iii car.
- 79 *Chenebalton*, 205<sup>b</sup>. x hid. ad geld. Terra xx car. In dominio  $\frac{\text{in v hidis}}{\text{v car.}}$  et quater viginti et iii vill. et xxxvi bord. cum xxv car.
- 80 *Chesterton*, 205<sup>a</sup>. iii hid. et dim. ad geld. Terra vii car. Ibi nunc in dominio i car. et vii vill. et i bord. cum iii car.
- 81 *Hocstune*, 204<sup>b</sup>. vii hid. ad geld. Terra x car. et in dominio. Terra ii car. extra predict. hid. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xxxi vill. et v bord. cum x car.
- 81 *Witune*, 204<sup>b</sup>. vii hid. ad geld. Terra x car. et in dominio terra ii car. extra predict. hid. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xxxiii vill. et v bord. habentes viii car.
- 82 *Newetone*, 205<sup>a</sup>. v hid. ad geld. Terra viii car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. in una hid. hujus terræ et xvi vill. et v bord. habentes v car.
- 83 *Riptune*, 504<sup>a</sup>. x hid. ad geld. Terra xvi car. et in dominio terra ii car. extr. predictas hid. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xxvii vill. et vi bord. habentes xii car. Ibi ecclesia et presbyter.
- 84 *Saltrede*, 204<sup>b</sup>. vii hid. et dim. et dim. virg. terr. ad geld. Terra xii car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. in duobus hid. hujus terræ et xii vill. et iii bord. habentes v car. Ibi ecclesia et presbyter.
- 85 *Stivecle*, 204<sup>a</sup>. vii hid. ad geld. Terra xi car. Exceptis his hid. in dominio et terra i car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xvi vill. et ii bord. habentes vi car. De hac terra habent ii milites iii hid. et ibi habent iii car. in dominio.
- 86
- 87 *Slepe*, 204<sup>a</sup>. xx hid. ad geld. Terra xxxiii car. et in dominio terra iii car. extra predictas hid. Ibi nunc in dominio iii car. et xxxix vill. et xii bord. habentes xx car. Ibi presbyteri et ecclesia. De hac terra habent iii homines iii hid. et ipsi habent iii car. et dim. et v vill. et vi bord. cum iii car.
- 88 *Sibestune*, 205<sup>a</sup>. ii hid. et dim. ad geld. Terra iii car. Ibi nunc in dominio i car. in una hida hujus terræ et iii vill. cum i car. Ibi presbyter et dim. ecclesia.

- Ante  
No. HUNTINGDONSHIRE (continued).
- 89 *Upehude*, 204<sup>a</sup>. x hid. ad geld. Terra xvi car. et in dominio terra iii car. preter predictas hidas. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xxxii vill. et ii bord. cum xiiii car.
- 90 *Wasinglei*, 207<sup>b</sup>. ii hid. et dim. ad geld. Terra iii car. Idem ipse tenet rege et habet i car. et x vill. cum iii car. Ibi ecclesia et presbyter.
- 91 *Colne*, 204<sup>a</sup>. vi hid. ad geld. Terra vi car. et in dominio terra ii car. exceptis vi hid. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xiii vill. et v. bord. habentes v car.
- 92 *Coninctune*, 206<sup>b</sup>. ix hid. ad geld. Terra xv car. In dominio sunt ii hid. et dim. de hac terr. Ibi nunc ii car. et xxvi vill. habentes xiii car.
- 93 *Dentone*, 203<sup>a</sup>. v hid. ad geld. Terra ii car. Ibi modo i car. in dominio et x vill. et ii bord. habent v car.
- 94 *Elintune*, 204<sup>b</sup>. x hid. ad geld. Terra xvi car. De his x hid. est una wasta pro silva regis. Nunc in dominio sunt ibi ii car. in duabus hid. hujus terræ et xxvi vill. et iii bord. habent. xii car. Ibi ecclesia et presbyter. De hac terra tenent ii milites i hid. et habent ii car.
- 95 *Fletun*, 205<sup>a</sup>. v hid. ad geld. Terra viii car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. in una hid. et dim. hujus terræ. Ibi xiiii vill. et iii bord. habentes vi car.
- 96 *Glatune*, 205<sup>a</sup>. viii hid. ad geld. Terra xxiiii car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xxiiii vill. et x bord. habentes xiiii car. Ibi ecclesia et presbyter.
- 97 *Ghellinge*, 204<sup>b</sup>. v hid. ad geld. Terra vii car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et x vill. et ii bord. habent iii car.
- 98 *Haliewelle*, 204<sup>a</sup>. ix hid. ad geld. Terra ix car. et in dominio ii car. præter predictas hidas. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xxvi vill. et iii bord. cum vi car. De hac terra habet Aluode de Abbate i hid. et ibi habet i car.
- 99 *Wodestun*, 205<sup>a</sup>. v hid. ad geld. Terra ix car. ibi nunc in dominio ii car. in una hida et dim. hujus terræ et xvi vill. cum iii car. ibi ecclesia et presbyter.
- 100 *Wistow*, 204<sup>a</sup>. ix hid. ad geld. Terra xvi car. et terra iii car. in dominio præter ipsas hidas. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xxxii vill. habentes xi car. Ibi presbyter et ecclesia.
- 101 *Wardebusc*, 204<sup>b</sup>. x hid. ad geld. Terra xx car. et in dominio terra iii car. extra predictas hidas. Ibi nunc in dominio iii car. et xxxiii vill. et xiii bord. habentes xvi car.

## NORFOLK.

- 102 *Brugeham*, 213<sup>b</sup>. iii car. terræ. Semper xii vill. tunc x bord. modo xvii. Semper iii servi. iii car. in dominio, iii car. hominum.
- 103 *Dereham*, 213<sup>b</sup>. v car. terræ. Tunc xx vill. modo xvi tunc xx bord. modo xxv et ii serv. Tunc ii car. in dominio modo iii tunc viii car. hominum modo vii.
- 104 *Nortwalde*, 213<sup>b</sup>. vi car. terræ. Semper viii vill. xviii bord. iii servi tunc iii car. in dominio modo iii tunc v car. hominum modo iii.
- 105 *Pullaham*, 214<sup>b</sup>. xv car. terræ. Semper lx vill. xxv bord. vii servi, iii car. in dominio. Tunc xx car. hom. modo xvi.
- 106 *Torp*, 213<sup>b</sup>. iii car. terræ semper x vill. xx bord. modo iii serv. Tunc i car. in dominio modo ii. Semper vii car. et dim. hom.
- 107 *Waltuna*, 212<sup>b</sup>. iii car. terræ. Semper xx vill. xl bord. Tunc xvii serv. modo xiii. Semper v car. in dominio et iii car. hom.

Ante  
No. NORFOLK (continued).

- 108 *Feltwuelle*, 212<sup>b</sup>. vi car. terræ. Tunc xl vill. modo xxviii tunc v bord. modo x tunc xiiii serv. modo xii. Tunc v car. in dominio modo iiii tunc viii car. hominum modo vii.

## SUFFOLK.

109. *Brandona*, 381<sup>b</sup>. v car. terræ. Semper viii vill. et iiii bord. vii servi. Semper iiii car. in dominio. Tunc iiii car. hominum modo iii.
110. *Berkynys*, 382<sup>b</sup>. vii car. terræ. Tunc xxvii vill. modo xxv. Tunc xiiii bord. modo xxx. Tunc v servi modo iiii. Semper iiii car. in dominio. Tunc xiiii car. hominum modo xv.
- 111 *Glamesforde*, 381<sup>b</sup>. viii car. terræ. Semper xvi vill. et xviii bord. et v servi. Semper iiii car. in dominio et vii car. hominum.
- 112 *Herthyrst*, 381<sup>b</sup>. v car. terræ. Semper xii vill. et xiiii bord. et iiii serv. Semper ii car. in dominio. Tunc v car. hom. modo vi.
- 113 *Ratesdane*, 381<sup>b</sup>. vi car. terræ. Semper xviii vill. Tunc xx bord. modo xxvii. Tunc vi serv. modo iiii. Semper iiii car. in dominio. Tunc xii car. hominum modo iii.
- 114 *Hecham*, 384<sup>b</sup>. xi car. terræ. Tunc xxx vill. modo xxxvi. Tunc xviii bord. modo xxvi semper viii servi. Tunc iiii car. in dominio modo iii. Tunc xx car. hom. modo xvi.
- 115 *Weringheseta*, 384<sup>b</sup>. iiii car. terræ. R. Peverel quarta. Semper x vill. et ix bord. Tunc iiii servi modo ii. Semper ii car. in dominio et iiii car. hominum.

## SURREY.

- 116 *Berne*, 34<sup>a</sup>. viii hid. Terra vi car. In dominio sunt ii car. et ix vill. et iiii bord. cum iiii car.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

- 117 *Suneborn*, 143<sup>b</sup>. Pro iiii hidis et dimid. se defendit. Terra est iiii car. In dominio, iii hidæ et iii virg. et ibi est una car. et alia potest fieri. Ibi iii villi. habent i car. et dimid. et tot possunt fieri adhuc.
- 118 *Hibestanes*, 152<sup>b</sup>. Herveus Legatus tenet in Hibestanes ii hid. de rege. Terra est v car. In dominio dim. hid. et ibi sunt ii car. et vii vill. habent ii car. et tertia potest fieri.
- 119 *Merstone*, 151<sup>a</sup>. Pro iii hid. se defend. Terra est vi car. In dominio est una hida et ibi est una car et alia potest fieri. Ibi vi villani cum v bordarii habent iiii car. et quarta potest fieri.
- 120 *Radcliffe*, 151<sup>b</sup>. Pro v hid. se defendit. Terra est viii car. In dominio sunt iii et vi vill. cum iiii bord. habent iiii car. et adhuc duæ possunt fieri.
- 121 *Hamescle*, 152<sup>a</sup>. Pro x hid. se defend. Terra est xxvi car. In dominio sunt v hide et preterea has v carucatæ terræ et ibi sunt ii car. et adhuc iiii possunt fieri. Ibi xxxvi vill. cum xi bord. habent xviii car. et adhuc ii car. poss. ere.
- 122 *Hambledene*, 152<sup>b</sup>. Pro xx hidis se defendit. Terra est xxx car. In dominio sunt v et ibi iiii car. et i villani cum xx bord. habent xxvii car.

## BERKSHIRE.

- 123 *Soleham*, 61<sup>a</sup>. Pro ii hidis se defendit tunc et modo. Terra est v car. In dominio sunt ii car. et iiii villani et vi bord. cum ii car.

Ante  
No. BERKSHIRE (continued).

- 124 *Bistesham*, 60<sup>b</sup>. Tunc et modo pro VIII hid. Terra est x car. In dominio sunt II car. et XVII vill. et II cotarii cum VIII car.
- 125 *Ollavintone*, 60<sup>b</sup>. Defendit se pro III hidis tunc et modo. Terra est v car. Ibi sunt XII villani et IIII bord. cum v car.
- 126 *Acenge*, 63<sup>b</sup>. Tunc pro III hid. modo pro II hid. In dominio est una car. et v villani et III bord. cum v car.
- 127 *Waltham*, 58<sup>a</sup>. Tunc et modo pro III hid. Terra est vi car. In dominio sunt II et VIII villani et III cot. IIII car.

## CORNWALL.

- 128 *Reckaredoc*, 123<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro I hida. Ibi tamen sunt II hidæ. Terra xv car. Ibi sunt IIII car. et dimid. et VI servi et VII vill. et XVI bord.
- Idem.* Exon D. p. 213. Ibi sunt II hida et reddit gildum pro I hida has possunt arare xv car. hanc ten. Hamelinus de comite et habet inde I virg. et I car. et dim. in dominio et vill. aliam terram et III car.
- 129 *Trewallen*, 123<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro I agro. Terra II car. Ibi I car. et II serv. cum I vill. et II bord.
- Idem.* Exon D. 214. Redd. gildum pro I agro hunc poss. arare II car. hanc ten. Hamelinus de comite et habet dim. agr. et dim car. in dominio et vill. dim. agr. et II boves in car.
- 130 *Lege*, 123<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro I hida et dimid. Ibi tamen sunt III hidæ. Terra xv car. Ibi sunt VI car. et VI servi et VIII vill. et XII bordarii.
- Idem.* Ex. D. p. 211. Sunt III hid. et reddit. gildum pro I hid. et dimid. hanc poss. arare xv car. hanc ten. hamelinus de com. Ibi hab. dimid. hid. et II car. in dominio et vill. aliam terr. et IIII car.
- 131 *Elerchi*, 124<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro I hid. Ibi tamen sunt IIII hidæ. Terra est xx car. Ibi sunt v car. et x servi et XVII villani et XVIII bordarii.
- Idem.* Exon D. 232. Sunt IIII hidæ et reddit. geld. pro I hida has poss. arare xx car. hanc tenet Leuenot de comite et habet I hidam et I car. in dominio et vill. III hidas et IIII car.
- 132 *Clista*, 102<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro III virgis terræ. Terra est VI car. In dominio sunt II car. et v servi et IX villani et v bordarii cum v car.
- Idem.* Exon D. 123. Redd. gild. pro III virgis has poss. arare VI car. Inde habit Episcopus I virg. et dimid. et II car. in dominio. Et vill. I virg. et dim. et v car.
- 133 *Dunhuet*, 121<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro una virg. terræ. Ibi tamen est I hida. Terra est x car. In dominio est I car. et III servi. et unus villanus et XIII bord. cum IIII car.
- Idem.* Exon D. p. 244. Redd. gild pro I virg. et tamen ibi est I hida hanc possunt arare x caruæ. Ibi habet comes I carr. in dominio et I vill. et XIII et isti habent IIII carr.
- 134 *Pavtone*, 120<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro VIII hid. sed tamen ibi sunt XLIII hidæ terra est LX car. In dominio sunt III car. et VI servi et XL villani et XL bordarii cum XL car.
- Idem.* Exon D. p. 181. In ea sunt XLIII hid. et reddiderit gildum pro VIII hidis has possunt arare in simul LX carr. De his habet Episcopus in hid dominio I hid. et III car. et villani habent XLIII carr. et XL carr.
- 135 *Liscarret*, 121<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro II hid. Ibi tamen sunt XII hidæ. Terra est LX car. In dominio sunt III car. et xx servi et xxxv villani et xxxvii bord. cum XIII car.

Ante  
No. CORNWALL (continued).

*Idem.* Exon D. p. 207. Reddid. gildum pro ii hid. Sed ibi sunt xii hid. has possunt arare lx car. De his habet Comes in dominio i hid. et iii car. et vill. xi hid. et xiii car.

## CHESHIRE.

- 136 *Sumreford*, 267<sup>b</sup>. Ibi i virg. terræ geld. In tres partes divisa. Terra est iii car. Ibi est unus radmannus habens i car.
- 137 *Calders*, 264<sup>b</sup>. Ibi iii hidæ geld. Terra est x car. Ibi v villani et v bord. habent ii car. et unus francigena cum i serviente habet ii car.
- 138 *Pontone*, 265<sup>a</sup>. Ibi i hida geld. Terra est v car. In dominio sunt iii car. et vi bovar. et prepositus et iii bord. cum ii car.
- 139 *Tereth*, 265<sup>b</sup>. Ibi i virg. geld. Terra est ii car. Ibi iii villani habent i.
- 140 *Bretberie*, 265<sup>a</sup>. Ibi i hida geld. Terra est iii car. Ibi i radman. et vi villani et ii bord. habent i car.
- 141 *Brāmale*, 266<sup>b</sup>. Ibi i hida geld. Terra est vi car. Ibi unus radmannus et ii villani et ii bordarii habent i car.
- 142 *Aldredelie*, 266<sup>b</sup>. Ibi i hida geld. Terra est viii car. In dominio est i cum ii bovar. et iii villani et i radman. cum i car.

## DERBYSHIRE.

- 143 *Burnulfestune*, 275<sup>b</sup>. Habentur Gamel x bov. Aluric ii bov. Elric ii bov. Ledmer i bov. Leuing i bov. Inter totum ii car. terr. ad geld. Terra iii car. Ibi nunc in dominio iii car. et viii villani et i bord. habent iii car.
- 144 *Ettevelle*, 276<sup>a</sup>. v car. terr. ad geld. Terra v car. Ibi nunc in dominio iii car. et xiiii villani et viii bord. habent viii car.
- 145 *Horselei*, 277<sup>b</sup>. Habet Jurgar iii car. terr. ad geld. Terra iii car. Ibi nunc in dominio ii car. et xix villani et iii bord. habentes vi car.
- 146 *Denebi*, 277<sup>b</sup>. ii car. terræ ad geld. Terra iii car. Ibi modo vii villani et i bord. habent iii car.
- 147 *Calehale*, 278<sup>b</sup>. i car. terræ ad geld. Terra xii bov. Ibi modo Steinhulf et Dunning habent ii car. et dim. et xvii villani et i bord. cum ii car.
- 148 *Ednughale*, 278<sup>b</sup>. ii car. terræ ad geld. Terra iii car. Ibi modo xii villani habent viii car.

## DEVONSHIRE.

- 149 *Doules*, 101<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro vii hidis. Terra est xxx car. In dominio sunt ii car. et iii servi et xxx villani et viii bord. cum xxiiii car.
- Idem.* Exon D. 108. Reddidit gildum pro vii hid. has poss. arare xxx car. Inde habet Episcopus i hida et ii car. in dominio et villani habent vi hid. et xxiiii car. Ibi habet Episc. xxx villanos et viii bordarios.
- 150 *Peintona*, 102<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro xx hid. Terra est lx car. In dominio sunt viii car. et xxxvi servi et lii villani et xl bord. cum xlii car.
- Idem.* Exon D. 109. Reddidit Gildum pro xx hid. has possunt arare lx car. Inde habet Episcopus in dominio vi hid. et viii car. et villani xiiii hid. et xlii car. Inde habet Episcopus lii villanos et xl bordarios et xxxvi servos.
- 151 *Walcoma*, 103<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro i hida et dimid. virg. terræ. Terra est xv car. In dominio sunt ii car. et iii servi et xv villani et vii bord. cum vii car.
- Idem.* Exon D. Redd. Gild. pro i hida et dimidia virga. hanc poss. arare xv car. Ibi in dominio i virg. et ii carr. et villani habent i hidam ii ferl. minus et vii car.

Ante  
No. DEVONSHIRE (continued).

- 152 *Dona*, 103<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro ii hid. Terra est x car. In dominio est i car. et vii servi et xii vill. et ix bordarii cum v car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. p. 168. Reddidit gildum pro ii hid. hanc poss. arare x car. Inde habet Abbas in dominio dimid. hid. et i car. et vill. i hid. et dimid. et v car. Ibi habet Abbas xii villanos et ix bord. et vii servos.
- 153 *Flueta*, 104<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro dim. hid. Terra est vi car. In dominio est i car. et ii servi et vi vill. et xix bord. cum iii car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 170. Reddidit Gild. pro dim. hid. hanc poss. arare vi car. Inde habet Abbas dimid. virg. in dominio et i carr. et villani habent iii virgas et dim. et iii car. Ibi habet Abbas vi vill. et x ix bord. et ii servos.
- 154 *Otritone*, 104<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro xiiii hid. Terra est xxv car. In dominio sunt vi car. et l villani et xx bord. cum xl car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. p. 177. Reddidit gildum pro xiiii hidis has poss. arare xxv car. Inde habet Abbas ii hidas et vi car. in dominio. Et villani xii hidas et xl car. Inde habet Abbas l vill. et xx bordarios.
- 155 *Alwineton*, 104<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro i hida et iii virg. terræ. Terra est xx car. In dominio sunt ii car. et x servi et xv villani et xv bord. cum ix car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 189. Reddidit gildum pro i hida et iii virgis hanc terram poss. arare xx carr. Inde habet hamelinus dimidiam hidam et ii car. in dominio et villani i hidam et i virgam et ix car.
- 156 *Lege*, 117<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro una virg. terræ. Terra est ix car. In dominio sunt ii car. et iii servi et xii villani et v bordarii cum v carucis.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 440. Reddit. gild. pro i virga hanc poss. arare viii car. Inde habet W. i ferlinum et ii car. in dominio et villani iii ferlinos et v car. Inde habet W. xii villani et v bord. et iii servi.
- 157 *Brantona*, 104<sup>a</sup>. Algar presbyter tenet de rege i hidam in Elemosina. Terra est viii car. in dominio habet iii car. et iii vill. et xxiii bord. habent v car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 177. Algar presbyter habet i hid. terræ in brantona hanc poss. arare viii carr. Inde habet presbyter i virg. et iii car. in dom. et villani habent iii virgas et v car.

## DORSETSHIRE.

- 158 *Wintreburne*. Geldb. pro ii hid. et una virg. terræ. Terra est i car. et dimid. In dominio i car. cum i servo et ii villani et ii bord. cum dimid car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. p. 50. Redd. gildum pro ii hid. et una virgata has poss. arare i car. et dim. Inde habet Uxor hujus ii hid. dim. virg. minus et i car. in dominio et villani i virg. et dim. et dim. car.
- 159 *Pomacanola*, 83<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro v hid. Terra est iii car. In dominio sunt ii car. et iii servi et iii villani et v bord. cum ii car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 51. Reddit gildum pro v hidis has poss. arare iii car. Inde habet W. iii hidas et ii car. in dominio et Villani ii hidas et ii car.
- 160 *Tarente*, 83<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro v hid. Terra est iii car. In dominio est i car. et iii servi et ii villani et iii bord. cum i car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. p. 52. Redd. gildum pro v hid. has poss. arare iii car. Ibi habet R. iii hid. et dimidia in dominio et i caruca et villani dimidia hida et i car.

Ante  
No. DORSETSHIRE (*continued*).

- 161 *Retpole*, 77<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro III hid. Terra est III car. de ea sunt in dominio medietas et ibi I car. cum I servo et I vill. et V bord. habent II car.
- 162 *Eltone*, 78<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro XVIII hid. Terra est X car. De ea sunt in dominio IX hid. et una virg. terræ et ibi III car. et VIII servi et XVII vill. et XII bord. cum VII car.
- Idem*. Exon D. 37. Reddidit gildum pro XVIII hidis has poss. arare X car. De his habet Abbas IX hidis et I virg. et III car. in dominio et villani IX hidas I virg. minus et VII car.
- 163 *Portesan*, 70<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro XII hid. Terra est IX car. De ea sunt in dominio V hidæ terræ et ibi III car. et XII servi et XII villani et X bord. cum V car.
- Idem*. Exon D. p. 37. Reddidit gildum pro XII hidis has poss. arare IX car. Inde habet Abbas V hidas et III car. in dominio et villani VII hidas et V car. et in ista mansione pertinet I virg. terræ quæ die obitus regis Edwardi erat in victu monachorum et hugo filius gripponis injuste sibi accepit et adhuc uxor sua eam vi detinet.
- 164 *Osmantone*, 78<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro X hidis. Terra est X car. De ea sunt in dominio III hidæ et ibi II car. et III servi et XVI villani et VII bord. cum VI car.
- 165 *Middletone*, 78<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro XXIII hid. Terra est XVIII car. De ea sunt in dominio X hidæ una virg. minus et ibi II car. et VI servi et XXVII villani et XX bord. cum XIII car.
- 166 *Liscome*, 78<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro III hidis. Terra est II car. De ea sunt in dominio II hidæ et ibi I car. et II servi et III villani et V bord. cum I car.
- 167 *Pidere*, 82<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro X hidis. Terra est VI car. In dominio sunt III car. et II servi et XII villani et XII bord. cum III car.
- Idem*. Exon D. p. 46. Gueldabat pro X hid. et potest arari per VI car. et habet VI hid. et I virgam in dominio et habet III car. et villani ejus habent III hid. et III virgas et habent III carr. et sunt in illa terra XII villani et XII bordarii.
- 168 *Poleham*, 81<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro X hidis. Terra est VIII car. In dominio sunt III car. et VI servi et XIII vill. et XXV bord. cum VII car.
- Idem*. Exon D. 42. Reddidit Gildum pro X hidis has poss. arare VIII car. Inde habet W. III hidas et I virg. et VI agros et III car. in dominio et villani V hidas et dimidiam et III agros et VII car.

## HAMPSHIRE.

- 169 *Riple*, 50<sup>b</sup>. Geld. pro V hid. Modo pro II hid. Terra est II car. In dominio est una et VIII bord. et III serv. cum II car. De isto manerio III hidæ in foresta regis et totum nemus.
- 170 *Lamere*, 43<sup>a</sup>. Tunc et modo se defend. pro III hid. Terra est V car. In dominio est una et VI villani et III bord. cum III car.
- 171 *Hentune*, 51<sup>a</sup>. Tunc pro una hida modo pro III virg. una est in foresta. Terra est III car. ibi VI vill. habent II car.
- 172 *Depedene*, 51<sup>b</sup>. Tunc se defendit pro V hid. modo pro II hid. et non geld. nisi pro una quia III hidæ sunt in foresta. Terra est III car. Ibi sunt III villani et XV bord. cum V car.
- 173 *Acangre*, 49<sup>b</sup>. Tunc se defendit pro una hida et una virg. Terra est III car. In dominio sunt II et VIII villani et VI bord. cum III car. et II servi.

Ante  
No. HAMPSHIRE (*continued*).

- 174 *Falelei*, 51<sup>a</sup>. Walchelinius Episcopus habuit in Falelei unam hidam et III virg. terræ et pro tanto Geldavit Modo pro nichilo. Terra est XII car. , Modo est in foresta.
- 175 *Fulsescote*, 48<sup>a</sup>. Tunc et modo geld. pro III hid. Terra est IIII car. In dominio sunt II car. et X villani et XIII bord. cum IIII car.
- 176 *Sirelei*, 46<sup>b</sup>. Tunc et modo se defendit pro una hida. Terra est VIII car. Ibi sunt IIII villani et III bord. cum II car.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

- 177 *Aweneburi*, 183<sup>a</sup>. Ibi VI hidæ geld. In dominio sunt III car. et IIII servi. et XXII villani et II presbyteri et I bord. cum XII car.
- 178 *Burgelle*, 186<sup>a</sup>. Ibi VIII hidæ geld. In dominio sunt II car. et XVI villani et XIX bord. et presbyter cum XXIII car.
- 179 *Boseberge*, 182<sup>a</sup>. Sunt VI hidæ geld. In dominio II car. et XVII villani et XVI bord. et unus burū cum XXII car.
- 180 *Credelai*, 182<sup>a</sup>. Sunt XII hidæ. Una ex his est wasta. Aliæ geld. In dominio sunt III car. et XXIII villani et III bord. et VI buri cum XXVIII car. De hoc Manerio tenet presbyter una virg. et dimid. et prepositus dimid. hid. Et II milites I hid. et una virg. et dimid. et unus radman dimid. hid. Hi habent in dominio V car. et bord. eorum VI car.
- 181 *More*, 182<sup>b</sup>. Ipse Episcopus Walterus habuit I hid. Walscam. T. R. E. Vastata. Ibi sunt II car. in dominio et III villani et VI bord. et II alii. homines cum VI car.
- 182 *Nerefrum*, 184<sup>a</sup>. Ibi IIII hidæ geld. In dominio sunt II car. et VII villani et IIII bordarii et prepositus cum VIII car.
- 183 *Scepedune*, 183<sup>b</sup>. Ibi IIII hidæ geld. In dominio sunt III car. et XX villani et XX bord. et unus Radchen. et unus faber cum IX car.

KENT.

- 184 *Estwelle*, 13<sup>a</sup>. Pro uno Solin se defendit. Tria juga sunt infra divisionem Hugonis et quartum jugum est extra. Terra est III car. inter totum. In dominio sunt II car. et V villani cum V bord. habent I car. et dimid.
- 185 *Bichlei*, 9<sup>a</sup>. Pro dimid. solin se defend. Terra est dimid. car. In dominio est dimid. car. et unus vill. cum dimid. car.
- 186 *Cheringes*, 3<sup>b</sup>. Pro VIII sol. se defendit. Terra est XL car. In dominio est unus solin et ibi IIII car. et dimid. Ibi XXVI villani cum XXVII bord. habent XXVII car.
- 187 *Haslow*, 7<sup>b</sup>. Pro VI solins se defendit. Terra est XII car. In dominio sunt III et XLVII vill. cum XV bord. habent XV car.
- 188 *Ceteham*, 8<sup>b</sup>. Pro VI solins se defendit. Terra est XVI car. In dominio sunt III et XXXIII villani cum III bord. habent X car.
- 189 *Briestede*, 4<sup>a</sup>. Pro uno solin et dimid. se defendit. Terra est X car. In dominio sunt II et XXIII vill. cum XVI bord. habent XII car.
- 190 *Cerletone*, 6<sup>b</sup>. Pro uno solin se defendit. Terra est V car. In dominio est I car. et XIII villani habent III car.
- 191 *Alnoitone*, 7<sup>b</sup>. Pro III solins se defendit. Terra est VIII car. In dominio sunt II car. et XVIII villani cum VI bord. habent VI car.
- 192 *Gelingeam*, 3<sup>b</sup>. Pro VI solins se defendit. Terra est XV car. In dominio sunt II car. et XLII vill. cum XVI bord. habent XV car.

Ante  
No. KENT (continued).

- 193 *Wicheham*, 9<sup>a</sup>. Pro IIII solins se defendit. Terra est XI car. In dominio sunt II car. et XXXVI villani cum XXXII cot. habent IX car.  
194 *Litelchert*, 5<sup>a</sup>. Se defendit pro III solins et modo pro II hid. et dim. Terra est. In dominio sunt II et XIX vill. cum V bord. habent VII car.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

- 195 *Erendesbi*, 235<sup>a</sup>. W. tenet dimid. hid. et III bovat. terræ. Terra est VII car. Ibi II homines Willi. cum XIII vill. et III bord. habent VII car.  
196 *Brandinestor*, 237<sup>a</sup>. Ibi sunt II partes unius hidæ. Id est XII car. terræ. Ibi fuere VI car. Nunc in dominio II car. et II servi IX sochi et III villani cum VI bord. habent III car.  
197 *Setintone*, 230<sup>b</sup>. Ibi est una hida I carucata minus. In dominio est I car. et XI sochi et XVII vill. cum V bord. habentes VIII car.  
198 *Burbece*, 231<sup>a</sup>. Ibi est I hida et quarta pars I hidæ. Ibi sunt XXII car. terræ et dimid. In dominio sunt II car. et XX vill. cum II bord. et II servis habent VIII car.  
199 *Dalbi*, 236<sup>a</sup>. Hunfridus Camerarius tenet de rege in Dalbi I car. terræ ibi fuere II car. et dimid. In dominio est una et III villani habent dim. car.  
200 *Blade*, 237<sup>a</sup>. Will. tenet de comite dimid. hid. et una car. terræ et dimid. Ibi fuere IX car. Nunc in dominio I car. cum I servo et XXVIII sochi et III villani cum III bord. habent VI car.  
201 *Fostone*, 235<sup>a</sup>. Ibi est dimid. hida. Terra est V car. In dominio sunt II et II servi et I ancilla et XI sochi cum VIII vill. et III bord. habent V car.  
202 *Westham*, 237<sup>a</sup>. Ibi dimid. hid. et I car. terræ. Ibi fuere VI car. Nunc in dominio II car. et II servi et XXIII sochi et XI vill. cum V bord. habent V car.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

- 203 *Bortone*, 347<sup>a</sup>. IIII car. terræ et VI bov. ad geldum. Terra ad V car. Nunc habet comes Alanus ibi I car. et X sochi habentes III car.  
204 *Lecheburne*, 349<sup>a</sup>. X car. terræ ad geld. Terra ad XII car. Ibi XXXI sochi et XVIII vill. et  $\frac{VIII}{XI}$  bord. habentes XVI car.  
205 *Tadewelle*, 349<sup>b</sup>. V car. terræ ad geld. Terra ad XX car. Duæ carucate in soca. Ibi habet Hugo com. VI car. in dominio et XII villani et III bord. et XXIII sochi habentes III car.  
206 *Stainton*, 354<sup>a</sup>. IIII bov. terræ ad geld. Terra XII bov. Ibi Alulfus homo Willi. habet II car. et VI vill. cum I car.  
207 *Wellestone*, 344<sup>a</sup>. Habet Suen XII car. terræ ad geld. Terra XVI car. Nunc habent ibi VI canonici de lincole V car. in dominio et XLVIII sochi et III bord. habentes XI car.  
208 *Gozeberdecherga*, 344<sup>b</sup>. I car. terræ et VI bov. ad geld. Terra ad I car. et VI bov. Ibi habet Malgerus I car. et XII vill. et IX bord. cum III car.  
209 *Chirchetone*, 338<sup>a</sup>. VIII car. terræ ad geld. Terra ad XVI car. Ibi habet rex modo III car. in dominio et quater XX villani et XXXVII bord. cum XVIII car.  
210 *Torp*, 342<sup>a</sup>. Habet Ashel X bov. terræ ad gild. Terra ad II car. Nunc libertus homo Episcopi habet ibi I car. et V villani et III bord. cum I car.

Ante  
No. LINCOLNSHIRE (*continued.*)

- 211 *Sotebi*, 342<sup>b</sup>. Habet Ulnod IIII car. terræ ad geld. Terra ad VI car. Ibi Radulphus homo Episcopi habet XVI soch. et III vill. cum IV car. In dominio nihil.
- 212 *Scotere*, 345<sup>b</sup>. Habuerunt Alnod et Aschil VIII car. terræ ad geld. Terra ad XII car. Ibi Tuoldus Abbas habet nunc IIII car. et XXXII vill. et XIII bord. cum IIII car. et XV soch. cum III car.

## MIDDLESEX.

- 213 *Stibenhede*, 127<sup>a</sup>. XXXII hidæ. Terra est XXV car. ad dominium pertinent XIII hidæ et ibi sunt III car. et villorum XXII car. Ibi XLIII villani quisque de I virg. et VII villani quisque de dimid. hidæ et IX vill. quisque de dimid. virgæ et XLVI cot. de I hida.
- 214 *Fuleham*, 127<sup>b</sup>. Tenet Episcopus Londoniæ XL hidas. Terra est XL car. Ad dominium pertinent XIII hidæ et ibi sunt IIII car. Inter francigenas et vill. XXVI car. et X plus poss. fieri. Ibi V villani quisque I hida et XIII villani quisque de I virg. et XXXIII villani quisque dim. virg. et XXII cot. de dim. hida et VIII cot. de suis hortis. Inter francigenas et quosdam burg. Lndon. XXIII hid. de terra villanorum. Sub eis manent inter vill. et bord. XXX un.
- 215 *Stanes*, 128<sup>a</sup>. Tenet Abbas St Petri pro XIX hid. Terra est ad XXXIII car. Ad dominium pertinent XI hidæ et ibi sunt XIII car. Villani habent XI car. Ibi III vill. quisque de dim. hid. et IIII vill. de I hid. et VIII villani quisque de dim. virg. et XXXVI bord. de III hid. et I vill. de I virg. et IIII bord. de XL ac. et X bord. quisque V ac. et V cot. quisque de IIII ac. et VIII bord. de I virg. et III cot. de IX ac.
- 216 *St Peter*, 128<sup>b</sup>. Tenet abbas ejusdem loci XIII hid. et dim. Terra est ad XI car. Ad dominium pertinent IX hidæ et I virg. et ibi sunt IIII car. Villani habent VI car. et I car. plus pot. fieri. Ibi IX villani quisque de I virg. et I villanus de I hida et IX vill. quisque de dim. virg. et I cot. de V ac.
- 217 *Cheneton*, 129<sup>a</sup>. Tenet isdem comes pro V hid. se defendit. Terra est V car. In dominio II hid. et dim. virg. et ibi I car. et alia potest fieri. Villani habent III car. Ibi VI villani quisque de I virg. et alii VIII quisque de dim. virg. et III bord. de I virg. et II servi.
- 218 *Hermodesworde*, 128<sup>b</sup>. Pro XXX hidis se defendit. Terra est XX car. Ad dominium pertinent VIII hidæ et ibi sunt III car. Inter franc. et vill. sunt X car. et VII adhuc poss. ere. Ibi quidam miles habet II hid. et II villani quisque de I hid. et II vill. de I hid. et XIII villani quisque de I virg. et VI vill. quisque de dim. virg. et VI bord. quisque de V ac. et VII cot. et VI servi.
- 219 *Tiburne*, 128<sup>b</sup>. Pro V hid. se defen. Terra III car. In dominio II hidæ et ibi I car. Villani habent II car. Ibi II villani de dim. hidæ et I vill. de dim. virg. et II bord. de X ac.
- 220 *Handone*, 128<sup>b</sup>. Pro XX hid. se defendit. Terra XVI car. Ad dominium pert. X hid. et ibi sunt III car. Villani habent VIII car. et V adhuc poss. fieri. Ibi presbyter habet I virg. et III villani quisque de dim. hid. et VII villani quisque I virg. et XVI villani quisque dim. virg. et XII bord. qui tenent dim. hid. et VI cot. et I serv.
- 221 *Toteham*, 130<sup>b</sup>. Pro V hidis se defend. Terra est X car. In dominio sunt II carucatæ terræ preterea has V hid. et ibi sunt II car. Villani habent XII car. Presbyter habet dim. hid. et VI villani de VI virg. et XXXIII villani quisque de dim. virg. et XII bord. quisque de V ac. et XVII cot. Ibi II francig. de I hid. et III virg. et IIII servi.

Ante  
No. MIDDLESEX (continued).

- 222 *Greneforde*, 128<sup>b</sup>. Pro xi hid. et dimid. Terra est vii car. Ad dominium pertinent v hid. et i car. ibi est et alia potest fieri. Villani habent v car. Ibi i villanus habet i hid. et i virg. et iiii villani quisque de dimid. hid. et iiii villani de i hid. et vii bord. de i hid. Quidam francigena i hid. et i virg.
- 223 *Hesa*, 127<sup>a</sup>. Archiepus Lanfranc tenet pro lviii hidis. Terra est xl car. ad dominium pertinent xii hid. et ibi sunt ii caruæ. Inter francigenas et vill. sunt xxvi car. et adhuc xii possunt ere. Ibi presbyter habet i hid. et iii milites vi hid. et dimid. et ii vill. ii hid. et xii vill. quisque dim. hid. et xx vill. quisque i virg. terræ et xl vill. quisque dim. virg. et xvi bord. de ii hid.
- 224 *Enefelde*, 129<sup>b</sup>. Pro xxx hid. se defendit. Terra xxiiii car. In dominio xiiii hid. et ibi sunt iiii car. Villani habent xvi car. Ibi unus villanus de i hida et iii vill. quisque de dim. hid. Presbyter i virg. et xvii vill. quisque de i virg. et xxxvi vill. quisque de dim. virg. et xx bord. de i hid. et i virg. et vii cot. de xxiii acris et v cot. de vii acris.
- 225 *Northala*, 129<sup>b</sup>. Pro xv hid. se defend. Terra x car. In dominio viii hid. et ibi sunt ii car. Villani habent vi car. et ii car. poss. fieri. Ibi presbyter dim. hid. et i vill. i hid. et alii v quisque dim. hid. et alii viii quisque i virg. et alii viii quisque dim. virg.
- 226 *Rislepe*, 129<sup>b</sup>. Pro xxx hid. se defendit. Terra est xx car. In dominio xi hidæ et ibi sunt iii car. Inter francigenas et villanos sunt xii car. et v adhuc poss. fieri. Ibi presbyter dim. hid. et ii villani de i hid. et xv villani quisque i virg. et x villani quisque dim. virg. et vii bordarii quisque iv acris et iiii francigenæ de iii hid.
- 227 *Scerpertone*, 128<sup>b</sup>. Pro viii hid. Terra est ad vii car. Ad dominium pertinent iii hid. et dimid. et ibi est i car. villani habent vi car. Ibi xvii vill. quisque de i virg. Presbyter xv acras et iii cotarii de ix acris.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

- 228 *Aienho*, 227<sup>a</sup>. Ibi sunt iii hidæ et quint. part. i hid. Terra est viii car. De hac terra i hida et vta pars unius hidæ in dominio et ibi iii car. et viii servi et xxiii vill. et ix bord. cum v. car.
- 229 *Wermintone*, 221<sup>b</sup>. Ipsa Ecclesia tenet vii hid. et dimid. in Wermintone. Terra est xvi car. In dominio sunt iiii car. et iii servi et xxxii villani cum viii car.
- 230 *Undele*, 221<sup>a</sup>. Ipsa ecclesia tenet vi hid. in Undele. Terra est ix car. In dominio sunt iii car. et iii servi et xxiii villani et x bord. cum ix car.
- 231 *Cotingeham*, 221<sup>a</sup>. Ibi sunt vii hidæ. Terra est xiiii car. In dominio sunt duæ et iiii servi et. xxix vill. et x bord. cum x car.
- 232 *Glinton*, 221<sup>a</sup>. Ipsa ecclesia tenet iii hid. in Glinton. In hac cum appendiciis T. R. E. fuere xxx car. Terra est xii car. In dominio sunt iii car. et ii ancillæ et x villani et vi bord. et viii sochi cum v car.
- 233 *Wacherlei*, 227<sup>a</sup>. Eudo f. Huberti ten. de rege ii hid. et dim. in Wacherlei. Terra est vi car. De hac terra in dominio i hida et ibi ii car. et iiii servi et xvi vill. cum presbytero et iiii bord. habent iiii car.
- 234 *Wapeham*, 227<sup>a</sup>. Ipse Gilo tenet ii hid. in Wapeham. De hac terra sunt iii virg. in dominio. Terra est v car. In dominio sunt ii et ix servi et iii ancillæ et xvii vill. et viii bord. cum presbytero habent iii car.
- 235 *Cerlertone*, 224<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt x hidæ. Terra est xv car. In dominio sunt iii car. et vi servi et xv villani et xi bord. habent xi car. Hujus terræ sunt iiii hidæ in dominio.

Ante  
No. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (continued).

- 236 *Cortenhale*, 225<sup>b</sup>. Idem W. tenet III hid. et dim. in Cortenhale. de hac terra sunt duæ hidæ in dominio una virg. minus. Terra est IX car. In dominio sunt II car. cum I servo et XII vill. cum I bord. et presbytero habent VII car.
- 237 *Pascelle*, 226<sup>b</sup>. Walterius tenet de rege VIII hid. De his habet in dominio II hid. Terra est XX car. In dominio sunt duæ et II servi et ancilla. et XXII vill. et VI bord. habent XII car.
- 238 *Nortone*, 219<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt VII hidæ et una virg. terræ. In dominio sunt III car. et III servi et II ancillæ et XIX villani et XV sochi et V bord. habent XXI car.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

- 239 *Marneham*, 225<sup>b</sup>. In alia Marneham habet Ulf II car. terræ ad geldum. Terra III car. Ibi habet Roger in dominio III car. et II sochi de 40 acris terræ et XX villani habentes VII car.
- 240 *Lentune*, 227<sup>b</sup>. IIII bovata terræ ad geldum. Terra dimid. car. Ibi isdem Ulmod habet I car. et I vill. et I bord. habentes I car.
- 241 *Grisleia*, 227<sup>b</sup>. IIII bovata terræ ad geldum. Terra I car. Ibi Will. habet I car. et V villani et II bord. habentes III car.
- 242 *Laxintune*, 289<sup>a</sup>. III car. terræ ad geldum. Terra VI car. Ibi Walterus habet I car. et XXII villani et VII bord. habentes V car.
- 243 *Bartone*, 289<sup>b</sup>. XIII bovat. terræ ad geldum. Terra III car. Ibi Radulfus habet II car. et XVIII vill. et V bord. habentes V car. et dim.
- 244 *Werchesope*, 285<sup>a</sup>. Habet Elfi III car. terræ ad geld. Terra VIII car. Ibi habet Roger. I car. in dominio et XXII sochi de XII bov. hujus terræ et XXIII vill. et VIII bord. habentes XXII car.
- 245 *Hochretone*, 285<sup>b</sup>. I car. terræ ad geld. Terra II car. et dim. Ibi Roger habet in dominio II car. et XI vill. et III bord. habentes III car.
- 246 *Radeclive*, 288<sup>a</sup>. I car. terræ et dim. ad geld. Terra III car. Modo Fredgis et Uluiet sub Willo. habent ibi II car. et XV vill. et VI bord. habentes III car.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

- 247 *Dadintone*, 155<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt XXXVI hidæ. Terra est XXX car. In dominio XI hidæ et dim. preter. Inland. Modo sunt in dominio XVIII hidæ et dimid. et ibi sunt X car. et XXV servi et LXIII vill. cum X bord. habent XX car.
- 248 *Berucestre*, 158<sup>a</sup>. Ibi sunt XV hidæ et dim. Terra XXII car. De hac terra III hidæ sunt in dominio et ibi VI car. et V servi et XXVIII vill. cum XIII bord. habent XVI car.
- 249 *Cibbaherste*, 157<sup>a</sup>. III hid. Terra III car. De hac terra sunt in dominio II hidæ et ibi II car. cum I servo et III vill. habent II car.
- 250 *Mongewell*, 161<sup>a</sup>. Ibi sunt X hidæ. Terra X car. De hac terra sunt in dominio VII hidæ et ibi III car. et V servi et VI villani et unus miles cum XI bord. habent VI car.
- 251 *Burtone*, 161<sup>a</sup>. III hidæ. Terra VIII car. Nunc in dominio II car. cum I servo et X villani cum VI bord. habent X car.
- 252 *Covelie*, 160<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt III hidæ et dim. Terra X car. Ibi I hida de Warland in dominio et I car. et II servi et XX vill. cum V bord. habent VIII car.
- 253 *Bradewelle*, 130<sup>a</sup>. Ibi sunt XXIII hidæ et una virg. terræ. Terra XXX car. Nunc in dominio VI car. et XIII servi et LII vill. cum VIII bord. habent XXIII car.

Ante  
No. OXFORDSHIRE (continued).

254 *Redrefeld*, 159<sup>a</sup>. Idem tenet v hid. Terra est vii car. De hac terra sunt in dominio ii hidæ et ibi ii car. et ii servi et x vill. cum v bord. habent iii car.

## RUTLAND.

255 *Gretham*, 293<sup>b</sup>. Habet Goda iii car. terræ ad geld. Ibi habet Rex ii car. in dominio et xxxiii vill. et iii bord. habentes viii car.

256 *Overtune*, 293<sup>b</sup>. iii car. terræ et dim. ad geldum. Terra xii car. Ibi habet Judita comitessa iii car. et xxxv vill. et viii bord. habentes ix car.

257 *Cotesmore*, 293<sup>b</sup>. Ibi habet Goda iii car. terræ ad geld. Terra xii car. Ibi habet Rex iii car. in dominio et iii sochi de dimid. car. hujus terr. et xl vill. et vi bord. habentes xx car.

258 *Hameldune*, 293<sup>b</sup>. Habet Eddiva iii car. terræ ad geld. Terra xvi car. Ibi habet Rex v car. in dominio et cxl villanos et xiii bord. habentes xl car.

259 *Okeham*, 293<sup>b</sup>. Habet Eddiba Regina iii car. terræ ad geld. Terra xvi car. Ibi habet Rex ii car. ad aulam et tamen aliæ iii car. possunt ere. Ibi sunt cxxxviii vill. et xix bord. habentes xxxvii car. Ibi presbyter et ecclesia ad quam pertinent iii bovata hujus terræ.

260 *Redlintune*, 293<sup>b</sup>. iii car. terræ ad geld. Terra xvi car. Ibi habet rex iii car. in dominio et clxx villanos et xxvi bord. habentes xxx car. et ii sochi cum ii car.

## SHROPSHIRE.

261 *Conendovre*, 233<sup>a</sup>. Ibi xiii hidæ geldantes. In dominio vii hidæ et ibi iii car. et xii villi. et presbyter cum vii car. adhuc iii car. possunt ibi ere.

262 *Stodestone*, 254<sup>a</sup>. Ibi ix hidæ. In dominio sunt iii car. et viii servi et iii ancillæ et xviii vill. et v bord. et vi coliberti cum xi car.

263 *Wistanestune*, 258<sup>a</sup>. Ibi ii hidæ geld. Terra est viii car. Ibi sunt vi vill. et presbyter et iii bord. et unus radman. cum iii car.

264 *Stoches*, 260<sup>b</sup>. Ibi vii hidæ geld. Terra est xiiii car. In dominio erant v car. et xvi inter servos et ancillas et xx vill. cum viii car. et ix feminæ cotar.

265 *Feltone*, 258<sup>b</sup>. Ibi iii virg. geld. Terra est v car. In dominio est una car. et iii servi et iii villani cum i car.

266 *Pantesberie*, 255<sup>b</sup>. Ibi iii hidæ et dimid. geld. et una hida et dim. non geld. In dominio sunt iii car. et vii servi et x villani et v bord. et unus radman. cum v car. et iii car. plus possunt ibi ere.

267 *Hesleie*, 252<sup>b</sup>. Ibi iii hidæ geld. Ibi presbyter cum ix vill. et ii bord. habent iii car. et adhuc ii car. possunt ere.

268 *Archelow*, 253<sup>b</sup>. Ibi vii hidæ. In dominio sunt vi car. et xii bovarii. Ibi xxix villani et xii bord. habent xv car.

269 *Dodintone*, 253<sup>b</sup>. Ibi xii hidæ geld. In dominio sunt v car. et x servi et xx villani et viii bordarii cum vi car. et aliæ xiii car. ibi poss. ere.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

270 *Broford*, 93<sup>b</sup>. Almar tenuit et geldb. pro uno ferling. Terra est dimid car. Ibi sunt ii bord.

*Idem*. Exon D. 401. Reddidit gildum pro i fertino hunc pot. dim. car. arare.

Ante  
No. SOMERSETSHIRE (continued).

- 271 *Hateware*, 83<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro i hida. Terra est i car. et dim. Ibi sunt ii servi et i vill. et ix bord. De hac hida habet W. de douai unam virg. terræ.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 393. Reddid. gild. pro i hida. hanc potest arare caruca et dim. Inde habet Robertus ii virgas in dominio et i car. et villani aliam terram et dim. car.
- 272 *Geveltone*, 96<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro viii hid. Terra est viii car. In dominio sunt iii car. et iii servi et vi vill. et iii bord. cum v car.  
Exon D. 409. Redd. Gild. pro viii hides has poss. arare viii car. De his habet Radulfus iii hid. in dominio et iii car. et villani habent iii hid. et v car.
- 273 *Maneheve*, 95<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro v hid. Terra est xii car. In dominio sunt iii car. et xii servi et xxvii villani et xxii bord. cum x car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 336. Redd. gildum pro v hid. has poss. arare xii car. Inde habet W. ii hid. et dimidiam et iii car. in dominio et villani ii hidas et dimidiam et x car.
- 274 *Locumbe*, 98<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro i hida. Terra est vi car. In dominio est i car. et ii servi et viii vill. et i bord. cum ii car. et dim.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 13. 357. Redd. gildum pro i hida hanc poss. arare vi car. Inde habet dimidia hidem et i car. in dominio et vill. dimid. hid. et ii car. et dim.
- 275 *Udecombe*, 95<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro iii hid. Terra est xv car. In dominio sunt iii car. et vi servi et xviii vill. et v bord. cum v car. De hac terra hujus manerii tenet iii milites de W. unam hid. et dimid. virg. terræ et ibi habent ii car. et iii villani et vi bord. cum i car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 336. Reddit. gild. pro iii hidis has possunt arare xv car. Inde habet Will. iii virgas et iii car. in dominio et villani i hid. et dim. virg. et v car. Ibi habet W. xviii vill. et v bord. Inde habent milites iii virgas et ii car. in dominio et villani i virg. et dim. et i car.
- 276 *Strengestone*, 97<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro i hida. Terra est iii car. In dominio sunt ii car. et iii servi et iii vill. cum i car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 349. Reddit. gildum pro i hida hanc poss. arare iii car. hanc tenet Ranulfus de Alruredo et habet inde iii virgas et ii car. in dominio et villani i virg. et i car.
- 277 *Ila*, 97<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro ii hid. Terra est ii car. In dominio est i car. cum i servo et viii vill. et ii bord. cum i car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 351. Reddit. gild. pro ii hid. has poss. arare ii car. Modo tenet Ricardus et habet ibi i hid. et i car. in dominio et vill. habent i hid. et i car.
- 278 *Worspring*, 96<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro vi hid. et una virg. terræ. Terra est xii car. in dominio. Ibi xiii villani et vi bord. habent vi car.  
*Idem.* Exon D. 347. Reddidit gildum pro vi hid. et i virg. Has poss. arare xii car. W. rex habet inde iii hidas et iii virg. in dominio et vill. i hida et dim. et vi car.
- STAFFORDSHIRE.
- 279 *Lecsfelle*, 247<sup>a</sup>. Ibi xxv hidæ et dimid. et una virg. terræ. Terra est lxxiii car. In dominio sunt x car. et x servi et xlii vill. et xii bord. habentes xxi car. et ibi v canon. habent iii car.
- 280 *Bertone*, 246<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt iii hidæ cum append. Terra est xviii car. In dominio sunt ii car. et ii servi et xvii vill. et viii bord. cum ix car.
- 281 *Lec*, 246<sup>b</sup>. Ibi i hida cum append. Terra est xii car. Ibi sunt xv vill. et xiii bord. cum vi car.

Ante  
No. STAFFORDSHIRE (continued).

- 282 *Haltone*, 247<sup>b</sup>. Ipse tenet ii hid. in Haltone. Terra est ii car. In dominio est una cum i servo et unus lib. homo cum ii bord. habent car. et dimid. et iii villani habent ibi i car.
- 283 *Branselle*, 249<sup>a</sup>. Ipse R. tenet in Branselle una virg. terræ. Cujus virg. medietas est regis sic via eam dividit. Terra est iii car. In dominio est una et ii servi. Ibi sunt iii vill. et i bord. cum i car.
- 284 *Stagrigesholle*, 205<sup>b</sup>. Ibi ii car. et una virg. terræ. Ibi sunt ii vill. et v bord. cum i car.
- 285 *Torp*, 205<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt iii hidæ. Terra est vi car. In dominio est una et vii vill. et vi bord. habent. iii car.
- 286 *Ridware*, 248<sup>a</sup>. Ibi i virg. terræ. Terra est i car. et dimid. Ibi sunt ii servi et iii vill.
- 287 *Hornluestone*, 246<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt iii hidæ. Terræ est viii car. In dominio sunt ii et xvi vill. et v bord. habent iii car.

## SURREY.

- 288 *Estreham*, 34<sup>b</sup>. Tunc se defendit pro v hid. et modo pro i hid. et i v. t.  
similiter  
Terra est iii car. In dominio est una car. et iii villani et v bord. cum ii car.
- 289 *Witlei*, 36<sup>a</sup>. Tunc se defendit pro xx hid. Modo pro xii hid. Terra est xvi car. In dominio sunt ii car. et xxxvii vill. et iii cot. cum xiii car.
- 290 *Boreham*, 34<sup>b</sup>. Tunc se defen. pro iii hid. modo pro iii hid. Terra est v car. In dominio est una car. et vii vill. et ii bord. cum iii car.
- 291 *Tenrige*, 34<sup>b</sup>. Tunc se defendit pro x hid. modo pro ii hid. Terra est x car. In dominio sunt iii car. et xx vill. et x bord. cum xi car.
- 292 *Chelesham*, 34<sup>b</sup>. Tunc se defendit pro x hid. modo pro ii hid. Terra est iii car. In dominio sunt ii et xi villani et vii bord. cum iii car.
- 293 *Sandestede*, 32<sup>a</sup>. T. R. E. se defendit pro xviii hid. modo pro v hid. Terra est x car. In dominio est una et xxi vill. et un cot. cum viii car.
- 294 *Pechingeorde*, 36<sup>b</sup>. Tunc et modo se defendit pro i hida. Terra est iii car. In dominio una car. et iii vill. et ii bord. cum ii car.
- 295 *Limeurde*, 35<sup>a</sup>. Tunc se defendit pro dim. hid. modo pro nihil. Ibi sunt vi boves arantes cum ii bord.
- 296 *Ticesei*, 36<sup>b</sup>. Tunc se defendit pro xx hid. modo pro ii hid. Terra est viii car. In dominio sunt iii car. et xiiii vill. et xxxi bord. cum v car.

## SUSSEX.

- 297 *Medehel*, 15<sup>a</sup>. Tunc et modo se defend. pro iii virg. Terra est iii car. In dominio est una car. et iii vill. cum iii car.
- 298 *Werlinges*, 18<sup>a</sup>. Tunc et modo se defendit pro v hid. Terra est xvi car. In dominio sunt ii car. et xxx vill. cum x cot. habent xviii car.
- 299 *Chingestune*, 28<sup>b</sup>. Tunc se defend. pro xxi hid. Ex his sunt vi hidæ in rapo Will. de Warrene Quod Radulphus tenet. Geldavere pro vi hid. Terra est viii car. In dominio sunt ii et xii vill. et xx bord. cum x car.
- 300 *Lodinton*, 22<sup>a</sup>. iii hid. et dim. et pro tanto se defend. Terra est v car. In dominio sunt ii et v villani cum v car.
- 301 *Horstede*, 22<sup>a</sup>. v hid. et iii virg. et pro tanto se defendit. Terra est vii car. et dim. In dominio sunt ii et ix vill. et vi bord. cum iii car. et dimid.

Ante  
No. SUSSEX (continued).

- 302 *Dodimere*, 19<sup>b</sup>. Tunc et modo pro vi hid. se defend. Terra est x car. in dominio est una. Et xxii vill. habent xv car.
- 303 *Tolintone*, 23<sup>b</sup>. Tunc et modo pro se defendit pro v hid. Terra est vii car. In dominio sunt ii et xxi vill. et xi bord. cum v car.
- 304 *Peteorde*, 23<sup>b</sup>. Tunc et modo se defend. pro ix hidæ. Terra est xii car. In dominio sunt ii et xxii vill. et x bord. cum viii car. De hac terra tenent ii francigenæ ii hid. et ibi iii car. et dim. habent.
- 305 *Estone*, 24<sup>a</sup>. Ibi sunt xxxvi hidæ sed tunc et modo pro xv hid. Terra est xxvi car. In dominio sunt iii car. et liiii vill. et xxxv bord. cum xxiii car.
- 306 *Borne*, 23<sup>b</sup>. Ibi xxxvi hidæ sed pro xii hidæ se defendit tunc et modo. Terra est xxx car. In dominio sunt ii car. et xxvii villani et xxxi bord. cum xv car.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

- 307 *Newebold*, 243<sup>b</sup>. Ibi sunt viii hidæ. Terra xvi car. In dominio sunt iii et ii servi et xxv vill. et viii bord. cum xi car.
- 308 *Ulverlei*, 244<sup>a</sup>. viii hid. Terra est xx car. In dominio est una et iii servi et xxii vill. cum presb. et iii bord. habent vii car.
- 309 *Holehale*, 242<sup>b</sup>. i hida. Terra est xv car. Ibi sunt xvii vill. et xi bord. cum vi car.
- 310 *Servelei*, 242<sup>a</sup>. iii hid. Terra est xii car. In dominio est una et iii servi et viii vill. et vi bord. cum ii car. et dimid.
- 311 *Etone*, 241<sup>b</sup>. iii hidæ. Terra est v car. In dominio sunt iii car. et v servi et ix vill. et viii bord. cum viii car.
- 312 *Contone*, 341<sup>b</sup>. iii hid. Terra est vi car. In dominio sunt ii et iii servi et ix vill. et x bord. cum v car.
- 313 *Rocheberei*, 241<sup>a</sup>. ii hid. et dimid. Terra est vi car. In dominio est i car. et ii servi et xi vill. et v bord. cum v car.

## WILTSHIRE.

- 314 *Sutone*, 72<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro v hid. Terra est iii car. De ea sunt in dominio iii hidæ et una virg. terræ et ibi ii car. et iii servi et iii vill. et vi bord. cum ii car.
- Idem*. Exon D. 41. Hec reddidit geldum tempore regis Edw. pro v hid. has poss. arare iii car. de his habet W. iii hid. et i virg. et ii car. in dominio et villani ii hidæ i virg. minus et ii car.
- 315 *Stortone*, 72<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro viii hid. Terra est vi car. De ea sunt in dominio v hidæ et ibi ii car. cum i servo et vi vill. et xiii coscez et viii cotar. cum iii car.
- 316 *Opetone*, 70<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro ix hidis. Terra est vi car. De ea sunt in dominio v hidæ et ibi ii car. et v servi et ix vill. et xxii bord. cum iii car.
- 317 *Sumreford*, 70<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro iii hid. et xxiiii acris. Terra est iii car. De ea sunt in dominio ii hidæ et xvi coscez habent ii car.
- 318 *Ochreburn*, 71<sup>a</sup>. Geld. pro x hid. Terra est viii car. De ea sunt in dominio vi hid. et ibi iii car. et iii servi et xi vill. et iii bord. cum iii car.
- 319 *Rode*, 70<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro xx hid. Terra est viii car. In dominio sunt iii car. et iv servi et iii vill. et viii bord. et xi coscez et presb. cum iii car.

Ante  
No. WILTSHIRE (continued).

- 320 *Credwelle*, 67<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro xl hid. Terra est xxv car. De hac terra sunt in dominio xviii hidæ et ibi iiii car. et v servi et xlviii vill. et xxiiii bord. et x cotar. et vii coliberti cum xviii car. De eadem terra tēp. Ebrardus iii hid. et ibi habet iii car.
- 321 *Newentone*, 70<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro xi hid. Terra est vii car. De ea sunt in dominio vi hidæ et ibi ii car. et vi servi et vi villani et iiii bord. cum iii car. De eadem terra habet Girardus iii hidæ et ibi iiii vill. et v bord. cum ii car. Valuit x lib. modo xviii lib. ab anglis appreciatur xii lib.
- 322 *Cristemeleforde*, 66<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro xx hid. Terra est x car. De hac terra xiiii hidæ sunt in dominio et ibi iii car. et ii servi. Ibi xi villani et xii bord. et xii coscez cum vi car.
- 323 *Chedelwick*, 66<sup>a</sup>. Geldb. pro v hid. Terra est iii car. De hac terra iiii hidæ sunt in dominio et ibi ii car. et iii vill. et vi bord. et ii coscez cum i car.
- 324 *Uptone*, 68<sup>b</sup>. Geldb. pro x hid. Terra est vi car. De hac terra sunt in dominio vi hid. et una virg. et dim. et ibi iii car. et iiii servi. Ibi ix villani et vi bord. et iiii coscez cum iii car.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

- 325 *Rippel*, 173<sup>a</sup>. Ibi xxv hidæ geld. De his sunt xiii in dominio et ibi iiii car. et ii presbyteri habentes i hid. et dimid. cum ii car. et xl vill. et xvi bord. cum xxxvi car.
- 326 *Halhegan*, 173<sup>b</sup>. Ibi vii hidæ geld. In dominio non est nisi i hida et ibi ii car et x villani et xvi bord. cum x car. De hac terra tenent ii Radmanni ii hid. et ibi habent ii car.
- 327 *Hanlege*, 177<sup>a</sup>. Ibi iii hidæ geld. In dominio sunt ii car et x bord. et unus faber et unus francigena cum iii car. et adhuc v car. plus possunt ere.
- 328 *Dudelei*, 177<sup>a</sup>. Ibi i hida. In dominio est i car. et iii vill. et x bord. et unus faber cum x car.
- 329 *Herfertun*, 173<sup>b</sup>. Ibi iii hidæ geld. In dominio sunt ii car. et xii vill. et iii bord. cum vi car.
- 330 *Ardolwestone*, 174<sup>a</sup>. Duo manerii sunt de xv hid. In dominio sunt viii car. et presbyter et xv villani et x bord. cum xv car. et adhuc iii car. poss. fieri. Ibi xvii servi.
- 331 *Overberie*, 173<sup>b</sup>. Ibi vi hid. geld. In dominio sunt iii car. et xv vill. et vii bord. cum xi car. Ibi presbyter habens dimidiam hidam et i car.
- 332 *Stotune*, 176<sup>b</sup>. Ibi iii hidæ geld. In dominio i car. et iii vill. et vi bord. cum iii car. et ii adhuc possunt ere plus.

## YORKSHIRE.

- 333 *Estorp*, 307<sup>b</sup>. Ad hoc Manerium pertinet soca hæc. In Doncastre ii car. In Wormesford i car. In Ballebi ii car. et Geureshale ii car. Scitelesuorde iiii car. Oustrefeld ii car. Alcheslei ii car. Simul. xv caruc. ad geld. ubi possunt ere xviii carucæ. Modo in dominio i car et xxiiii vill. et xxvii bord. et xl sochi. Hi habent xxvii car.
- 334 *Rodreham*, 307<sup>b</sup>. Habet Acun i maner. de v carucat ad geldum ubi poss. ere iii car. Nigel habet in dominio i car. et viii vill. et iii bord. habentes ii car. et dimid.
- 335 *Chercam*, 307<sup>a</sup>. viii carucat. ad geld. et iiii car. possunt ere. In dominio ii car. et xii vill. cum iiii car.

Ante  
No. YORKSHIRE (continued).

- 336 *Delton*, 304<sup>a</sup>. Ad geld. xii carucate et vi car. poss. ere. Nunc habet in dom. i car. et xii vill. cum vii car.
- 337 *Catrice*, 310<sup>b</sup>. Ad geld. x carucate et x car. poss. ere. In dominio vi carucas et xiiii vill. et vi bord. cum iv car.
- 338 *Finegala*, 312<sup>a</sup>. Ad geld. vi caruc. et iv car. poss. ere. Ibi xiiii villani habentes vii car.
- 339 *Chipesch*, 315<sup>a</sup>. xviii carucatas ad geldum et x carucæ possunt ibi ere.
- 340 *Ettone*, 304<sup>a</sup>. Ad geldum viii carucatæ et iii car. poss. ere. Ibi viii villani habent v car.
- 341 *Scanhalla*, 315<sup>b</sup>. iii car. terræ ad geld. Terra iii car. In dominio i car. et x vill. et v bord. habentes iii car.
- 342 *Fareburne*, 315<sup>b</sup>. ii car. terr. et dimid. ad geld. et ii car. poss. ibi ere. In dominio i car. et iii vill. et iii bord. cum i car.
- 343 *Nortone*, 315<sup>b</sup>. v car. terræ ad geld. ubi poss. ere iii car. In dominio ii car. et x vill. et xv bord. cum vi car.
- 344 *Cliftun*, 313<sup>a</sup>. In Cliftun adiacet soca hæc. Fuleforde i car. et iii bov. Aseri iii car. Chetelsthorp iii car. Languelt i car. et dim. Chelchefeld ii car. et ii bov. Morebi i car. Distone iii car. Hæc iii fuere maneria tamen sunt in soca de Cliftun. Simul ad geld. xv carucatæ i bov. minus et viii car. possunt ere.

## APPENDIX A.

I add as an Appendix first all the information I can find of facts happening before D.Bk. as to the 5 hides at Wilburton, (No. 43 in the Tables and ante p. 91) and secondly, a translation of the ms. LE., of the year 1277, being an Inquisition of the same five hides.

## I.

## PRE-D.BK. INFORMATION.

The second book of the *Historia Eliensis*, written between the years 1105 and 1131, contains in the Paragraph "8. Quomodo B. Ædelwoldus emit Lindune et Hylle et Wiceham et Wilbertune" (page 116 of Stewart's edition) the following entry, "Mercatus est siquidem a Levrico de Brandune filio Æthelferthi XII. hýdas, scilicet manerium, quod Lindune dicitur, cum appendiciis, videlicet, Hýlle et Wiceham et *Wilbertun.*" &c.

(Note! these *twelve* hides are in the following page 117 described in the "privilegium Ædgari Regis de eodem" as "quandam ruris particulam x. videlicet cassatos" and note 10 Ang. num. = 12.)

This purchase took place somewhere about the year 975 and very shortly afterwards Brithnoth the first Abbot purchased or reunited by way of purchase the contents of the said appendicium of Wilberton as appears at page 132 of the same Book thus,

## "17. De Wilbertune."

"In Wilbertune emit Abbas ab Alfwino et uxore sua Sifed<sup>1</sup>, duas hýdas duodecies xx. acrarum arabilium," (i.e. 2 × 240) "præter prata, pro LXXX. aureis, et insuper v. prædia ædificata, et hoc aurum totum per-solutum erat ei apud monasterium de Ely, coram Oswi fratre Ulf et coram Wine, et altero Wine, et coram omnibus melioribus et senioribus de Ely."

"Episcopus Æthelwoldus emit ibi ab Oppele LXX. acras."

"Abbas mutavit ibi cum Alfrico de Suhtune LXXX. acras, dans ei terram de Wiceham. Emerunt quoque fratres ibi ab Æddingo LXX. acras: et ab aliis quorum nomina scripto non commendantur, quam plurimas acras ibi emerunt; *ita quod v. integræ hýdæ ibi habentur, et totum hundredum unius cujusque emptiois fuit in testimonium.*"

<sup>1</sup> This Sifed was probably the daughter of Siverthus of Dunham who gave to his daughter two hides in Wilbertune; see Stewart's *Historia Eliensis*, p. 125.

These figures (if *Anglico Numero*) would give a very near approximation to the acreage stated in the survey of 1277 post and ante p. 91, viz. 864 acres.

2 hides of wara Ang. num.	= 576 = 2 × 288
seventy acres	= 84
eighty acres	= 96
seventy acres	= 84
quam plurimæ acræ (1 Virgate?)	24
	Total <u>864</u>

An acre of wara is one acre sown + one acre fallow = 2 acres. See my first paper, p. 32, and ante p. 69. An acre of wara *Anglico numero* is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre +  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre, and two hides of 240 each Ang. Numero would be 288 + 288 = 576; such were the XII carucatæ ad geldum and XXIII carucæ in Alfnodeston Wapentake in Rutland, D.Bk fol. 293, and ante Table II., note to Dorset. At page 147 of Stewart's *Historia Eliensis* there is mention made of three hides of 240 acres each at Horningsec, and at page 149 of one hide of 240 acres at Sneillewelle; all these hides were therefore hides of wara.

## II.

## A TRANSLATION FROM MS. LE. A.D. 1277.

## Wilburtune.

An Inquisition made by Adam of the Lane, Jurdan his son, Thomas of Tynedshall, Robert the Newman, Richard of the Lane, Alexander the Newman, Sampson the son of Jurdan, Warrin the son of Ralph Roger of the Hill, Osbert Ade, William Cudgell and William at the townshead.

This Manor is in the County of Cambridge and in the Hundred of Wichford.

"Advocatio Ecclesiæ, et donatio" belong to the Bishop of Ely, and it is in his own Bishopric, and within the Isle.

*The demesne of the Manor* is thus distinguished, viz.

In the Field called <i>Est field</i>	<i>Four score and sixteen acres.</i>
" " " <i>South field</i>	<i>Sixty and twelve acres.</i>
" " " <i>North field with the appurts.</i>	<i>One hundred and eight acres.</i>

Total of all the profitable (*lucrabilis*) land,

*Two Hundred and sixty and sixteen acres* by the lesser hundred, and by the pole (*pertica*) of sixteen feet and a half, which they can bring into profit (*lucrare*) with two ploughs, viz. each plough of two horses (*stotti*), and six oxen, with the customary services of the Town (*cum consuet. villæ*).

*Of meadow that may be mowed, viz.*

In *Brok. Springwell, Littlemead, and Redgras,*

*Thirty and one acres with other small (minutis) parcels.*

Also at *Le Hee, seven acres and three rodes.*

*Total of all the Meadow that may be mowed, Thirty and eight acres and three roods.*

Besides, opposite (exoposito) the Gate lie three acres of pasture land, which used to be arable land (terra lucrabilis).

Also there may be there of stock (stauri), ten cows, and one bull in common (lib.), sixteen pigs, and one common boar. Two hundred sheep (bidentes) by the greater hundred.

*Of the Marsh.*

There is there a certain Fen (mariscus), which is called *South Fen*, and it begins at *Edyne loade*, and so it goes (durat) by the bank as far as *Werte loade*, in length, and it extends from the bank, in breadth, as far as the dry land (sicca terra); there they ought to common, together with the people of *Stretham*, (una cum villat. de *Stratham*), and of *Theford* (*Thetford*), in mowing, cutting and feeding, but not in digging (turves): Excepting the meadow of *Eleford*, and of the headlands of the aforesaid "villata", which abut upon the said Fen. Also, in the same Fen of *Southfen*, from the *Werteload*, by the bank, as far as horse dolle, they ought to mow, cut, dig, fish and feed, where the said villatæ of *Stretham*, and *Theford*, ought with them to common in cutting, mowing, feeding and not in digging nor in fishing.

*Preserving (salvis)* the demesne meadows of the Lord Bishop, and others of *Wilburton* within the said Fen, and the headlands of the whole villata of *Wilburton* likewise, which abut upon the same fen.

Also in the same Fen at horse dolle, by the bank as far as *Alderhe loade*, they ought to common together, with the sokna of *Lyndon*, in mowing, cutting, feeding, and not in digging. Excepting the demesne meadows of the Parson of *Haddenham*, and others of *Lyndon*, and of *Alderhe*, within the same fen, and their headlands namely, those which abut upon the same Fen.

And it is to be known, that as soon as the aforesaid meadows, and headlands have been mown, and the hay there carried away, then they ought also there to common in feeding only.

Also there is a certain Fen, under *Wichford*, which is called *Gruntifan*, where they ought to common, with the Villatæ adjoining the said Fen, as well in mowing, digging, feeding as in cutting, and fishing.

## DE HUNDREDARIIS ET LIBERE TENENTIBUS.

*Philip of the Isle* holds sixteen acres de WARA, and owes suit at the Court at Ely, and at the Court of Wilburton, and in each hundred, for the whole year.

*And he gives sixthpani;*

*And of Wardpani;*

*And he shall plough* with his plough, for two days in winter, and he shall have for each day one penny.

*And he shall plough in Lent two days*, and he shall have each day one penny; but if he shall plough only for one day in winter, or in Lent, then he shall have no silver.

*And he shall find (inveniet)* all his tenants at the great set day (magna precaria), in the Autumn, with food from the Bishop (ad cibum Episcopi).

*And he shall give for his daughter "g";* (quære gersuma).

*Roger son of Roger* holds twelve acres of WARA;

*And he owes suit* at the Courts of Ely, and Wilburton, and at each hundred for the whole year;

*And he gives of sixtepani* one penny, at the Feast of St Michael, and at the Annunciacion,

*And of Wardepani* one penny, at the Feast of St Andrew, and at the Nativity of St John;

*And he shall plow for two days* in winter, and he shall have two pennies;

*And for two days in Lent*, and he shall have two pennies, but if he shall only plough in Lent for one day, then he shall have no silver—and likewise in winter;

*And he shall find, ad magna precaria* of autumn, one man, and all his tenants, "ad cibum domini"; and he himself shall be, on that day, keeper of the reapers (custos messorum), with the others;

*And he shall give "leyrwite"* for his daughter;

*And gersuma*, when he wishes to marry her, namely thirty two pence;

*And tallage* with the others;

*And of a heriot*, his better beast, or thirty two pence, if he has no beast;

*His sheep shall not lie* in the Lord's fold;

*Alex, son of Pagany de Ely*, holds six acres of WARA, by the same suits, and customs;

*Robert Withi* holds six acres of WARA, by the same suits, and customs;

*Roberte de Sprouton*. holds twelve acres of WARA, by the same suits, and customs;

*William de Chamberleing*, and *Robert of the Chapel*, hold twelve acres, by the same suits, and customs.

*Also the said William holds Penny croft, and gives two pennies, yearly and equally;*

*Robert, the son of Lettice, holds two acres and a half of wara, by the same suits, and customs;*

*Matill, the widow of William Ruffus, holds two acres and a half of wara, by the same suits, and customs;*

*Nigell de Chewella holds twelve acres of wara, by the same suits, and customs.*

## DE OPERARIIS ET PLENIS TERRIS.

*Sampson, son of the son of Jurdan, holds twelve acres of wara, which make one full land;*

*And he gives of Wyte pani, by the year, twelve pence;*

*And of segsilver, at two terms sixpence, viz. at the Feast of St Michael, and at Hokeday;*

*And of Wardpani, at two terms, one penny, viz. at the Feast of St Andrew, and at the Feast of St John the Baptist;*

*And he gives two hens at Christmas;*

*And ten eggs at Easter;*

*And he owes in each week, from the Feast of St Michael to Hokeday, three works "opar." (quære operaciones or opera);*

*And he shall plow, in every second week, for a whole day for two works;*

*Besides he shall plow, in winter, for two days and he shall have two pence;*

*And also, in Lent, for two days, and he shall have two pence;*

*Besides he shall plow, for two days, of Nederthe one acre, and he shall go for seed to the Lord's granary, and he shall sow, and harrow it, without food or allowance of a work (sine cibo et oper.);*

*And it is to be known, that he shall be quit of his works in ploughing, for fifteen days at Xmas, but nevertheless he shall perform his other works.*

*Also he owes in each week, from Hokeday to the beginning of August, three works;*

*And he shall plow of Somererthe, one day after Hokeday, and he shall be quit of one work;*

*Besides he shall harrow, as often as need be, for one whole day, for one work;*

*And he shall mow for one whole day, and shall scatter for one work until the meadow shall be cut, and at this he, and the whole villata, shall have one mutton, or twelve pence, and one cheese, or twopence. And he shall have, on the day that he mows, as much grass as he can lift with his scythe, that is in the evening, and if, in lifting the grass, he shall break the haft of his scythe, then he shall have no grass.*

*Also he owes, in each week, from the beginning of August to the Feast of St Michael, five works, unless the celebration of feast shall hinder ;*

*And if need be he shall perform carrying (averagium) die Sabbati, et die Dominica, in each week for the same time, without food, or allowance of a work ;*

*And he shall reap half an acre of each kind of corn, and shall bind, and shock for one work ;*

*Besides he shall find, at the Magna precaria, four reapers, and he shall have bread, and meat, and beer ;*

*And, at the second precaria, he shall find two men reapers, and he shall have bread, and herring, and water ;*

*And, at the third precaria, two men in likeway, with the like food ;*

*Also he shall reap, of Pound ripp, half an acre ;*

*And, of Lovebene, half an acre, without food, or allowance of a work ;*

*And he shall bind and shock it ;*

*Besides, he shall carry the Lord's corn (bladum) in Autumn, or his hay, for one whole day, as often as need be, with his cart, horse, and man, for two works ;*

*And if he yokes (jungat) with his partner (participe) then he shall be only quit of one work, and his partner of one other work ;*

*And it is to be known, that he shall thresh twenty-four sheaves of corn, or rye, or thirty sheaves of barley, or oats, without allowance of a work, and it is called St Etheldreda's Farm ;*

*And he shall winnow six quarters of barley, or "dragium" in the Lord's Grange ;*

*And he shall make malt there, and take it where the Lord wishes, without food, or allowance of a work ;*

*Also he shall carry in Autumn one cart load of corn (bladi), which is called lawefother, without food, or allowance of a work ;*

*Also he shall cut a hundred bundles of thatch (tegminis) in the fen, once in the year, and shall carry it to the Lord's court for one work ;*

*And afterwards, as need be, he shall mow forty bundles of thatch, and collect, and carry it to the Court for one work ;*

*Besides he shall carry the Lord's dung for four days at Christmas, and for four days in Autumn, that is to say on each day, from morning till evening, for one work ;*

*And it is to be known, that he ought to thresh twenty four sheaves of Hibernag, or thirty sheaves of barley, or oats, or beans, or peas, for one work ;*

*And he ought to ditch one perch of a new ditch, in breadth five feet, and in depth five feet, for one work ;*

*And to scour (curare) two perches of an old ditch ;*

*Also he, and his partners, ought to carry, yearly, two boat loads of corn (bladi) as far as Lynn, without food, or allowance of a work, unless*

they shall make delay for more than one day ; and if they shall make delay for two days, or for three days, or more, beyond the first day, then every one of them will be quit for every other day of one work ;

*And he shall do carrying (Averagium, secundum turnum vicinorum)* by land, and by water, short, and long ; Short to Cambridge, Willingham, Ditton, Ely, Somersham, Downham, Littleport, and such like, without food, or allowance of work, unless he shall make delay beyond one day, as above, long as far as Lynn, Welles, Dunnington, Benwick, Chatteris, Ffeltwell, Brandon, Hockwold, and the like, without food, or allowance of work, unless he shall make delay as above ;

*And it is to be known*, that he ought to find at *the Lord's sheep fold (Bercariam) two bars, or one post ;*

*And he shall collect* two bundles of blackthorn at Somersham, and it is to be reckoned to him for two works, or he shall give for them twopence, and then he shall be quit of two works ;

*And he shall provide five hurdles* for the fold for one work ;

*And it is to be known* that if he, and all his partners are summoned to work, or if they are altogether working, and afterwards from his work (de operacione sua) he is sent to carry (in averagio), then he will be quit of his one work ;

*Also, he and all the others, great and small shall work in the Vineyard at Ely* for one day, and every one shall be quit of one work ;

*And they are bound to wall round the garden at Ely five perches*, without allowance of a work, and round the *Court of the Berton*, also they ought to wall (murare) three perches of land without allowance of work ;

*And they ought to cover two spars* of the Lord's *bake-house* at Ely, at their own charge—and they ought to find for this, thatch, and spits, without food, or allowance of work ;

*And it is to be known*, that he shall *mow one truss of grass (herbæ)*, and he shall carry it to Ely, without allowance of work.

*Besides he and the whole villata*, great, and small, ought to *fence (claudere)*, round the *Park of Downham*, forty perches of ditch, and hedge, and every one shall be quit of one work ;

*Also he and all his equals (parés)*, as well those who hold full lands as half, shall *mow in the same park*, and *scatter* what they shall have cut, from morning up to the ninth hour, and it shall be allowed to each for one work ;

*And all the Cotarii* ought afterwards to *prepare*, and *pitch* that hay, and *stack* it in the same park, and for this every one shall be quit of one work ;

*Besides he, and all the operarii*, great, as well as small, ought to carry one stack standing in the curia, as far as the Lord's grange, without food, or allowance of work ;

*And it is to be known*, that the whole villata, as well free, as others, ought to make forty perches on the causeway of Alderhee, without food, or allowance of work ;

*Also he, and his equals*, as well those, who hold full lands, as half lands, shall go for the Lord's timber at Cambridge, Barnewell, Sterisberg, Ditton, Hockhold, Lakyngtheth, Reach, Brandon, Lynn, Willingham, Somersham, and the like, if the Lord shall make a grange in the Manor, or a hall, or other house, and for no allowance of work, unless they shall make delay beyond one day, as above ;

*Also he shall go for the Lord's food* to Cambridge by water, and to Ely without food, or allowance of work for these in the same way ;

*And it is to be known*, that if he, at any time, shall become infirm for fifteen days, or more, he will be quit of his works for fifteen days, and no more, nevertheless he shall do his ploughings, and precaria in Autumn ;

*And if he shall die, or any one* holding half a full land, then the Lord shall have his better beast of his house, for a heriot, and then his wife shall be quit of her works for thirty days, nevertheless she shall do her ploughings, and precaria in the Autumn ;

*Also he owes for Cornbote* one sheaf of corn, at the Feast of St Michael, but nevertheless he shall restore to his Lord the damage of his beasts, if they shall have done any.

*His sheep shall not lie* in the Lord's fold ;

*And it is to be known*, that he ought to harrow, weed, spread dung, mow stubble, and rushes in Hee, and winnow, and other uncertain works do, for a whole day, for one work, but he ought not to cut turf, or carry it to the dry land, except from morning to the ninth hour, for one work ;

*And it is to be known*, that the Lord shall have of the forfeitures of the Belawce, and of the selling of rushes, half the money (denarium) ;

*Also he and all the other* "customarii" as well great as small, owe suit to the Mill ;

*Also he owes leyrwite* for his daughter ;

*And garsuma* when he wishes to marry her ;

And tallage ;

*Nor is he able to sell his colt*, or his ox, of his own increase (*de suo proprio incremento*) without the license of the Lord ;

*Also if he is bound to Work* in Lyndon, or elsewhere within the Isle, "extra villam propriam," then, he shall work from morning to the ninth hour, for one work, and if he shall work for the whole day, then he shall have food, or it shall be allowed him for two works ;

*Also it is to be known*, that on that day, on which he and his partners shall have oats for a whole day, then he shall have, every one, two fistfuls of oats, and no more ;

*Thomas de Tynetshall holds one full land in the same way ;*

*Robert of Downham holds one full land in the same way ;*

*Alexander son of John holds one full land in the same way ;*

*Adam of the Lane holds one full land in the same way ;*

*Jurdan the son of Walter holds one full land in the same way ;*

*Warrine son of Ralph holds one full land in the same way ;*

*Richard son of John of the Lane holds one full land in the same way ;*

*The same holds one way before his door by four pennies for the year equally ;*

*Roger of the Hill and Robert his son hold one full land in the same way ;*

*Barnard and William Lessye hold one full land in the same way ;*

*Emma Widow and Osbert of Downham hold one full land in the same way ;*

*William son of John and Eborardus the prepositus hold one full land in the same way ;*

*Gilbert Lomb and John of Wichford hold one full land in the same way ;*

*William and Ralf atte Tunesend (Townsend) hold one full land in the same way ;*

*Matilda Bule and Geoffry of Alderhee hold one full land in the same way ;*

*Roger son of William holds half a full land by half of the aforesaid service, and half the customs aforesaid, which the said Sampson does for his full land. And it is to be known, that the aforesaid customs, viz., two holding at the same time one full land, shall pay one penny of Ward-silver more than the aforesaid Sampson, and shall carry one cart load of slovermore called lawfother, and also each of them for himself shall give a heriot as above, and leyrwite, and garsuma for his daughter, as above, and tallage, and Cornbote as above ;*

*And it is to be known, that the Prepositus, holding half a full land, will be quit of all his works for the year, and of all the customs, and of the hens, and eggs, and of segsilver. But nevertheless shall give Wytepound, and Wardsilver, and one man at the " magna precaria," with food from the Lord, and he shall plough Beneerthe, as above, and shall be fed by the Lord (erit ad cibum domini) from the beginning of Autumn to the end and no more ;*

*Also the bailiff (Bedellus) holding half a full land, will be quit of his works, and of his carryings (Averagiis) for the year, but nevertheless, he shall give wytepound, segsilver, wardpenny, hens, and eggs, and he shall do all the aforesaid customs, and he shall have his Sadelep full of corn in the winter, and full of barley in Lent, but he shall not be fed by the Lord (ad cibum domini) in autumn ;*

*And it is to be known, that each work (operacio) in Autumn is worth one penny, and out of Autumn, every work is worth one halfpenny.*

DE COTARIIS DE WILBERTON<sup>1</sup>.

*Osbertus son of Robert* holds *one cottage*, and gives of *Wytepound* yearly four pence equally, and of *segsilver* two pence, at two terms, namely, at the Feast of St Michael, and at Hokeday;

*And of Wardpenny* also one penny, namely at the Feast of St Andrew, and at the Nativity of St John;

*And he owes one hen* at Christmas;

*And five eggs* at Easter;

*And he owes every week* for the whole year *two works*;

*And he shall reap of Lovebene*, and *pound ripp*, three rods, and shall bind, and shock, without allowance of work;

And he shall find "ad magnam precariam" of Autumn, with beer two men, and it is to be known, that no celebration of a feast shall hinder him.

*And he shall prepare* the Lord's *hay*, and shall *pitch*, and *stack* in the meadow, that is to say one acre of hay for one work;

*And it is to be known*, that he shall *thresh twelve sheaves* of corn, or rye (siligo), or fifteen sheaves of barley, or oats, without allowance of work, and that threshing is called *St Etheldreda's farm*: and he shall have half the straw of the sheaves of corn aforesaid;

*And besides he shall thresh* thirty sheaves of barley, or dragium, which is called melting-thrawe without allowance of work but then he shall make no malt.

*And he ought to collect spits* (virgas) at Somersham, as above;

*Also he and his partners*, that is to say, all the cotarii, ought to carry *one boat load of bladum* as far as Lynn, without allowance of work, and if he shall make delay there beyond the first day, then it shall be allowed them as above;

*And he shall do carryings* (averagium) aforesaid, by land, and by water, according to the portion of his tenement, and according to the holding of his neighbours as above;

*And he shall thresh*, and *weed*, and *spread dung*, and *cut haulm*, and *winnow*, and do all *uncertain* works, as well within the curia, as without, for a whole day, as above, for the allowance of one work;

*And he ought to dig turf*, or to *carry it* from the morning to the ninth hour, for the allowance of one work;

*And he ought to dig one perch* of new ditch, and two perches of old ditch to scour, as above;

*And he owes suit to the Mill* as above;

<sup>1</sup> It appears from the Court Rolls that each cottage had one acre.

*Nor can he sell his cott, or ox, of his own increase, without the license of his Lord ;*

*Also he owes leirwyte and Garsuma for his daughter.*

*And tallage as above,*

*But he shall give no heriot,*

*Nor shall any infirmity be allowed him in work.*

*And he and his partners ought to collect, prepare pitch and cock (or stack "cassare") all the hay in the Park of Downham that all the tenants of the full lands and half full lands shall have mowed and every one shall be allowed one work.*

*And he ought to ditch and fence round (claudere) the park at Downham with the others as above.*

*And they shall work in the Vineyard of Ely.*

*And shall wall round the garden at Ely and the Court of the Berton with the others as above.*

*Also he with all the others ought to work round the causeway of Alderhee as above.*

*And if he ought to work in Lyndon or elsewhere within the Isle out of his own villa then he shall work from morning to the ninth hour for one work as above. And if he works for a whole day then it shall be allowed him for two works as above.*

*And he shall go ad carucam domini from morning till the ninth hour and after the ninth hour he shall work in the curia or out of it where need be until the evening and then he shall be quit of one work.*

*Hugh Ruffus holds one cottage in the same way.*

*Ralph of the Lane holds one cottage in the same way.*

*Regin de Coleville holds one cottage in the same way.*

*Edward holds one cottage in the same way.*

*Alexander Ffaber holds one cottage in the same way.*

*Robert le Ffekerere and Lewyn Cegell hold one cottage in the same way.*

*John, the son of Thomas, and John Hill, hold one cottage in the same way;*

*William, the son of Walter, and Robert Rastelard, hold one cottage in the same way ;*

*Robert Gangy, and Agnes Ruffa, hold one cottage in the same way ;*

*Geoffry of Alderhee holds half a cottage, by half the services, and half the aforesaid customs, which the aforesaid Osbert the son of Robert does for his whole cottage, but he does now give at the will of the Lord for release of his works two shillings equally, but he gives twopence of Wyte-pound, and one penny of segsilver, and one half-penny of Wardpenny, and half a hen at Christmas, and two eggs and a half at Easter, and also half the other customs.*

*Rent of capons yearly for "communa" (?) at Easter.*

Of *Robert of Stretham* two capons ;  
 Of *Robert the Webere* two capons ;  
 Of *Henry Meysun* one capon ;  
 Of *Martin Stallard* two capons ;  
 Of *Sorelin of Wintworth* one capon ;  
 Of *Alexander Kyevell* one capon ;  
 Of *Dane Page* one capon.

*Total of Sixth pani* by the year : eightpence at the Feast of St Michael, and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, equally, besides the Lord Philip of the Isle.

*Total of Wardepani* yearly 3s. 2½d. at the Feast of St Andrew, and at the Nativity of St John the Baptist, equally, besides the Lord Philip of the Isle.

And it is to be known, that these pence of Wardpani, and sixth pani, belong to the hundred.

*Total of Rent of Assize* yearly with *Wytepound*, and *segsilver* xxx<sup>s</sup> and twelve pence, at four usual terms, by equal portions with the rent of Geoffry of Alderhee, who used to work.

*Total of hens* yearly, forty and one and a half at Christmas.

*Total of the eggs* yearly, two hundred, seven, and a half at Easter.

MEMORANDUM, that the compotus of the works, above written, was made before the Lord Robert Chaddeworth, Steward of Ely, Robert de Herewarde, and other auditors of accounts, because the aforesaid Total was found false by ccc. III<sup>xx</sup> and ii days works, as appears by the heads in the terrier : the said total is corrected, and made true, namely IIJ<sup>m</sup> VII<sup>c</sup> LXXIIJ and a half, with the works of Geoffry of Alderhee, which now are "ad denarios," by the will of the Lord.

## APPENDIX B.

Since writing the foregoing paper I have from researches that I have made ascertained that both in Ireland and Wales the same principles as are set forth in the paper were acted on. Some centuries before Domesday in England the pound-paying unit was among the Anglo-Saxons the hide of wara Anglico Numero, i.e. 288 acres answering to a pound of silver of 288 pence of 20 grains to the penny. Among the Franks and Normans the units were 240 pennies of 24 grains to the penny and 240 acres to the hide of wara. As far as the compass of a small Appendix will allow I will shew the analogies in Ireland and Wales, remarking however that in both those countries (being pastoral and poorer) the taxation was one farthing per acre instead of one penny, and in consequence the pound-paying unit was considerably larger in area but it still conformed to the divisions of the pound of silver as made by the respective peoples.

### IRELAND.

(See "The Ancient Laws of Ireland" published under the directions of the Commissioners for publishing the ancient laws and institutes of Ireland: Dublin, in 4 vols.)

#### *Brehon Laws.*

20 to 24 grains = 1 screpall or "denarius," vol. 2, p. 343.

Therefore 1 screpall = (1 Ang.-Saxon penig).

Vol. 2, p. 134.	4 screpalls =	1 colpach heifer	(= 1 A.-S. solidus).	
" "	24 "	= 6 "		= 1 cow (= A.-S. virgate).
" "	72 "	= 18 "		= 3 cows = 1 cumall or female slave (= A.-S. terra).
" "	288 "	= 72 "		= 12 cows = 4 cumall = 1 libra (= hide of wara).

Also

vol. 2 same page

1 screpall

4	"	= 1 colpach heifer		
16	"	= 4 "	= 1 samhaisc heifer	
24	"	= 6 "	= $1\frac{1}{2}$ "	= 1 cow
72	"	= 18 "	= $3\frac{2}{3}$ "	= 3 " = 1 cumall (vol. 3, 98)
288	"	= 72 "	= 18 "	= 12 " = 4 cumall = 1 libra.

At p. 371, vol. 3. "The cow has a tripartite division, viz. one-third for "her body, one-third for her expectation, and one-third for her milk and "calf, and it is a cow of four and twenty screpalls value."

This singular division by a pastoral people of a cow into three parts tallies with the principles of taxation adopted by the Anglo-Saxons when engaged in arable cultivation. The samhaise or uncalved heifer exactly tallies with the sown portion of the virgate of 24 in a three course manor representing as it does the two-thirds in value of a cow in full profit, i.e. the body and expectation; see ante p. 84 as to the virgate of 32. It will be observed that the cow answers to the ounce of silver and as on reference to page 143, vol. 3, it will appear that it was a custom for an owner of 24 cows (i.e. of two pounds of silver), called a "carpat ar imrach," stock owner, to enter into an engagement from May to May with a "Foltach fuithrime," holder, or holder of land of the value of four times seven cumalls (that is of the value of seven pounds), the relation in value between stock and land can be worked out. As to the land measures and the divisions of the libra corresponding with them, taking the basis of one farthing to an acre instead of one penny, instead of a virgate of 24 acres answering to 24 pence, we have a "seisrich" (4 tir-cumaille) of 96 acres to 24 screpalls or 96 farthings: a "quarter" (or 12 tir-cumailles) of 288 acres to 288 farthings or 72 screpalls: and a Baillebietagh (Victualler's Town) or pound-paying unit of 1152 acres to 1152 farthings or 288 pence, i.e. a pound of silver. The unit called the "Tir-Cumaille" is thus described in MS. E. 3. 5, Trinity College, Dublin, p. 42 (quoted at p. cxxxi of O'Curry on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish), "Three barley corns to the thumb, four thumbs to one palm, four thumbs (*sic*) to one foot, twelve feet to one fertach, twelve fertachs to one forrach (rope), twelve ropes long and six wide." The Tir-cumaille was therefore in two blocks, like the Roman jugerum, each 1152 Celtic feet square (being smaller probably by a fourth than our stat. foot), each block containing 12 acres of 12288 square Celtic yards to each Celtic acre, or 24 in all, and each Celtic lineal foot being 16 Celtic inches. I call the Celtic inches short inches because the Tir-Cumaille is described in another version as based on a foot of 12 inches. Ancient Laws of Ireland, Vol. 3, p. 335. At this the side of the blocks would be 864 feet but still equalling 1152 Celtic feet. If the feet (864) are  $\frac{3}{8}$  of stat. foot, i.e.  $11\frac{5}{8}$  (qy. Roman), then the 864 expressed in stat. feet would be 840, and instead of there being 24 Celtic acres of 12288 square yards there would be 20 Modern Irish acres of 7840 square yards, and following this out through the division of the libra there would be 240 pence instead of 288, i.e.  $12 \times 20$  instead of  $12 \times 24$ . As to the "Baillebietagh" "quarters" and "seisrichs" see O'Curry, lxxxviii. The East Friesland foot is 11.66 inches or  $\frac{3}{8}$  of the Statute foot: see Kelly's *Cambist*, pp. 126, 245.

## WALES.

(See the "Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, Record Commission," 1841.)

The pound-paying unit and the libra itself were in N. Wales based on three Celtic palms of 3 inches each (called feet), but on the divisions of the pound as in Avoirdupois, founded on the grain of 32, mentioned in Stat. of 3 Ed. I. 51, such grain being as 8 to 6 of the Troy grain: so there would be 7680 grains in the libra. This libra would thus be divided into 16 ounces of 16 pennies each of 30 grains or 256 pence to the pound. If we turn now to the Ancient Laws of Wales, p. 90, we find the size of the "Erw" or Celtic rood set out of 2560 square Celtic yards "before the Crown of London and the Supremacy of these Islands was seized by the Saxons." The 2560 being based on the foot of nine inches equals 1440 square stat. yards, and three of them would equal 4320 stat. yards, the erw of North Wales. (See Government Report on Weights and Measures, 1819—20.) Four of them would equal 10240 square Celtic yards and would be an acre of 4 "erws." The pound-paying unit was the Mænol (pp. 90, 91): it contained 1024 "erws," therefore each erw paid one farthing and there are 1024 in this pound of 256 pence. Each mænol contained 4 trevs, so each trev consisted of 256 acres, each paying a farthing, in all 64 pence, which equal three score of pence either in the Anglo-Saxon or the Norman pound. Each gavael would pay 16 pence for 64 erws or 64 farthings, each randir would consist of 4 tyddens of 16 erws each paying one farthing, and each tydden one penny and each erw of the four which compose the tydden would pay one farthing. The composition of the pound-paying unit is thus shewn: 1 erw = 1 farthing, 4 "erws" = 1 tydden, 16 "erws" = 1 randir, 64 "erws" = 1 gavael, 256 "erws" = 1 trev, 1024 "erws" = 1 mænol. The payment of two ounces of 16 pence each was pleaded by *prescription* on the marriage of daughters by the men of Berkholt in *Suffolk* in the reign of Henry III. See *Placita Coram Rege*, 37 Hen. III. Rot. 4. See also Camden's *Britann.* in *Belgis*, p. 186.

## LIBRATION BY CORN.

There was another system of libration existing centuries before, and perhaps recognised in Domesday book, viz. that used by the Romans, though not necessarily Roman, by which the land was set out in librates according to the number of acres that a certain weight or measure of corn would sow: the whole representing a number of ounces of a pound of silver. Weston in Huntingdonshire, 2 H. R. 529, with the virgate of 28, i.e. the

quarter of a hundred-weight, and Downham in the Isle of Ely, are instances where the area of wara was 224 in a two-course and 168 in a three-course, the hidage being 14 ounces of silver. This method gave a fine field for favour as this quotation shows. "Illi (taxatores) penes nostrum monasterium benevoli et amantes, non ad verum pretium, nec ad verum spatium, nostrum monasterium librant." (Ingulphus, apud Scriptores post Bedam, p. 908.)

# LIST OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

## REPORTS.

Reports I—X (1841—1850). Ten numbers. 1841—1850. 8vo.

## PUBLICATIONS. QUARTO SERIES.

- I. A Catalogue of the original Library of St Catharine's Hall, 1475. Ed. by Professor G. E. CORRIE, B.D. 1840. 1s. 6d.
- II. *Abbreviata Cronica, 1377—1469.* Ed. by J. J. SMITH, M.A. 1840. *With a facsimile.* 2s. 6d.
- III. An account of the Consecration of Abp. Parker. Ed. by J. GOODWIN, B.D. 1841. *With a facsimile.* 3s. 6d.
- IV. An application of Heraldry to the illustration of University and Collegiate Antiquities. By H. A. WOODHAM, A.B. Part I. 1841. *With illustrations.*
- V. An application of Heraldry, &c. By H. A. WOODHAM, M.A. Part II. 1842. *With illustrations.*  
\* \* Nos. IV and V together, 9s. 6d.
- VI. A Catalogue of the MSS. and scarce books in the Library of St John's College. By M. COWIE, M.A. Part I. 1842.
- VII. A description of the Sextry Barn at Ely, lately demolished. By Professor R. WILLIS, M.A. 1843. *With 4 plates.* 3s.
- VIII. A Catalogue of the MSS. and scarce books in the Library of St John's College. By M. COWIE, M.A. Part II. 1843.  
\* \* Nos. VI and VIII together, 9s.
- IX. Architectural Nomenclature of the Middle Ages. By Professor R. WILLIS, M.A. 1844. *With 3 plates.*
- X. Roman and Romano-British Remains at and near Shefford. By Sir HENRY DRYDEN, Bart. M.A. And a Catalogue of Coins from the same place. By C. W. KING, M.A. 1845. *With 4 plates.* 6s. 6d.
- XI. Specimens of College Plate. By J. J. SMITH, M.A. 1845. *With 13 plates.* 15s.
- XII. Roman-British Remains. On the materials of two sepulchral vessels found at Warden. By Professor J. S. HENSLOW, M.A. 1846. *With 2 plates.* 4s.  
\* \* Nos. I—XII, with a title-page, form Vol. I of the Society's *Quarto Publications.*
- XIII. *Evangelia Augustini Gregoriana.* A description of MSS. 286 and 197 in the Parker Library. By J. GOODWIN, B.D. 1847. *With 11 plates.* 20s.
- XIV. *Miscellaneous Communications, Part I:* I. On palimpsest sepulchral brasses. By A. W. FRANKS. *With 1 plate.* II. On two British shields found in the Isle of Ely. By C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. *With 4 plates.* III. A catalogue of the books bequeathed to C. C. College by Tho. Markaunt in 1439. Ed. by J. O. HALLIWELL. IV. The genealogical history of the Freville Family. By A. W. FRANKS. *With 3 plates.* 1848. 15s.
- XV. An historical Inquiry touching St. Catharine of Alexandria: to which is added a Semi-Saxon Legend: By C. HARDWICK, M.A. 1849. *With 2 plates.* 12s.  
\* \* Nos. XIII—XV, with a title-page, form Vol. II of the Society's *Quarto Publications.*

[REPORT XLV. Feb. 1887.]

REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS. OCTAVO SERIES.

Reports XI—XIX (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1850—59); Communications, Octavo Series, Nos. I—IX. Nine numbers. 1851—1859.

\* \* \* Communications, Octavo Series, Nos. I—IX, with a title-page, contents and index, form Vol. I of the Society's *Antiquarian Communications*. 1859. 11s.

Reports XX—XXIV (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1859—64); Communications, Nos. X—XIV. Five numbers. 1860—1864.

\* \* \* Communications, Nos. X—XIV, with a title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. II of the Society's *Antiquarian Communications*. 1864. 10s.

Report XXV (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1864—65); Communications, No. XV (marked by mistake XIV). 1865. 2s.

Report XXVI (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1865—66); Communications, No. XVI (marked by mistake XV). 1866. 2s.

Report XXXIII (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1866—73, and Reports XXVII—XXXII); Communications, No. XVII. 1878. 8s.

Report XXXVI (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1873—76, and Reports XXXIV, XXXV); Communications, No. XVIII. 1879. 3s.

\* \* \* Communications, Nos. XV—XVIII, with a title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. III of the Society's *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*. 1879. 15s.

Reports XXXVII—XL (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1876—80); Communications, Nos. XIX—XXII. Four numbers. 1878—1881. 3s. and 4s. each.

\* \* \* Communications, Nos. XIX—XXII, with a title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. IV of the Society's *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*. 1881. 14s.

Report XLI (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1880—81); Communications, No. XXIII. 1883. 12s.

Report XLII (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1881—82); Communications, No. XXIV. 1884. 8s. 6d. (*With a Supplement in folio.*)

Report XLIII (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1882—83); Communications, No. XXV. 1884. 7s. 6d.

Report XLIV (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1883—84); Communications, No. XXVI. 1886. 5s.

\* \* \* Communications, Nos. XXIII—XXVI, with a title-page, contents, and index, form Vol. V of the Society's *Cambridge Antiquarian Communications*. 1886. 30s.

Report XLV (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1884—85); Communications, No. XXVII. 1887. 7s. 6d.

Report XLVI (with Abstract of Proceedings, 1885—86); Communications, No. XXVIII. *In the Press.*

PUBLICATIONS. OCTAVO SERIES.

- I. The Anglo-Saxon legends of St Andrew and St Veronica. Ed. by C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. 1851. 2s. 6d.
- II. Fragment of a Graeco-Egyptian work upon magic. Ed. by C. W. GOODWIN, M.A. 1852. *With a facsimile.* 3s. 6d.
- III. Ancient Cambridgeshire. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A. 1853. *With 4 plates and a map.* 3s. 6d. (See No. XX for 2nd edition.)
- IV. A History of Waterbeach. By W. K. CLAY, B.D. 1859. *With 3 plates.* 5s.
- V. The Diary of Edward Rud; to which are added several letters of Dr. Bentley. Ed. by H. R. LUARD, M.A. 1860. 2s. 6d.
- VI. A History of Landbeach. By W. K. CLAY, B.D. 1861. *With 1 plate.* 4s. 6d.
- VII. A History of Horningsey. By W. K. CLAY, B.D. 1865. 2s. 6d.  
 \*\* Nos. IV, VI, and VII, with a title-page, form a volume entitled: 'Three Cambridgeshire Parishes: or a History,' &c. 1865. 12s.
- VIII. The Correspondence of Richard Porson, M.A., formerly Regius Professor of Greek. Ed. by H. R. LUARD, M.A. 1867. 4s. 6d.
- IX. The History of Queens' College. Part I. 1446—1560. By W. G. SEARLE, M.A. 1867. 8s.
- X. Historical and Architectural Notes on Great St Mary's Church. By S. SANDARS, M.A. Together with the Annals of the Church. By Canon E. VENABLES, M.A. 1869. *With 1 plate.* 3s.
- XI. A History of Milton. By the late W. K. CLAY, B.D. 1869. 3s.  
 \*\* Nos. IV, VI, VII, and XI, with a title-page, form a volume entitled, 'Histories of the Four Adjoining Parishes,' &c. 1861—1869. 15s.
- XII. The Coins, Tokens, and Medals of the Town, County and University of Cambridge. By W. G. SEARLE, M.A. 1871. 2s.
- XIII. The History of Queens' College. Part II. 1560—1662. By W. G. SEARLE, M.A. 1871. 8s.
- XIV. The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Bottisham and of the Priory of Anglesey. By EDW. HAILSTONE, Jun. *With 7 plates.* 1873. 12s.
- XV. An annotated List of Books printed on vellum to be found in the University and College Libraries at Cambridge; with an appendix on the bibliography of Cambridge libraries. By S. SANDARS, M.A. 1878. 2s.
- XVI. A Supplement to the History of the Parish of Bottisham and the Priory of Anglesey. By EDW. HAILSTONE, Jun. 1878. 1s.  
 \*\* Nos. XIV and XVI, with a title-page to the whole work, form a volume. 1873—78. 13s.
- XVII. Josselin's Historiola Collegii Corporis Christi et Beatae Mariae Cantabrigiae. Ed. by J. W. CLARK, M.A. 1880. 2s.
- XVIII. The Bells of Cambridgeshire. By J. J. RAVEN, D.D. 1881. 5s.

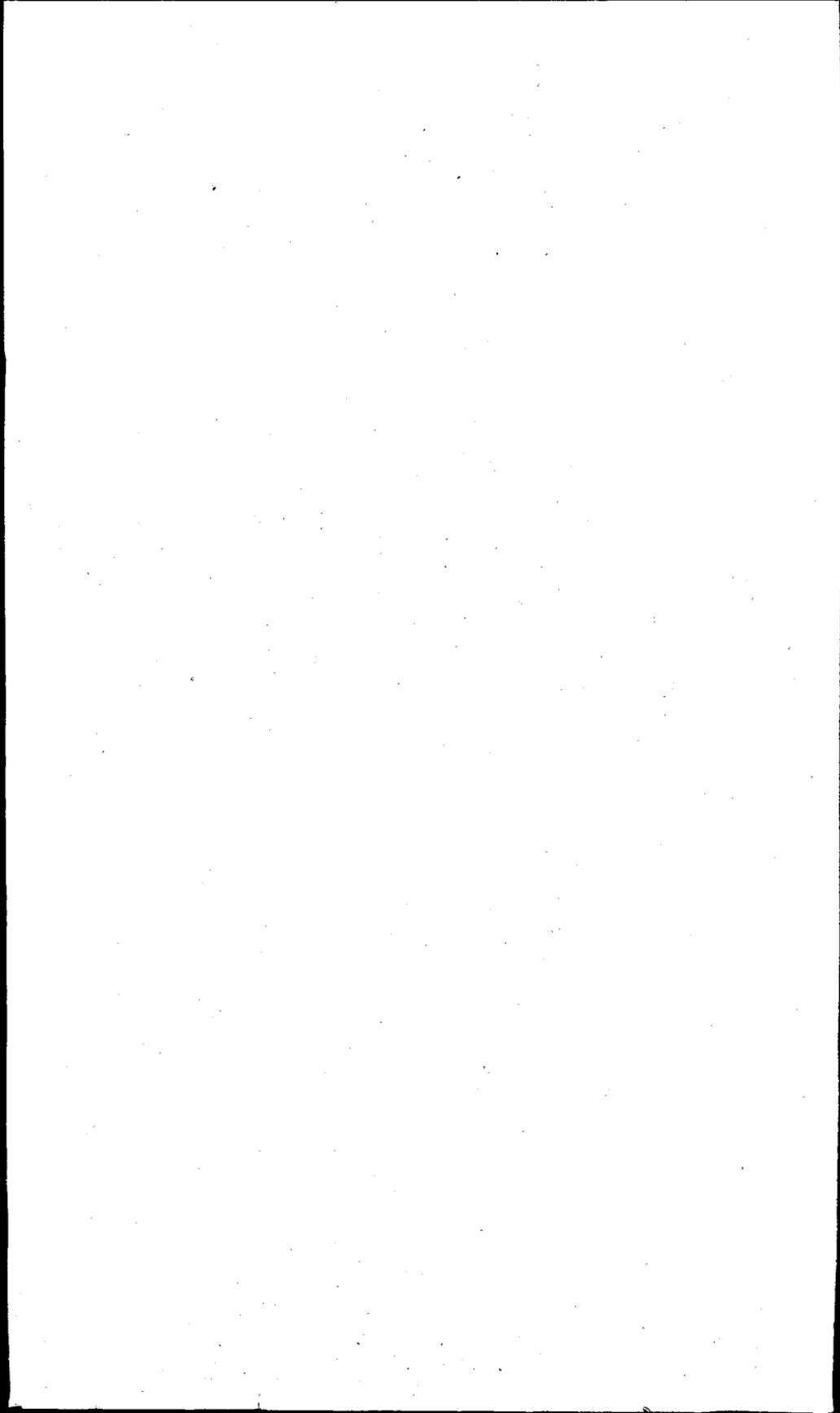
PUBLICATIONS. OCTAVO SERIES, *continued.*

- XIX. A Supplement to the 'Bells of Cambridgeshire,' with an Index to the whole work. By J. J. RAVEN, D.D. 1882. 1s.
- \*\* Nos. XVIII and XIX, with a title-page to the whole work, form a volume. 1881—82. 6s.
- XX. Ancient Cambridgeshire. By C. C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. Second edition, much enlarged, 1883. *With a map.* 5s.
- XXI. Memoir of the Rev. Caleb Parnham, B.D., St John's College. By the Rev. J. R. LUNN, B.D. Second edition, much enlarged. 1884. 2s.
- XXII. Suggestions addressed to King Henry VIII. for a Coinage for Ireland and the other islands belonging to England. By NICHOLAS TYERY. Edited by G. O. WHITE-COOPER, M.A., M.B. 1886. 10s.
- XXIII. The Diary of Alderman S. NEWTON (1662—1717). Edited by J. E. FOSTER, M.A. *Nearly ready.*
- History of Swaffham Bulbeck. By EDWARD HAILSTONE, Jun. *In the Press.*
- Mr Essex's Journal of a Tour through part of Flanders and France made in August 1773. Edited by W. M. FAWCETT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. *In the Press.*

OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Catalogue of Coins, Roman and English series, in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. 1847. 8vo. 2s.
- On the Cover of the Sarcophagus of Rameses III., now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. By SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq., LL.D. 1875. 4to.
- \*\* This paper has also been printed in the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXXV.
- List of the Members of the Society, May 26, 1879. 8vo.
- List of the Members of the Society, May 24, 1880. 8vo.
- List of the Members of the Society, May 30, 1881. 8vo.
- List of the Members of the Society, May 22, 1882. 8vo.
- List of the Members of the Society, May 7, 1883. 8vo.
- List of the Members of the Society, May 26, 1884. 8vo.
- List of the Members of the Society, May 18, 1885. 8vo.
- List of the Members of the Society, May 24, 1886. 8vo.

NOTE.—The Secretary of the Society is the Rev. S. S. LEWIS, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; to whom all communications relating to the Society may be addressed.



# CONTENTS

## OF COMMUNICATIONS, No. XXVII.

### VOL. VI, PART I.

	PAGE
I. On various Inscriptions and supposed Inscriptions. Communicated by the Rev. G. F. BROWNE, B.D., St Catharine's College. With 2 plates . . . . .	1
II. Upon Libere Tenentes, Virgatae, and Carucae in Domesday, and in certain ancient MSS. containing surveys of sixty manors in the counties of Hertford, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon and Cambridge; and upon Wara, what it probably meant or implied, and the prevalent use of the word both here and on the Continent in ancient times. Communicated by O. C. PELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law . . . . .	17
III. On the supposed Roman camp at Whitley near Alston, and on the Maiden Way as a Roman road. Communicated by Prof. HUGHES	41
IV. On the Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis. Communicated by the Rev. BRYAN WALKER, M.A., LL.D., Corpus Christi College .	45
V. On the Domesday geldable Hide, what it probably was and what it certainly was not; with an explanation of the Domesday terms terra ad carucam, carucata, and virgata from information contained in certain MSS. of the 13th century, including the Hundred Rolls. Communicated by O. C. PELL, Esq., Barrister-at-Law . . . . .	65